Greek Body Calls Prejudice 'Luxury'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The luxury of segregation and racial discrimination in America must be abolished," declared the American Council on Human Rights in a front page editorial of its bulletin, CONGRESS AND EQUALITY, just released. The Council is a cooperative program of 7 national fraternities and sororities: Alpha Kappa Alpha, Alpha Phi Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Kappa Alpha Psi, Phi Beta Sigma, Sigma Gamma Rho and Zeta Phi Beta.

"Peace or war hangs by a slender thread ... Our leaders today operate on the mistaken assumption that world communism can be stopped by military force alone; the editorial continued.

Racial segregation and discrimination form the Achilles heel of defense program; the blank change in our propaganda blast to the people of the world.

Action by The President

"Bold, forthright action by the President of the United States is the first requirement. He must act to end employment discrimination in industries holding war contracts. He must act to end segregation in the United States Army. He must act to breathe life into the fair employment program in the Civil Service and extend it to the field establishments where ninety per cent of the civil servants are employed. He must act to see that the many government programs such as housing and vocational training are operated on a basis of strict equality. All of these are in the special province and authority of the President."

The Eighty-second Congress

"The Eighty-second Congress convenes at a time of greatest responsibility. With the very foundations of America's world power being shaken, will a prejudiced blinded minority of Southerners frustrate the action of the majority? Will the new leaders become paralyzed in the face of threats and intimidation? Or will the majority rise to the hour and enact the great civil rights program and thereby with one bold stroke divest world communism of its mightiest weapon?"

Scott New Head of Rights Council

WASHINGTON

James E. Scott, former grand polemarch of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, was elected president of the board of directors of the American Council on Human Rights, last Saturday.

Mr. Scott, a local real estate agent and former president of the District branch of the NAACP, was selected to head the co-operative council of seven national Greek letter organizations at the annual meeting of the board, held in Carver Hall, Baltimore.

He succeeds Mrs. Edna Over Gray of Baltimore as president of the council.

Other Officers Named

The other officers selected were First vice-president, Mrs. Dorothy Height of Delta Sigma Theta of New York; second vice-president, Hutson L. Lovell of Phi Beta Sigma of New York;

Corresponding secretary, Beulah T. Whitby of Alpha Kappa Alpha of Detroit; recording secretary, Emma Manning Carter of Sigma Gamma Rho of D.C.; treasurer, Esther Peyton of Zeta Phi Beta of D.C.; and general counsel, Aubrey Robinson of Alpha Phi Alpha of D.C.

Staff Retained

The staff, consisting of Elmer W. Henderson, director; Miss Patricia Roberts, assistant director; and Miss Dorothy Stewart, office secretary, was retained.

The council is mapping plans for a joint convention in Cleveland during Christmas week of 1952.

Human Rights Council Honorees



Left to right, Belford Lawson, Washington Attorney, Philip Perlman, Solicitor General of the U. S., and Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, who received citations during American Council on Human Rights third annual banquet, held Friday evening at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington.

Ask Truman To Appoint Negro Aide

WASHINGTON — The American Council on Human Rights has sent an urgent telegraphic appeal to President Truman asking him to name a qualified Negro to the $15,000-a-year post as administrative assistant to the President, recently vacated by David K. Niles, who resigned.

The Council said that a colored appointee, holding the full confidence of Negro citizens, could capably carry out the responsibility assigned Niles for correcting grievances and insuring the full participation of Negroes in national mobilization and other governmental programs.

Moreover, the Council stated, "it would show to the rest of the world" that national policy of nondiscrimination and full participation by all groups is being effectively carried out."

Heads Council



James E. Scott, elected president of the board of directors of the American Council on Human Rights at the recent annual board meeting held here. The council is cooperative program of seven Greek letter organizations.

Council On Human Rights Starts Early

CLEVELAND—(ANP)— Officials of the American Council on Human Rights announced here this week that they have already secured the Cleveland Municipal auditorium and booked major hotels for the joint conventions to be held here in December, 1952, by the seven fraternities and sororities which support the organization.

The idea for the joint meetings was inspired by the successful tri-convention which the AKA's, Alphas and Kappas held in Kansas City in 1949 and again in the same city in 1950.

The member organizations are the Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Zeta Phi Beta, Sigma Gamma Rho sororities and the Alpha Phi Alpha, Kappa Alpha Psi and Phi Beta Sigma fraternities.

Solicitor General Included

Thurgood Marshall, Belford V. Lawson, Philip B. Perlman

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Three lawyers who participated in the preparatiion of arguments before the United States Supreme Court in the Henderson, Sweatt, and McLaurin cases were cited for distinguished services on March 30.

The citations came from the American Council on Human Rights at its third annual award dinner at the Shoreman Hotel.

The lawyers honored were Soliritor General Phillip B. Perlman Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP; and Belford V. Lawson, Washington attorney who represented Elmer W. Henderson in his suit against the Southern Railroad.

MR. HENDERSON, dirertor of the rouncil, in telling of the work of the organization, said he was "extremely disappointed that the President has not yet seen fit to issue an executive order prohibiting discrimination in defense employment."

Accepting the award to him, and without indicating that he had reference to Mr. Henderson's remark, Mr. Perlman immediately began to praise the Administration for its stand on civil rights.

A great many of the achievements in this field recently, he said, stemmed from Mr. Truman's appointment of his Civil Rights Committee.

accepted the award in trust on behalf of the President, the Attorney General and others of the administration — an administation, Iam happy and proud to say, which believes in the principles that were enunciated in the briefs which have been filed in the Supreme Court of the United States."

AT THE OUTSET of his speech, Mr. Perlman said he

Mr. Perlman said he was fortunate in that when he came to Washington to assume the duties of Solicitor General of the United States he found himself associated with an administration that believed in the principles for which the council is fighting.

While the Justice Department nas been criticized in Congress because some members thoughtit

While the Justice Department has been criticized in Congress because some members thought it deliberately intervened in the Henderson case. Mr. Perlman explained that it had to take a position in that case because the United States was a party to it, and it fell to his lot to determine what position the United States shohld take.

* * *

THE INTERSTATE Commerce Commission, a party defendant, took a position adverse to that of Mr. Henderson, Mr. Perlman said, and, disagreeing with the ICC, the Justice Department asked the Supreme Court to reverse the decision of the District Court.

"the principles in that case were such that we had an opportu

The principles in that case were such that we had an opportunity to take the position that under the Constituion of the that under the Constitution of the United States equal rights means the same rights," Mr. Perlman said, adding:

The government of the Unitec States took that position for the first time and my belief is that it won't make much difference in the future who is the Attorney General of the United States, or who is the Solicitor General of the United States once having taken that position, I am confident that the government of the United States will never repudiate it."

* * *

WHILE THE SUPREME Court did not pass on that question in deciding the Henderson case, Mr. Perlman declared that he is confident that the Supreme Court one day will find that that is the law of this land."

While some lawyers were in the covenant cases, some were in the Henderson case, and some in the school cases, Mr. Perlman boasted that "I had a brief in everyone of them.

Mr. Perlman praised the report of the President's Civil Rights Committee as having become "a sort of a classic document" as to the things which the government ought to do in the field of civil rights, It is a charter which the government ought to which every good administration will try to follow in the future."

* * *

"WHILE PASSING OUT citationns, do not leave the court out," ties in the South, he said, "that

A a result of the decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases8 less than a year after those decisions8there are so many color-

As a result of the decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases less than a year after those decisions there are so many colored students in colleges and universities in the South, he said, that nobody knows how many."

He called the three decisions just a little way station," and asserted that it is necessary to enforce the decision in the Henderson case because colored persons "are still getting booted off trains in the deep South."

"Next we have to open up the high schools and elementary schools the same as the colleges and universities were opened," he declared.

Henderson Wants 'Death Trap' Car Abandoned

Informer Dat. 12-8-51

Calling the Jim-crow railroad car the "death-trap car", Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, pointed to the train wreck in Alabama last Sunday as proof of the additional hazards suffered by those relegated to the segregated coach. Henderson urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to fortwith order the railroad lines operating in the South to stop the practice of segregating Negro passengers in the first coach forward.

"As the horrible tragedy in Alabama last Sunday clearly demonstrated", Henderson stated, "Negroes herded into the forward coach are subjected to greater hazards than other railroad travelers. This is rank discrimination and if for no reason the Jim Crow car must go"

Henderson was the plaintiff in a suit against the Southern Railway Co which resulted in a Supreme Court decision outlawing dining car discrimination.

Houston Tex.

The American Council on Human Rights will institute a campaign to finish the job of ridding the railroads of racial segregation. The Council is a cooperative program of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

ACHR Counterattacks Confederate Flag Craze

Informer Dat. 12-8-51

Using the slogan "Our flag is the American flag", the American Council on Human Rights has launched a move among College students and the general public to counteract the confederate flag craze now sweeping the country.

Houston Texas

Calling the craze a "rebellion against democracy and decency, Elmer W. Henderson, director of ACHR has asked local councils in a number of cities in southern and border states to encourage the public to fly the American flag as a symbol of faith in ultimate victory of the principles of equality of citizenship for all without regard to race or color in the United States.

"We feel," Henderson said, "that although it has been termed merely a fad, there is a dangerous subversion in this new found interest in the Confederacy. Unless challenged in an effective manner it could lead public opinion into reactionary channels that could set back our onward march toward civil and human rights."

The first step in ACHR's movementwas initiated at a public meeting of it's Baltimore Council on Saturday, November 17 at the Madison Avenue Branch of the YWCA.

12-8-51

The American Council on Human Rights is a cooperative program of seven national fraternities and sororities: Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

Sociologists Honor Valien At Chicago

Chicago Defender
Dat-9-15-51

Dr. Preston Valien, chairman of the department of Social Sciences at Fisk University was elected to the executive committee of the Society for the Study of Social Problems at the 46th annual meeting of the American Sociological Society meeting in Chicago's Sheraton Hotel last week.

The distinguished young scientist was recently admitted to membership in the Sociological Research Association, a group of 100 of the nation's outstanding sociologists. In addition to these honors, Dr. Valien is currently serving as a member of a research team set up to study methods of integration in the armed forces.

The study is sponsored by the International Public Opinion Research council and the findings will be turned over to the Department of the Army.

Dr. Ira de A. Reid of Haverford college is a member of the executive committee of the national society.

The list of 300 delegates to the conference included, James Moss and Drs. James and Edna Masuoka from Fisk university. Participating in the various panel discussions were Dr. Charles E. King of Bennett college and Dr. B. A. Jones, Talledega college.

Interne, Med Student Body Names HU Student Officer

WASHINGTON

A Howard University medical student was elected as vice-president of the interracial Association of Internes and Medical Students, which held a four-day session at Howard University, last week.

She is Miss Donna Hackley, a senior at the Howard Medical School. She lives at Stowe Hall.

The convention which was attended by 100 delegates from universities and colleges, mostly in the North, adopted a resolution urging the immediate end of racial discrimination and segregation in the Armed Forces, civilian hospitals and defense training centers.

AIMS delegates also adopted a resolution which called for a survey of the medical needs of the Armed Forces to avoid waste and misuse of medical personnel.

Civilians' Health Important

It declared that the sending of unneeded doctors into the Armed Forces would deplete the hospital staffs, disrupt education and create "serious shortages" of medical men among the civilian population.

It said that young doctors are being singled out for drafting, regardless of prior military service.

AIMS asserted that a $100 "bribe" is being offered doctors to join the service.

The resolution added that all doctors sent into the Armed Forces should be commissioned and should not be required to serve longer than 21 months.

Condemns "Guilt by Association"

In othe resolutions, the association called for the need for "worldwide peace" and condemned "guilt by hearsay and guilt by association."

The convention elected Dr. James Foulks and William Abruzzi, both white of Columbia University, as co-presidents.

Aubrey Williams, former director of NYA, editor of the Southern Farmer, congatulated the association as "being the only oganization in medicine to combat discrimination."

Assails "Uncle Toms"

He assailed followers of the "gradualism" approach to fighting discrimination as a "euphonious term for doing nothing."

He called upon the ending of segregation through the courts, because our judges have a conscience. "We have been too slow to use the democratic processes of law to aid us," he stated.

He predicted that through the "competent utilization of all legal weapons available, every undemocratic barrier of segregation could be broken down in the next four or five years."

Plan 'New South'

20 'Skegeeans At SRC Meet

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Tusgegee was well represented at the recent annual meeting of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council held here when more than twenty adults and college and high school students from the community attended the conference.

Miss Omega McKinney, a Tuskegee home economics student and president of the Institute YWCA, was one of five college students taking part in the panel on "The Role of Youth in Building the New South."

C. G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, was re-elected secretary of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council.

Real Progress in Brotherhood

One should not pay too much attention to what reactionary governors, such as Talmade of Georgia, Byrnes of South Carolina, and Wright of Mississippi, are saying these days. A better index and barometer to white thinking down in Dixie can be gotten from speeches such as was made recently by Howard Odum, head of the Southern Regional Council, in Atlanta.

In the speech made in the Georgia capital Odum came out openly for the elimination of jim crow and segregation from southern mores, and in order to recognize the advance being made in southern thinking it should be recalled that it was the men who head the Southern Regional Council who sponsored the meeting held at Durham, North Carolina, several years ago participated in by a group of influential Negroes, who adopted the idea the black man would have to resign himself to segregation and make it as liveable a system as possible.

There was of course liaison between the Durham unit and the Atlanta group headed by Odum, who were going to sweeten up segregation so that the masses of blacks would be placated and unrest lessened, and the position of the Southern Regional Council was the exact opposite of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which at the same time took the position under the leadership of Clark Foreman, James Dombroski and Lillian Smith, that segregation must be banished, root and branch from Dixie. This group made no compromise with segregation, and it was for this reason this writer embraced membership with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Open warfare was launched between these two opposing forces, and as usual reaction won so far as organization was concerned. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, after it had been completely smeared by the forces of segregation, had to give up the ghost and finally disbanded, but like the dominant political parties that in the early 90s killed the old papulist organization but embraced all of its principles in the past half century, the Southern Regional Council now comes out in the open, under the leadership of Howard Odum, and condemns segregation.

We should, however, keep in mind that while the progressive-liberal element of whites who supported and held membership in the SCHF were unable to stem opposition generated in Dixie, organizations like the NAACP were able to keep up the fight. The Mitchell and Henderson cases on railroads, plus the Sipuel, McLaurin and Sweatt cases in education have proved conclusively to timid souls that the supreme court would face these issues and face them squarely, and that the states in turn would be loyal to the federal charter as interpreted by the supreme court, surrendering to its mandates.

What has actually happened is that men like Odum have at long last discovered that the masses of white people down in Dixie in their social thinking are far in advance of the laws on the statute books, and are ready and willing to accept and practice a different brand of democracy and social decency. The men and women in the Southern Regional Council were sympathetic in the promotion of a better program of living in the South, but they were unwilling to get too far out in advance of Dixie thinking. The very moment it is discovered that their judgment was wrong they willingly expand their program of democracy to include the abolition of segregation.

Too many white people are still running from ghosts of the Reconstruction era. We recall several years ago a number of whites in Oklahoma City solemnly declaimed that use of the Tenth street bus by Negroes, which at that time ran through an all-white area, would bring about race clashes. We assume these whites actually thought this would happen. But the Negroes have been riding the East Tenth street bus for the past six or seven years without anything happening but good relations.

In a similar manner these trouble-making governors down in Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina are going to discover they are out of step with the crowd. We saw a white man get up and give a Negro woman a seat on a bus the other day, and that is unquestionably progress. Everywhere one turns he discovers that those who cling to the mores of yesterday are completely out of step with the times. People in all walks of life are showing themselves to be more decent and democratic than anyone a few years ago thought they ever would be.

Atlanta's Mrs. Tilly Cites Factors Against Segregation

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta Field Director of the Southern Regional Council and member of President Truman's committee on Civil Rights, stated yesterday; "The minority groups are no longer taking it (racial discrimination) lying down."

Mrs. Tilly was addressing the Eight Annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University. Another factor she cited in the diminishing of segregation in the south was:

"The South is a Bible belt; and if you read the Bible often enough some of it has to sink into your conscience."

Mrs. Tilly concluded: "The Southland is not crying because it is so bad, it is crying because it hurts so much with its growing pains."

Sharing the spotlight during the third session of the institute was Carey McWilliams, noted editor and author. He said that the civil rights controversy must enter a new phase of recognition of the fact that minorities are not engaged in a special fight.

In her speech, Mrs. Tilly pointed out that in 76 southern cities 400 Negro police were employed and that the Negro vote in the region had increased from 200,000 in 1940 to over 700,000 at present. Also pointing up the progressive factor in the South, Mrs. Tilly cited the fact that several communities had passed anti-mask ordinances and that over 1,000 Negro student are currently attending graduate schools formerly closed to them.

New Approach Needed

Former Solon Hit Southern Justice

MONTGOMERY—Former Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, speaking before the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Conference here last week lashed out against injustice to Negro citizens in Southern courts.

In the meantime, two students from all-white private colleges, R. H. Miles Jr., of Birmingham-Southern, and Aaron Shultz, Florence State College, were of the opinion that a majority of faculty members and students at their respective colleges would not object to the admission of Negroes.

Spokesmen for the two colleges, however, would not go along with these views. President George R. Stuart of Birmingham-Southern College called the "views" of Miles to be "certainly contrary to mine and the policy of the college."

At Florence College Dean F. E. Lund said he did not "believe he (Shults) expressed the attitude of the faculty or of the student body."

All students on the panel discussion made it clear that they were not speaking for the colleges but only reflecting their personal views. Miles and Shults made it clear that they could not base their opinion upon anything "valid" because no surveys or interviews had been made.

Segregation Hit Here by Area Council

The Southern Region Council, holding its eighth annual membership meeting here Thursday, issued a "major policy statement" calling for "a South of the future in which artificial distinctions and discriminations based upon race will no longer persist."

The group, comprising white and Negro representatives of churches, civic groups, business, labor, and professional groups from 13 Southern states, stated its "first task" was to create an atmosphere "where will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit and no longer be imposed; where every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect."

Marion A. Wright, attorney, of Linville Falls, N. C., was elected president of the organization, succeeding Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Va.

Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston Informer, was re-elected vice-president. Newly-elected vice-presidents are Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans; Alfred Mynders, editor of the Chattanooga Times, and Dr. Gordon Hancock, Baptist minister and professor at Virginia Union University in Richmond.

Regional Council Calls For "South Of The Future

The Southern Regional Council, meeting in Atlanta Thursday, issued a major policy statement calling for a "South of the future, in which artificial distinctions and discriminations based upon race will no longer persist.

The Council, which is made up of church, civic, business, labor and professional people of both races in thirteen Southern states, was assembled for its eighth annual membership meeting.

Marion A. Wright of Linville Falls, N. C., was elected president of the organiation to succeed Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Va. Mr. Wright, an attorney, practiced law in Conway, S. C., until 1948. He has held various civic offices in South Carolina.

Newly elected vice presidents are Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University in New Orleans, Alfred Mynders, editor of the Chattanooga Times, and Dr. Gordon Hancock, Baptist minister and professor at Virginia Union University in Richmond Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston Informer, was re-elected vice-president.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL STATEMENT OF POLICY AND AIMS

1. "Eight years ago, the Southern Regional Council was born out of the conscience and high resolve of a democratic nation at war. Today, in another period of international tension, we are faced with a renewed challenge to provide leadership and direction in a troubled region. It is essential that we assess clearly and wisely the role that the Southern Regional Council is to perform in this critical time.

2 "We do not believe in the exclusive validity of any single approach or any single organization. There is not only room, but a desperate need for a wide variety of programs concerned with broadening democracy through legal, economic, legislative, religious, and educational means. Moreover, such programs are needed on all levels—national, regional, state, and local. Every group, like every individual should chart its course with due regard for the special contribution it is fitted to make.

3. "THE ROLE APPROPRIATE to the Southern Regional Council is evident in its origin and make-up. The Council's main asset is and has always been the people of the South, who under and want the full practice of democracy, and who at the same time know intimately the old evils that burden the South, and their causes. From such people is the Council's membership drawn. They have wanted a regional organization, not out of any provincial desire to separate the South's problems from the nation's, but out of the conviction that such an organization has unique advantages. It can express the best and often neglected elements of Southern thought and conscience; it can serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race; and it can tap local resources and initiative often inaccessible to agencies outside the region.

4. "The Council seeks to be a practical organization, emphasizing working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. Indeed, that philosophy is basic to an organization which hopes to open closed minds and substitute reason for prejudice.

5. "The Council, by its very nature, is not a "mass pressure" organization. The number of persons in the South who are able and willing to reject the taboos on interracial effort in their own communities is growing, but it has not yet reached mass proportions. Meanwhile, the Council's membership can function effectively as enlightened citizens acting through the civic life of their communities in behalf of our common principles. Their methods are the established ones of conference, fact-finding, and persuasion.

6. "The Council takes no part in political activity. However, it can and does consult with public agancies and officials and makes its influence felt for truly representative government."

7. THE COUNCIL'S FUNCTIONS may be briefly summed up as follows:

"To serve as a meeting ground for citizens of all races, occupations, and religious persuasions.

"To present the facts about the region, and their implications, through newspapers, radio, magazines, pamphlets, and other public media.

"To counteract appeals to prejudice and violence by demagogues, professional bigots, and hat organizations.

"To provide a program adaptable to local need in both the relatively backward and the relatively advanced areas of the South.

"To translate appropriate research findings from universities and other centers to the practical situations with which the action program will be concerned.

To give special emphasis to the development of leadership among promising young Southerners all races.

To convene, by interest group key persons in the various fields of Southern life, so that steps to genuine integration may be representatively agreed upon.

"To stimulate local solutions in full democracy, so that legislation asd judicial rulings may be translated into justice for the individual in his everyday life.

8. "The basic machinery necessary to enable the Council to work effectively at these tasks is: (1) trained, competent, professional persons of both races working in each Southern state as agents of improvement in public life; and (2) staff in a central office of the Council to direct and service the field people

9. "THE DECLARED PURPOSE of the Southern Regional Council is "to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region." This objective has lost none of its timeliness since it was first adopted. Although the past 8 years have brought notable progress in the South, the job remaining is a vast one, and the pressures of national and international events demand an even speedier advance. Many of our institutions continue to make unfair and unwarranted distinctions between citizens solely on the basis of race. Outmoded traditions, unjustified fears, and ancient prejudices continue to exact a heavy toll of the unity, productiveness, and integrity of our society.

10. "It is the ultimate hope and aim of the Council that it may help problems that transcend the question of race—problems economic, social, ethical, which affect impartially people of both races. But, for the present, the unique liability under which the South labors arises out of an unreasoning racial disharmony. The first task of informed and conscientious Southerners is to strive to create here the atmosphere in which articifial distinctions and discriminations based upon race will no longer persist. Only when that goal has been attained will the energies of enlightened men be fully released for the great task of realizing all our potential resources, nature and human.

11. "THE SOUTH OF THE FUTURE, toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the mea- equality before the law; where there

12. "Equal opportunity, truly defined, includes all this and more.

St. Louis Argus: carries a straight news program five nights a week from WTMV, East St. Louis, Ill. Heard in the Greater St. Louis area, Woods is sponsored by one of that city's bigger banks.

Pinson Talk Will Feature Parley Here

Arthur Mitchell Also On Regional Program At State Negro College

The development of the "New South" will highlight discussions by leaders of white and Negro races in Alabama at the annual one-day state meeting of the Southern Regional Council at Alabama State College for Negroes here Tuesday.

Main speakers will be State Senator John H. Pinson, Sumter County, who will discuss the "Role of Legislation in Building the New South," and Former U. S. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro, of Petersburg, Va., who will speak on "The Role of the Federal Government in Building The New South." Mitchell represented the first Illinois district in the U. S. House of Representatives for several years, but now lives near Petersburg, Va.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College and vice chairman of the Alabama division, will preside.

Afternoon sessions will feature a panel discussion by representatives of Alabama institutions of higher learning.

Discussing "The Role of Youth in Building The New South" will be Ed Crawford, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Columbus Dotson, Alabama State College; Miss Omega McKinney, Tuskegee Institute; R. H. Miles, Jr., Birmingham-Southern College; Aaron Shults, Florence State Teachers College; and Home Turner, Talladega College. Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of Talladega College and chairman of the Alabama Division, will preside at the afternoon sessions.

Other officers of the Alabama division include Dr. C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute, secretary; Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, treasurer; and these executive committee members: Dr. W. A. Bell, Birmingham; Mrs. H. R. Cogburn, Mobile; Robert Durr, Birmingham; L. Hallie Farmer, Montevallo; Mrs. J. Fletcher McLeod, Brundidge; J. E. Pierce, Montgomery; Rev. Thomas Thrasher, Montgomery; Dr. A. S. Turnipseed, Montgomery; The Rev. Frank Wade, Birmingham; The Rev. Dan C. Whitsett, Sylacauga; and Osburn Zuber, Birmingham.

Bi-racial conference—

Education can overcome discrimination, group told

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 14—Can education overcome racial prejudice and discrimination in the South?

Aaron Shults of Florence State Teachers College says it can—and in a single generation.

It can be done "if we will be courageous enough to stand up and work for it," Shults told delegates to the bi-racial Southern Regional Council at its annual one-day state meeting here yesterday.

Shults was one of five students participating in a panel discussion on "The Role of Youth in the New South."

* * *

ANOTHER STUDENT, Omega B. McKinney of Tuskegee Institute, said progress can be made if young people write "their opinions to newspaper editors, congress and the like."

Others participating in the panel were R. H. Miles of Birmingham Southern College, Homer H. Turner, Jr. of Talladega College and Columbus Dotson, Jr., of Alabama State College for Negroes.

Another speaker at the meeting was Arthur W. Mitchell, Alabama-born Negro and an ex-congressman now living in Virginia. The meeting was held on the campus of Alabama State College for Negroes, here.

"When legislation comes up in Washington, they have to look around to see whether it benefits a white man or a Negro," Mitchell charged.

Mitchell, who says he was the country's first Negro congressman and the first to sit on the Democratic side, had nothing but praise for legislation sponsored by Alabama's senior senator, Lister Hill.

But, he said, many of Hill's educational proposals have met and will meet strong opposition in Congress because of "the animosity toward the Negro and the Roman Catholic." The medical education bill, he said was one of the hot ones.

* * *

MITCHELL FOLLOWED Alabama State Senator John H. Pinson, Geiger, to the speaker's podium. Pinson had closed his address with a quotation which aroused spirited discussion.

The discussion went swiftly to the fair employment practices, although FEPC was not specifically mentioned by any of the Negroes.

Mitchell said: "The Negro has no right to ask special consideration, but he does have the right to ask the same things that all other Americans receive."

Pinson said the state training schools, such as the Winona School in Birmingham, are doing much to insure the Negro's equal consideration for skilled industrial jobs.

Pinson predicted that the day is not far off when Alabama employers will discard their prejudices and hire on the basis of skill alone. Many are doing it now, he said.

* * *

MITCHELL ASSAILED the judicial system in Alabama. He said the all-white system, including the jury set-up which he described as 99.99 per cent white, works injustices on the Negro.

"The Negro has two strikes against him when he comes in court," Mitchell said.

"I have always marvelled that in the South Negroes get in jail so easily and white men get out so easily," he added.

"We are not as dumb as we sometimes pretend," he said. "We know when we are hurt. . . ."

The Southern Regional Council is a bi-racial organization which seeks equal opportunity for both races.

Regional Council Calls For "South Of The Future

Memphis Comm. Appeal P. 6

The Southern Regional Council, meeting in Atlanta Thursday, issued a major policy statement calling for a "South of the future, in which artificial distinctions and discriminations based upon race will no longer persist."

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Marion A. Wright of Linville Falls, N. C., was elected president of the organiation to succeed Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Va. Mr. Wright, an attorney, practiced law in Conway, S. C., until 1948. He has held various civic offices in South Carolina.

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL STATEMENT OF POLICY AND AIMS

1. "Eight years ago, the Southern the Regional Council was born out of the conscience and high resolve of a democratic nation at war. Today, in another period of international tension, we are faced with a renewed challenge to provide leadership and direction in a troubled region. It is essential that we assess clearly and wisely the role that the Southern Regional Council is to perform in this critical time.

2. "We do not believe in the exclusive validity of any single approach or any single organization. There is not only room, but a desperate need for a wide variety of programs concerned with broadening democracy through legal, economic, legislative, religious, and educational means. Moreover, such programs are needed on all levels—national, regional, state, and local. Every group, like every individual, should chart its course with due regard for the special contribution it is fitted to make.

3. "THE ROLE APPROPRIATE to the Southern Regional Council is evident in its origin and make-up. The Council's main asset is and has always been the people of the South, who under and want the full practice of democracy, and who at the same time know intimately the old evils that burden the South, and their causes. From such people is the Council's membership drawn. They have wanted a regional organization, not out of any provincial desire to separate the South's problems from the nation's, but out of the conviction that such an organization has unique advantages. It can express the best and often neglected elements of Southern thought and conscience; it can serve as a convincing demonstration of Southerners working together as fellow citizens without regard to race; and it can tap local resources and initiative often inaccessible to agencies outside the region.

4. "The Council seeks to be a pracitcal organization, emphasizing working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. Indeed, that philosophy is basic to an organization which hopes to open closed minds and substitute reason for prejudice.

5. "The Council, by its very nature, is not a "mass pressure" organization. The number of persons in the South who are able and willing to reject the taboos on interracial effort in their own communities is growing, but it has not yet reached mass proportions. Meanwhile, the Council's membership can function effectively as enlightened citizens acting through the civic life of their communities in behalf of our common principles. Their methods are the established ones of conference, fact-finding, and persuasion.

6. "The Council takes no part in political activity. However, it can and does consult with public agencies and officials and makes its influence felt for truly representative government."

7. THE COUNCIL'S FUNCTIONS may be briefly summed up as follows:

"To serve as a meeting ground for citizens of all races, occupations, and religious persuasions.

"To present the facts about the region, and their implications, through newspapers, radio, magazines, pamphlets, and other public media.

"To counteract appeals to prejudice and violence by demagogues, professional bigots, and hat organizations.

"To provide a program adaptable to local need in both the relatively backward and the relatively advanced areas of the South.

"To translate appropriate research findings from universities and other centers to the practical situations with which the action program will be concerned.

To give special emphasis to the development of leadership among promising young Southerners all races.

To convene, by interest group, key persons in the various fields of Southern life, so that steps to genuine integration may be representatively agreed upon.

"To stimulate local solutions in full democracy, so that legislation and judicial rulings may be translated into justice for the individual in his everyday life.

8. "The basic machinery necessary to enable the Council to work effectively at these tasks is: (1) trained, competent, professional persons of both races working in each Southern state as agents of improvement in public life; and (2) staff in a central office of the Council to direct and service the field people.

9. "THE DECLARED PURPOSE of the Southern Regional Council is 'to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.' This objective has lost none of its timeliness since it was first adopted. Although the past 8 years have brought notable progress in the South, the job remaining is a vast one, and the pressures of national and international events demand an even speedier advance. Many of our institutions continue to make unfair and unwarranted distinctions between citizens solely on the basis of race. Outmoded traditions, unjustified fears, and ancient prejudices continue to exact a heavy toll of the unity, productiveness, and integrity of our society.

10. "It is the ultimate hope and aim of the Council that it may help problems that transcend the question of race—problems economic, social, ethical, which affect impartially people of both races. But, for the present, the unique liability under which the South labors arises out of an unreasoning racial disharmony. The first task of informed and conscientious Southerners is to strive to create here the atmosphere in which articifial distinctions and discriminations based upon race will no longer persist. Only when that goal has been attained will the energies of enlightened men be fully released for the great task of realizing all our potential resources, nature and human.

Jun, 12-18-51

Regional Council Calls For "South Of The Future

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11 "THE SOUTH OF THE FUTURE, toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self respect.

12. "Equal opportunity, truly defined, includes all this and more. We have no illusion that it can be realized in the South quickly or easily or perfectly. Nor do we imagine that the Southern Regional Council can play more than a modest but creditable part toward its achievement Yet it is the ideal toward which we strive and, short of dissatisfied. For it is nothing less than the American idea."

Southern Council Pledges Equality

ATLANTA, Dec. 16 (AP) — The Southern Reigonal Council has pledged itself to work for the South of the future in which racial discrimination "will no longer persist."

The council, formed eight years ago by church, civic, business, labor and professional people of both races in 13 Southern States, issued a policy statement following its annual meeting.

At the meeting, Marion A. Wright, of Linville Falls, N. C., was elected president succeeding Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Va.

Wright, who practiced law in Conway, S. C., until 1948, has held various civic offices, including the presidency of the University of South Carolina Alumni Assn., and of the South Carolina Commission on Adult Education.

Newly elected vice presidents are Alfred Mynders, editor of The Chattanooga Times; Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University in New Orleans, and Dr. Gordon Hancock, Baptist minister and Professor at Virginia Union University in Richmond. Carter Wesley, publisher of The Houston Informer, was re-elected vice president.

In its statement of policy, the council called for "A South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past."

The South of the future, it said, will be a region "where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education or othoer public services."

And, the statement continued, it will be a South "where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit and will no longer be imposed."

The council said it was under no illusion that equal opportunity "can be realized in the South quickly or easily or perfectly. Nor do we imagine that the Southern Regional Council can play more than a modest but creditable part toward its achievement.

"Yet it is the ideal toward which we strive, for it is nothing less than the American ideal."

The council believes its membership can "function effectively as enlightened citizens acting through the civic life of their communities. Methods are the established ones of conference, fact-finding and persuasion."

HOWARD ODUM JOINS RANKS OF SOUTHERNERS WHO CALL FOR END OF SEGREGATION OF NEGROES

Says Revolutionary Action Would Bring Region Prosperity; Would Drop Inexcusable Brutalities

WOULD SUBSTITUTE VOLUNTARY FOR COERCIVE EFFORTS

ATLANTA — (ANP) — A distinguished southern sociologist challenged the south Friday to end segregation and racial discrimination as an investment that would bring the region prosperity "beyond previous measures."

Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, delivered his strong address, "The Mid-Century South; Looking Both Ways," before the 14th annual meeting of the Southern Sociological society at the Bilmore hotel here.

He called for the region to drop its "inexcusable" brutalities, injustices, and discriminations against the Negro and convert to an "integrated, multiple-cultured American democracy."

The renowned sociologist, long known as a liberal thinker, proposed the far-reaching social changes in a speech that his fellow sociologists said was the strongest statement he had ever made on the subject. The noted student of southern attitude and problems urged that Dixie provide "equal opportunity" for Negroes in public education and that it begin immediately to desegregation in all university education on the graduate and professional level, and urged further that the region move swiftly toward specific and workable solutions to inter-racial frictions.

He warned, "We know that our current dilemmas are such that without wisdom, devotion, cooperation, compromise and courage, we might lose this America of ours."

Noting that he was fully award of the complexities and hazards of his proposals, Dr. Odum suggested that a commission of southerners and a President—appointed national body be established" to work out agenda for negotiations and specifications for future achievement."

In urging his native section to drop racial barriers, Dr. Odum cautioned the south to "listen before protesting." He said the south must cease to regard itself as "exclusive," and that it should "return to the mainstream of American democracy as it was conceived and as it has prevailed from the beginning in spite of roadblocks."

The major task facing southern leaders said Dr. Odum, is the development of progress that will strike a balance between the "voluntary" efforts of southerners and the "coercive" efforts of the federal government.

Dr. Odum was born in Monroe, Ga., site of the infamous Walton County lynchings. He received his A. B. degree from Emory university in Atlanta. Author of several books, he has gained nation-wide recognition as an authority on Negro and southern problems.

Emphasizing throughout his talk that "working specifications" rather than "mere ideologies" are needed, Dr. Odum said that his proposed cultural conversion would "provide for the integrity, rights, participation, opportunity, and cultural autonomy of both white and Negro people in the frame work of the American dream and in the regional setting of a southern people more prosperous and happy.

"I propose that we underwrite and covenant together, in unity and integrity with courage and faith, and without fear and favor to insure the conversion of our southern bi-racial civilization into an integrated multiple-cultured American democracy.

"To this end, we want the south to listen before protesting; we want the nation to listen before attacking; we want the world to listen before generalizing."

"This (integration) done adequately," he predicted, "will not only make the south prosperous beyond previous measures, but will enable it through its increased prosperity to pay for its new investments and contribute, in turn, to the national wealth."

Dr. Odum Sees Stronger South Under Integration

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. -(SNS)-

A southern sociologist has called for a swift end to racial barriers as an investment that would bring the South increased prosperity.

Dr. Howard Odum, a native of Monroe, Ga., and professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, issued a challenge to Dixie to find a remedy for "an inexcusable situation with reference to brutalities, injustices, inequalities and discrimination."

The noted student of southern attitudes and problems recommended three other steps the region should take in an address before the Southern Sociological society in Atlanta Friday night.

He called for "Operation Equal Opportunity" in the region, immediate provisions for non-segregation in all universities on the graduate and professional levels; and "swift" moves toward specific solutions to inter-racial frictions.

Dr. Odum said he was fully aware of the hazards in his proposal, but added:

"The South should listen before protesting."

He said that the move toward racial unity should strike a balance somewhere between the "voluntary" efforts of Southerners and the "coercive" efforts of federal legislation.

Dr. Odum suggested that a commission of Southerners be established to work out "agenda for negotiations and specifications for future achievement on the total front."

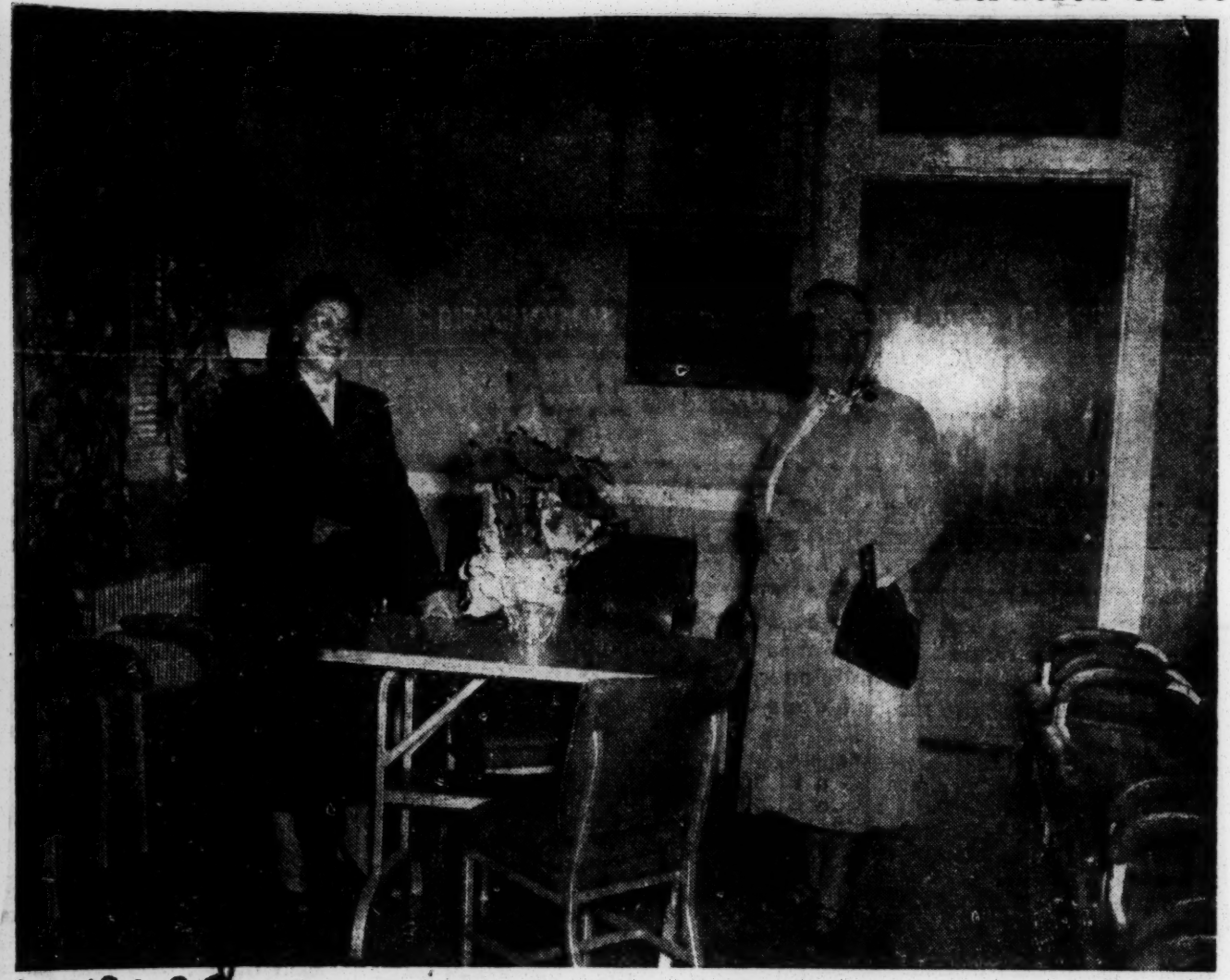
In the field of equalizing educational facilities alone, he stated, there is a challenge of monumental proportions. But he added:

"This done adequately will not only make the South prosperous beyond previous measures, but will enable it through its increased prosperity to pay for its new investments and contribute powerfully in turn to the national wealth."

Dr. Odum urged that the south convert "our Southern biracial civilization into an integrated multiple-cultured American democracy at its advanced best."

Emphasizing throughout his talk that "working specifications" rather than "mere ideologies are needed, Dr. Odum said that his proposed cultural conversion would:

"Provide for the integrity, rights, participation, opportunity and cultural autonomy of both white and Negro people in the framework of the American dream and in the regional setting of a southern people more prosperous and happy."



Shown in the above photo are Mrs. I. K. Campfield, newly-elected chairman of the executive board of the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs which meets in Gadsden, Alabama in November, and Mrs. Laura N. Jones. Resident of Tuskegee Institute. Mrs. Campfield is retiring as AFCWC president after serving four one-year terms as president. In her farewell message, Mrs. Campfield made a brilliant plea for Alabama women to arm themselves with the ballot so that they may help to advance the esconomic industrial and literary potential of Alabama and the South



KEYNOTE SPEAKER — Dr. Anna Arnold Hedgeman of the Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., was keynote speaker for the opening session of the fifty-third annual convention of the Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham. Mrs. I. K. Campfield of Tuskegee Institute is president of the state organization and Mrs. Pauline Montgomery is president of the host group, the Birmingham City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Dr. Hedgeman Hits Sternly Two-By-Four Leadership

By EVA FLOWERS GREEN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — "Too many people in our communities are selling out their birthrights for a mess porridge."

These forceful words came from Dr. Anna Hedgeman, Assistant to the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. as she spoke to a capacity crowd at the Public Education Meeting of the fifty-third Anniversary of the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church last Sunday, June 2.

Dr. Hedgeman urged her audience to organize their communities, look the cities over, find out what needs to be done and then do the job.

"Pick the job you can do best and do that job to the best of your ability" she added. "Every single day we lose because we have not had unity in our community. Do we want the things we say we want? We must go after the things we are determined to do" declared the speaker.

The dynamic and sincere speaker pointed out to her listeners the drastic need of cleaning up the communities in which we live.

"Our children have not seen enough of cleanliness, good conduct and good order" she asserted. We must put ourselves in the position of these children and see how badly educational and recreational facilities are needed for our youth "They are the fruits of tomorrow's world."

The noted speaker pleaded to the delegates of the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs to "go back to your towns and cities and begin to do a little homework. Survey the community and find out what is most needed and work to that goal. Build no individuals but build a life. Watch what you spend your money for. Concern yourselves not so much about the luxuries of life but for humanity itself.

"Our children need schools and playgrounds in order that they may develop a well-rounded healthy body. We need to put down selfishness and stop selling out our birthrights for a mess of partridge. We must pull together the integrity of our total community and do a job that must be done. First you should list the organizations in your city and second list the jobs that need to be done. Find out which organization knows the most people and let them put over their program," she fired back.

She closed her speech with these words of the Lord's Prayer: "Thy Kingdom come on earth."

Mrs. Wright Urges Support Of NAACP

GADSDEN, Ala. — In a ringing report-speech, Mrs. Sadie Wright, of Tuscaloosa, president of the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, at the organization's 54th annual Mid-Winter board meeting, urged the federation to pledge full support to the NAACP and also lend aid to welfare cases in any part of the state.

Held at Carver High School, the meeting opened with 110 delegates representing 20 different cities of the state. Mrs. L. K. Campfield, of Tuskegee Institute, board chairman, presided over the meeting. Mrs. Wright and other officials were presented.

The business consisted of reports by the chairman of standing committee. Their plans were presented and fitted into the program of the State Federation for 1952.

The scholarship plan was changed to a scholarship loan to be paid back after the student has graduated and secured employment. The board went on record as approving the expansion program of the National Headquarters and urges all clubs to be loyal by sending in national tax for one hundred per-cent of their members.

The meeting provided an opportunity to renew old friendships and the making of new ones. All signs point to a very successful new administration in "Lifting As We Climb."

The slate of new officers are: Mrs. Sadie Wright, Tuscaloosa; president; Mrs. Mable Neely, vice-president at large, Birmingham; Mrs. Lillie Pearson, First vice-president, Ensley; Mrs. Nona Zanders, second vice-president, Anniston; Mrs. Ada McLinn, 3rd vice-president, Athens; Mrs. P. Montgomery, 4th vice president, Birmingham; Mrs. Mattie E. Gamlin, Recording Secretary, Mobile; Mrs. Virgina Odum, assistant recording secretary, Selma; Mrs. Louise J. Strealy, corresponding secretary, Montgomery; Mrs. M. W. Green, assistant corresponding secretary, Bessemer; Mrs. W. J. Carlton, treasurer, Ensley, Mrs. Sally Harris, chaplain, Bessemer; Mrs. A. B. Simpson, assistant chaplain, Ensley; Mrs. I. K. Campfield, executive board chairman, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Effie Goode, parliamentarian, Mobile; Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, historian, Tuscaloosa; Mrs. A. P. Boyinton, state organization, Selma; Mrs. Hattie B. Whitt, Junior supervisor, Birmingham Mrs. Rosa W. Thompson, assistant junior supervisor, Mobile; Mrs. Kate M. Mack, statistician, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Sadie Brooks, program chairman, Montgomery; Mrs. R. M. Littlefield, publicity chairman, Gadsden; Mrs. Tessie Oliver, assistant publicity chairman, Union Springs; Mrs. Arthur Mae Norris, scholarship, Montgomery.

32b 1951

Negro Bankers Attend Meeting

American Bankers Association

CHICAGO — (ANP) — John H Wheeler, president of the National Bankers association, which includes 14 Negro banks, and M. O. Martin, vice president and secretary attended the American Bankers association here last week.

Also in attendance was Mrs. Lemon of the Citizens and Southern bank of Philadelphia.

It was the first time Negro bankers had ever attended the big banking group though a number of the banks have belonged to the ABA for years.

Wheeler was a luncheon guest of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance board of directors which was in annual session.

American Board of Surgery

Dr. Charles Watts Becomes Member Of Board Of Surgery

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Charles D. Watts, surgeon attached to the Student Health Services at North Carolina College, last week became the first Negro medical man in North Carolina to be certified by the American Board of Surgery.

Board membership is limited to the most eminent surgeons in the U. S. Around 30 per cent surgeons are members.

In addition to being certified by the board, Dr. Watts will also have his name listed in the Directory of Medical Specialists.

Dr. J. Stewart Rodman of Philadelphia, secretary of the national board, notified Dr. Watts las week that he had successfully completed the requirements and passed the examinations necessary for membership in the national body.

Dr. Watts is engaged in private practice at 910 Pine Street, Durham, N. C.

A native of Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Watts attended the public schools and Morehouse College in his home town. He is the son of Mrs. Ida H. Watts of 416 Frasier Street, Atlanta, Ga. He received his medical training at the Howard University School of Medicine in Washington, D. C., where he was a protogee of the late surgeon-scientist, Dr. Charles Drew.

At the time of Dr. Drew's death in a car crash near Burlington, N. C. last April 1, he had received considerable recognition as a research specialist, a surgeon, and a teacher of surgeons. Several physicians who trained under Dr. Drew have passed ABS examinations. For the most part, however, these physicians had received a considerable part of their medical training at white medical colleges. Dr. Watts, who received his entire medical instruction at Howard University and stayed on to become an instructor, in surgery there for a time, is the first ABS member who received all of his training in Negro institutions.

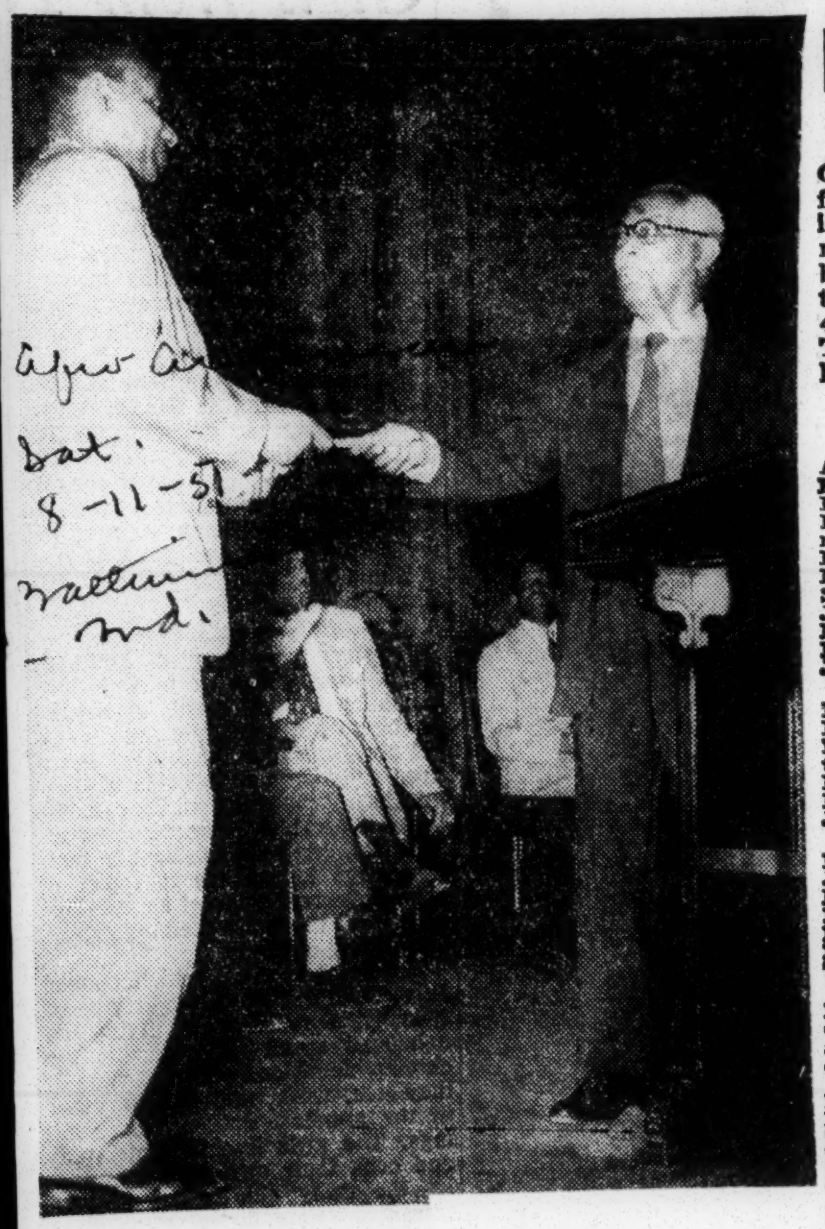
Dr. Watts received his M. D. at Howard University in 1943. He interned at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, in 1943. In 1944-45, he was assistant resident in surgery at Freedmen's.

He practiced in Durham for 18 months during 1945-47, returning to Freedmen's Hospital as resident in surgery in July, 1947. He remained in Washington through 1950, serving variously as full time physician in a cancer training project at Freedmen's Hospital; and in 1949-50 as full time instructor in surgery at Howard University.

Since returning to Durham last year, Dr. Watts has been associated with Lincoln Hospital as an attending surgeon and the Student Health Services Department at North Carolina College. He is assistant to the medical director at the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company.

He was married in January, 1945, to Miss Constance Merrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Merrick of Durham Dr. and Mrs. Watts have two children, Eileen, four; and Deborah, 18 months.

$1400 Punch to Jim Crow's Jaw



C. L. Harper, executive committee member of the American Teachers Association is shown presenting the organization's check for $1400 to W. R. Banks, secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches. The sum represents ten per cent of the association's collections. The presentation was made at Hampton Institute during the 48th annual session of the ATA. (Burrell Photo).

Hampton ATA Session Draw 124 From Dixie

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — One hundred twenty-four delegates from the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee were among the 341 members from 18 States and the District of Columbia who attended the 48th convention of the American Teachers Association, which closed here Tusday night.

Those present were:

ALABAMA

Mrs. Bertha M. Aldridge, Bessie L. Allen, Mrs. Thelma H. Anderson, Mrs. Ethel . Boll, Elmira O. Back, E. S. Booker, Mrs. Leona E. Bosby, Avin E. Boykin, Mrs. Catherine E. Boseman, Mrs. Ethel Broadnax, J. T. Brooks, Mrs. Dadie Brooks, Mrs. Ida McGhee Brown, Siluezee Brown, Mrs. Susie E. W. Burns, William F. Burns, Jaunitha M. Code, Walker J. Carroll, Mrs. Malinda B. Carter, Mrs. Emma B. Crosby, William Dacus, and Dr. J. F. Drake.

Mrs. Celeste G. DuCloux, Richard Ellis, Mrs. Frederica G. Evans, Equilla E Forrest, Murio T. Garner, Laura Mae Greene, Ruth Patricia Hall, Dorothy M. Harris, Dr. Robert C. Hatch, Mrs. Vivian Hilson, Mrs. Ida Allen Holt, Aimee C. Jackson, and Elisha James.

Mrs. Amalie M. Johnson, Ernest L. Keen, Mrs. Bobbie Lark, Mrs. Jessie B. Lawson, Esther Mae Lette, Mrs. Minnie Thomas Lett, Charles H. Lott, Mrs. Ada Maynor, Robert A. Miller, Mrs. Naomi Moore, Mrs. A. M. Norris, Charles W. Orr, Mrs. Versie T. Palmer,

Willie Pearl Parker, Leonard Pauley, Mrs. Mary E. Preyer, Thema Reed, C. L. Reeves, Mrs. Cavesta M. Richardson, Mrs. JoAnn Robinson, and Addie L. Smith,

Mrs. Cynthia D. Smith, D. A. Smith, Mattie R. Smith, Mrs. Lucy J. Spencer, Frankie L. Sweeting, Mrs. Esteen P Tait, Mrs. Verdelle Thomas, Willie Thomas, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Edward W. Wallace, Mrs. Elsie H. Wallace, Mrs. Bessie M. R. Washington, Smith A. Washington, Arcola Y. Westbrooks, Mrs. Gwendolyn Shite, Mrs. Gladys Y. Whitt, Mrs. L. H. Whitted, Sadie A. Wilson, Mrs. Vezelia C. Wrencher, and Yvonne L. Young,

FLORIDA

J. N. Crooms, Grace A. Curry, S. W. Curtis, Mary L. Divers, N. R. Dixon, Dr. Grorge W. Gore, William Hayes, Irene V. Mandexter, Calvin R. Mapp, Sarah J. Roundtree, Mrs. Florence Small, Mrs. Emma F. Smith, Charles J. Stanley Jr., Gussie N. Whittaker, Mrs. Ozora R. Wysinger, James R. Green and J. C. Tinner.

GEORGIA

Mrs. Ganelle B. DuVaul, R. E. Cureton, Rebecca E. Dickerson, Homer T. Edwards, C. L. Harper, William K. Payne, Dr. Cornelius V. Troup, N. F. Williams, and Bessie T. Britton.

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Edna E. Arnold, R. L. Dowery, Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith.

TENNESSEE

C. C. Bond, Grayce M. Bradley, Tommie K. Briggs, G. W. Brooks, Juian C. Brown, Mrs. Mabel Bell Crooks, Merl R. Eppes, T. R. Hartsfield, G. A. Key, A. H. Lockard, W. W. Mays, W. E. Nash, Mrs. Virginia M. Payne, C. B. Robinson, Mrs. Carrie Seats, Monroe D. Senter, Richelieu W. Strange, T. D. Upshaw Jr. and Foster M. Ware.

Additional Delegates

Among the delegates from other States were:

ARKANSAS

E. H. Hunter and J. H. White.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. Minnie D. Bell, Dr. Walter G. Daniel, Elizabeth D. Herbert, Moss H. Hendrix, Thelma M. Raumond and Dr. Ambrose Caliver.

MARYLAND

H. Elizabeth Brown, Regina Brown, Charles H. Chipman, Miles W. Conner, Elmer T. Hawkins, Muriel L. Holland, Dr. Martin Jenkins, S. P. Lane, M. A. Lane, Joe C. Peck, J. P Lane, C. W. Mackay, Mrs. Eliza S. McDaniel and Mrs. Lula D. Ward.

MISSISSIPPI

Leonard A. Raymond, W. A. Reed Jr., Mrs. Lillian Rogers-Johnson and J. H. White.

NORTH CAROLINA

Dr. Theodore R. Speigner, Dr Joseph H. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Harold L. Trigg and W. L. Green.

NEW JERSEY

Mesdames Dorothy R. Conley, Marvel W. Dansbury, and Camilla R. Lockwood, Miss Farilla McKinon, Mesdames Rachel C. McNeil, Lillie M. Osborne and Gertrude P. Williams.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mesdames Mavel D. Gates, Charlotte W. Franklin, and Evangeline Hood, Dorothy M. Jenkins, Roland E. Jonson and Mrs. Edyth H. Ingraham.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Gerard L. Andrews, J. S. Anderson, Mrs. Eugenia R. Bankhead, Isaac C. Bracey, Merietta R. Burgess, Emma D. Cooper, Mrs. Susan Freeman, Bennie A. Gary, Mesdames Annie E. Handberry, Madge P. Harper, Herdicine G. Harrison, Glover M. Hickson, Bessie E. Honor, Mesdames Lillian F. Jackson, Magnolia A. Lewis, and Lillian F. Jackson, Magnolia A. Lewis, and Lillian Marin, James A. Millter, Mesdames Katheryn Ruff, Mattie P. Thomas, Justine Washington, Mary S. Washington, and Robert W. Watson.

TENNESSEE

Mabel B. Crooks, Monroe D. Sentel and Foster M. Ware.

VIRGINIA

Mrs. Lavinia J. Banks, W. Barton Beatty Jr., George H. Binford, Garland A. Cooke, Mrs. Mary C Cooke, Mrs. Clarissa K. Dillard, Maud F. Gayle, M. Boyd Jones, Mrs. Ursula Lewis, Mrs. Cloyte B. Moys, Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Mesdames Estella G. Smith and Helen C. Thomas, P. Floyd Thomas, James B. Washington, R D. Daniel, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison, J. M. Ellisen and Mrs. Harriet P. James.

WEST VIRGINIA

Myra E. Fairfax, Mary L. Williams, J. W. Davis and Allen Connolly.

MISSOURI

John B. Ervin.

DELAWARE

Mrs. Lillian R. Suchan, G. Sterling Jones and Mrs. Cora H. Selvy.

TEXAS

W. W. Nays, G. W. Brooks, C. C. Bond, G. R Key, Mrs. Carrie Seat, W. E. Nash, T. R. Hatysfield, Tommie K. Briggs, Merl Epse and R. O'Hara Lanier.

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN TABLOID...

By Cliff Mackay

Editor, AFRO AMERICAN Newspapers

. . . And Speaking of Teachers

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—The "time ain't ripe" contingent of the teaching profession took a beating here last week. And curiously enough, leadership for the militant "do it now" forces was furnished by state college presidents and professors and public school teachers, not by those pedagogs safely sheltered by private school employment.



Dr. Eppse

It was the determination of the militants which prevailed in the important resolutions committee, placing the American Teachers Association squarely on the side of those who contend the time for action is not only ripe, but long overdue. **Dr. J. Rupert Picott,** secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, which failed to take a stand on unsegregated schools, served as chairman of the ATA committee.

The resolutions adopted without a dissenting vote, endorsed: (1) The NAACP's broadened attack on all segregation; (2) More active participation of teachers in vote registration drives; (3) The fight against the regional school plan; (4) Passage of strong FEPC legislation; (5) Opposition to creation of makeshift graduate and professional schools when such courses are already offered in existing schools within the state. All of this was highly distasteful to certain teachers who are lukewarm on the whole issue of integration.

A new trustee of the ATA, **George Key** of Chattanooga, read the resolutions . . . Another Tennesseean who was a busy figure at the convention was **Dr. Merle R. Eppse** of Tennessee State College . . . **J. Stanley James** of Georgetown, Del., had the sweat-producing job of heading the elections committee . . . Hero of the convention was **S. M. Jones** of Farmville, Va., who was fired as principal because of his fight for equal schools . . . **Dr. Harold Trigg** personable president of St. Augustine College received a resounding ovation as life members' banquet speaker. His speech lasted only 12 minutes . . . Public relation directors at all the rest of the colleges should come to Hampton and get a short course from **W. Barton Beatty.** He would show

them how to get their material in the newspapers, not the waste baskets.

Dr. Lester Granger, on the program as the keynote speaker, was politely received by his teacher-audience, but it remained for fiery **Dean Charles Thompson** of Howard University to really stir them when he predicted the Supreme Court could not afford to uphold segregation in the Clarendon County, S.C., case . . . "The armed forces has done more in the past five years than any other group in a similar period in American history to effect equality," **James C. Evans,** civilian aide to the Secretary of Defense, boastfully told the teachers.



Dr. Granger

Dr. Robert C. Hatch of Montgomery was elected ATA president, but **Elmer T. Hawkins** of Chestertown, Md., got two votes for the job . . . **Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier** of Texas Southern University lost in his bid to get the 1952 convention for Houston. Jackson, Miss., won . . . Serious **Dorothy Gillam,** chairman of the ATA psychology department, was busy passing out copies of the new Psychology Departmental Journal. She's a Cincinnati teacher . . . Musical highlight of the convention was the singing of charming **Virgie Hamlin,** a Hampton music senior from Washington . . . Warm handclasps were given **Dr. Miles Conner** of Baltimore, Chairman of the ATA trustee board. Friends were happy to see that he had fully recovered.

Sensitive President **Robert P. Daniel** of Virginia State College made reference to **Jimmy Hicks's** Fort Lee charges, before any of his hearers had read them. "It's fantastic," he said, "if anything like that was happening at Ft. Lee, I could have gone directly to **President Truman** about it." . . . **Joseph T. Brooks** of Montgomery, assistant to Excutive Secretary **H. Council Trenholm,** published a daily bulletin during the convention.

Our Parade of Personalities

The Phillies of the National League are eyeing a colored player. His name, **Fleming Reed** of the Baltimore Elite Giants. Reed would be assigned to the Orioles, the Phillies' farm club at Baltimore. He hails from North Carolina . . . **Pvt. Lorna H. Halliday** of Detroit, has been selected to take officer training at Ft. Lee where she reports around Sept. 1. She will be given a regular Army commission upon graduation . . . Segregation was dealt a body blow at Kansas City where colored and white Girl Scouts for the first time are attending summer camp together. **Mrs. DeForest Keys** gets credit for the progressive step . . . Eight colored players have been signed by the Los Angeles Rams, largest number of any National Football League club. They are: **Paul Younger, Woodley Lewis Jr., Bob Boyd, Harry Thompson, Dan Towler,** who were with the club last season; and **Odie Posey, John Finney** and **Alvin Hanley,** rookies . . . **Mrs. Edna R. Hill** operates the Hilltop Inn on No. 1 highway near Richmond. She has 19 acres on which her husband, **Otis,** has erected a dance pavilion to be dedicated soon.



Pvt. Halliday

Integration Eminent, 341 Teachers told

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Most Southern white people are resigned to the fact that integration is not only inevitable, but is eminent, Dr. Charles Thompson, dean of the Graduate School, Howard University, told 341 delegates attending the 46th annual session of the American Teachers Association Tuesday.

Speaking on "The Changing Pattern of Provision for Educational Opportunity for Negroes at Graduate, Undergraduate and Public School Levels," Dean Thompson also pointed to the changing attitude of colored Americans.

"No longer do we ask for what we can get," he asserted, "we now demand that which is rightfully ours."

The young white people of the South are ready for complete integration, he said. "They are tired of the chicanery and hypocrisy encouched in the monstrous fiction of separate but equal."

Dr. Thompson predicted that the Supreme Court would move to outlaw segregated schools within a year or so, but warned that the ruling itself would merely mark the beginning of the fight.

He expressed the opinion that the high court would be forced to act favorably in the Clarendon County, S.C., suit because of the world situation. The court could not afford to let down our State Department, he contended.

Predicts Legal Fights

After the ruling, it will still be necessary to bring suits in every town and hamlet where a dual school system now exists, the speaker pointed out, insisting that this will mean the need of:

1. More and more money to pay the mounting costs of these legal fights;
2. Not only the joining of the NAACP, but active support of it;
3. A continuing campaign to get more qualified voters on the registration books;
4. Getting and maintaining a proper perspective regarding the whole problem of integration of schools;
5. Realizing that some will be sacrificed, but abandonment of the needless fear that all colored teachers will lose their jobs. There is now a shortage of teachers and all available pedagogs will be needed under an integrated program.

Hits Aid to Segregation

Dr. Thompson verbally lashed the large number of teachers who voluntarily co-operate with segregation, insisting that it is never necessary and that it sets a terrible example for the children.

"You must take every opportunity to fight segregation," he said, taking a slap at the tendency of many in the Southern States "to pass over to the other side of the street when a fight appears."

C. L. Harper of Atlanta a member of the ATA executive board, made a formal presentation of $1400 to the NAACP at the conclusion of Dean Thompson's address. The amount represented 10 percent of all dues collection of the organization. It was received in the name of the national board by W R. Banks of Richmond, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP.

Elect Woman Head of Joint Committee

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Miss Mary L. Williams, past president, American Teachers Association, was reelected chairman of the joint committee of the ATA and NEA, at its annual meeting here last week.

Walter N. Ridley of Virginia State college, Petersburg, another of the five ATA members serving on the joint committee, was retained as secretary. Other ATA representatives on the committee include:

Dr. Robert C. Hatch, president of ATA; D. Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, ATA executive secretary and also president of Alabama State college.

NEA members of this joint committee are Dr. A. C. Capps, University of Missouri; Mrs. Marion W. Fox, teacher in the public schools of Atlantic City, N. J.; Edward McCuistion, State Department of Education, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. N. C. Newbold, retired state agent for Negro schools, Raleigh, N. C., and Dr. Paul Rankin, assistant superintendent of schools, Detroit, Mich.

The two-day conference reviewed action taken by the NEA to assure full participation in that association by teachers in schools for Negroes.

ATA Gives $1400 to NAACP School Fund

The American Teachers Association which met in convention last week at Hampton Institute, presented a $1400 check to W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Monday night.

This is the last year the ATA has given financial support to the NAACP. The check makes a total contribution over the 12-year period in excess of $10,000.

The check represents 10 per cent of the annual membership income and is for the NAACP Education and Legal Defense Fund.

Mr. Banks told the group that the NAACP has adopted a program of action designed to eliminate all enforced racial segregation in every section of the U. S. in the following order: public education, transportation with emphasis on local street cars and bus; health, housing and recreational facilities; public gatherings and all places of public accommodation.

32b 1951

American Teachers Association

Teachers Give 12th Annual NAACP Gift

NEW YORK — Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this week accepted with — "warm thanks" a contribution of $1,352.90 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., from the American Teachers Association.

This contribution, which represents a 10 cent per member donation from the 13,539-member organization, is the organization's twelfth annual contribution to the legal defense arm of the NAACP. Over a period of twelve years, the ATA has contributed $8,691.40.

In presenting the gift to the NAACP, H. Councill Trenholm, executive secretary of the ATA, wrote Mr. White: "We have been pleased to make these annual contributions as the financial participation of our organization in the very significant job being done through the NAACP for the improvement of educational conditions. We shall hope that our membership response will be such during this coming year that we can bring, at the close of our association year, our total contribution up past the $10,000 figure."

Next Meet in Miss.

341 Attend Hampton ATA Meet

HAMPTON, Va.—Strong stands on racial discrimination and segregation, both in education and elsewhere, were voted without dissent by the American Teachers Association convention as it closed three days of meetings at Hampton Institute Tuesday, July 31. There were 341 persons registered.

Approving Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., as the 1952 meeting site, the ATA presented a $1,400 contribution to the NAACP while applauding the latter organization's recent decision to broaden its fight on segregation beyond educational questions to recreation, health, etc.

The contribution represented 10 cents on each dollar contributed by the 14,000 memberships received to date this year.

NEW OFFICERS NAMED

Dr. Robert C. Hatch, of the Alabama State Department of Education, is the new president of the ATA. Gerard Anderson, Florence, S. C., principal, was named vice president; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, Montgomery, was re-named executive secretary and Dr. Long was re-named treasurer.

Named to the executive committee were C. L. Harper, Atlanta, and Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, Richmond.

Trustees elected were George A. Key, Chattanooga, principal, and Dr. J. H. Taylor, professor of history at North Carolina College, Durham.

Regional vice presidents elected were Eliza Hunter, N. Little Rock, Region I; J. T. Brooks, Montgomery, Region II; Mrs. Irma J. Blackwell, Richmond, Region III; Dr. Elsie M. Lewis, Nashville, Region IV; Mrs. Mabel D. Gates, Darby, Pa., Region V, and Mrs. Oran A. Rowe, Jasper, Tex., Region VI.

Teachers To Assemble In National Meet At Hampton

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—teachers of Negro children in America will converge on Hampton Institute on July 29-30-31 for the 48th annual session of the American Teachers Association, of which Dr. G. W. Gore, Jr., of Tallahassee, Fla., is president, it is announced from the office here of Dr. H. Council Trenholm, executive secretary.

"Education for the Changing Scene" will be the theme for the three-day session which will feature outstanding figures in our national life.

As a national professional organization concerned with and dedicated to the implementation of a most effective approach to the problems of education of Negro children, the American Teachers Association looks forward to the meeting as another clarifying and stimulating experience for those interested in the problems of education, said Dr. Trenholm.

SOME OF THE PROGRAM participants will be Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of Howard University's Graduate School; Dr. Robert Daniel, president of Virginia State College; Dr. Jacob L. Reddix, president of Jackson College; Dr. Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urgan League, and Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the Commissioner, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

According to figures released recently from the office Dr. Trenholm, volunteer non-salaried executive secretary, there are at present some 12,741 annual members of the association, covering 21 states. There is an additional thousand life members.

32b 1951

Annual Integration Conference -(The Integration of the Negro in American Society).

Annual Integration Contab Held At Howard University

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The division of social sciences of Howard University held its annual conference on "The Integration of the Negro in American Society," at the university on May 3 and 4.

Charles Abrams, director of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council, spoke on "The Integration of the Negro in Housing," and James A. Madison, of the National Recreation Association, discussed "The Integration of the Negro in Recreation," at the opening morning session. Dr. E. Franklin Frazier served as chairman.

The afternoon session featured speeches on "The Integration of the Negro in the Local Church," and "The Integration of the Negro in the Field of Medicine" by Dr. Frank Dorey and Dr. W. Montague Cobb. Dr. Winston K. McAllister, assistant professor of philosophy, served as chairman of the session.

* * *

THE EVENING session highlighted a discussion of "The Integration of the Negro in the Field of Art, the Theatre, and Literature," by Sterling A. Brown. Dr. Alain Locke, head of the department of philosophy, served as chairman of the session.

The Friday morning session opened with a speech on "The Integration of the Negro in Elementary and Secondary Schools" by Virgil A. Clift of Morgan State College. Dr. Charles H. Thompson spoke on "The Integration of the Negro in Higher Education" at the same session. Dr. Rayford Logan served as chairman.

William C. Bradbury spoke at the Friday afternoon session on "The Integration of the Negro in Federal Government Agencies," which was followed by a discussion on "The Integration of the Negro in White Collar Occupations," by Dr. Ira De A. Reid. Kurt Braun, visiting professor of economics at Howard University, served as chairman.

Pat. 5-12-51

THE FINAL session on Friday featured addresses on "Changes in the Legal Status of Negroes," and "The Integration of the Negro in the Legal Profession," by William R. Ming, Jr., professor of law at the University of Chicago, and George M. Johnson, dean of the Law School at Howard University, respectively.

History Society Elects Dr. Wesley President

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, succeeds Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune as president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the thirty-six year old organization founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, and now directed by Dr. Rayford W. Logan.

In a recent meeting, Oct. 26-28, held at Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., George W. Gore, Jr., president, outstanding historians met in academic session for three days listening to addresses in research, studies and treaties on all historical phases of Negro life. At the close of the three-day meet Dr. Charles H. Wesley was elected president of the Association, Dr. Bethune, who has served as president of the Association for 15 years, resigned.

* * *

DR. WESLEY'S association with Dr. Woodson in the early years of the Association formed the background for his selection. No other candidate was suggested for this office.

Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State College, was elected first vice president, and F. D. Moon, principal of Douglass High School, Oklahoma City, Okla., was elected second vice president. Louis R. Mehlinger, Washington, D. C., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

* * *

HONORABLE W. H. CATES, Mayor of Tallahassee, extended greetings at the opening meeting held in Lee Auditorium with Mr. Gore, president o fthe host institution presiding. E. A. Pottsdamer, leading citizen of Tallahassee, brought greetings from the citizens of Florida. Louis R. Mehlinger, secretary-treasurer of the Association, made the response.

The director of the Association, Dr. Rayford W. Logan, who is on leave in Paris, France, for the year, sent a message to the Association and it was read at the opening session.

Among the outstanding addresses given during the meet were: "Slavery in the Martial South, Dr. John Hope Franklin; "The Abolition of Colonialism," J. K. Thompson, Colonial Attache of the British Embassy; "Negro Soldiers in Rhode Island in the War of the American Revolution," Dr. Lorenzer J. Greene, Lincoln University; "History of the Negro Migration to Seattle and to the State of Washington," Dr. Charles U. Smith, Florida A. and M. College.

"The Negro in the Abolition Movement in Brazil," Mrs. Dorothy Porter, supervisor of the Moorland Room, Howard University; "The Surplus Population Burden in the Carribean," Dr. Dorsey T. Walker, Albany State College; "Lay Service—Its Need and Its Challenge," F. D. Moon, principal, Douglass High School, Oklahoma City, Okla.; " Some Neglected Areas of Research" a paper by Minnie E. Cureton, Florida A. and M. College, read by Prof. J. W. Riley.

* * *

AT THE FINAL public meeting Dr. Charles H. Wesley, addressed the group on "Racial Historical Societies and the American Heritage."

Another highlight was the luncheon given in honor of Louis R. Mehlinger, secretary-treasurer of

Quarles' Talk To Open Negro History Meet

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Dr. Benjamin Quarles of Dillard university will be the main speaker at the opening meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, which meets here Oct. 26-28, at Lee auditorium.

The organization founded by Carter G. Woodson in 1915, is directed by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, with Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune as president and Louis R. Mehlinger as secretary-treasurer.

The three-day meeting, which will bring together a large number of authorities on Negro, life, will feature such speakers as:

J. K. Thompson, colonial attache, British embassy; Vernell Oliver, Central state college; Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene; Dr. John Hope Franklin; Dr. Minnie E Cureton, Florida A and M; Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Howard university; Dr. Dorothy E. Walker; and Dr. Charles H Wesley, president, Central state college.

Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president, Alabama state college, will preside.

New President Of History Society



Dr. Charles H. Wesley, above, president of Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, was elected president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History at its annual meeting Oct. 26-28 at Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

History Association Will Honor Mehlinger, Oct. 27

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, founded by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, will held its 35th annual meeting Oct. 26, 27 and 28 on the campus of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College in Tallahassee, Fla. Dr. George W. Gore is president of the college.

Scholars from various parts of the country will attend the meeting. The papers to be read at the sessions will deal with the influence and participation of Negroes in some historical events in the regions of the United States, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

J. K. Thompson, colonial attache of the British Embassy; Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Howard University, and Mrs. Dorothy Porter, supervisor of the Moorland Room of Howard University, are among those who will read papers.

A LUNCHEON on Oct. 27 will honor Louis R. Mehlinger, attorney, who has been secretary-treasurer of the Association for 19 years. Chairman of the arrangements for the meeting is Professor J. W. Riley of Florida A. and M. College.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, director of the Association and editor of the Journal of Negro History and the Negro History Bulletin, is currently in Paris on a Fulbright grant studying the French colonial system. Dr. Williston H. Lofton, professor of history at Howard University is acting as director-editor in Dr. Logan's absence and will represent him at the meeting.

Horace Sudduth To Address Business Group Here Wed.



J. L. WOLFE



HORACE SUDDUTH

A city-wide meeting of all business people in Atlanta sponsored by the Atlanta Business League will be held at the Hungry Club of the Butler Street YMCA Wednesday

The principal speaker will be Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League Mr Sudduth will speak "The



W. H. AIKEN

Need for Unity Among Negro Business People." He will be introduced by W. H. "Chief" Aiken, chairman of the Board of the Atlanta Business League. Others scheduled to appear on the program are T. M. Alexander, assistant moderator of the Hungry Club and chairman of the Board of Managers of the Butler Street YMCA; J. L. Wolfe, president of the Business League; Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, chairman of the Program Committee; Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, chairman of the Membership Committee; Jesse Hill, Executive Secretary of the League; and Rogers Henderson, retiring president

Mr Sudduth will install the following newly elected officers: J. L. Wolfe, president; Menelik Jackson, first vice president; Rogers Henderson, president emeritus. Sectional vice president; Northeast, C. A. Scott, assisted by E. O. Sutton; Westside-Willie Menefee, assisted by Mrs. Ruby Blackburn; Pittsburgh- Ted Lewis, assisted by George H. Andrews; South Atlanta-R. L. Andrews, assisted by M. Thornton Jesse Hill, Jr., Executive Secretary; J. R. Henderson, corresponding secretary; E. L. Wright, treasurer; W. H. "Chief" Aiken, chairman executive committee; Mrs. M. D. Bowen, vice chairman executive committee; Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, chaplain; Mrs. Rogers Henderson, parliamentarian; and C. T. Perkins, director of public relations

Both Mr. Aiken and Mr. Wolfe are urging businesses, large and be present at the meeting. They are urging businsses, large and small, to join the League in order to improve Negro Business; to improve the city civicly and to get ready for war mobilization, civilian defense and job placements.

The meeting is scheduled to be held in the main banquet room of the Butler Street YMCA at 12:15 noon and reservations may be made by calling LAmar 0246.

Business Leaders Urged to Back 'Education' Program



Courier Post · 3-31-51 Philadelphia, Pa.

Business Leaders Meet—Top figures of the business world gathered in Atlanta, Ga., last week for the mid-winter session of the board of directors of the National Negro Business League. Among them, left to right, were, first row: J. E. Robinson, Dr. S. V. Totty, J. E. Walker, Horace Sudduth, NNBL president; C. C. Spaulding, Kit Baldwin, George Berry and Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey, secretary. Standing: G. D. Rogers Jr., J. J. Allen, Mrs. W. A. Scott Sr., Mrs. Isaac Hathaway, Mrs. C. M. Ferguson, M. C. Dickerson, Edward Kirk, the Rev. J. S. Benn, C. B. Johnson, W. H. Aiken, J. B. Blayton and Eugene Lacey.—Adair Photo.

NNBL Prexy Asks Huge Drive to Help 'Big Three' of Race

Courier Post · 3-31-51 Philadelphia, Pa.

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA—Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League, last week called upon business and professional men and women of the race to unite in an adequate educational campaign that can mean total economic success for the group and financial support for the NAACP, Urban League and Negro College Fund.

As principal speaker at a banquet of the mid-winter planning session of the national board of directors of the league, the Cincinnati business leader realtor invited further support of the $50,000 capital fund designed by the national body to play a vital role in the economic freedom of the Negro.

URGES COOPERATION

"Such evidence of harmonious cooperation by four of our important national organizations would mean success for all," Mr. Sudduth declared. "It would be an emulation of the practices and acts that brought success to the national programs of other minority groups."

The speaker declared that "the source of a large part of our economic problem stems from restricted employment opportunities."

Further, Sudduth stated to the banquet gathering at the Butler Street YMCA: "Our business and professional men and women must become fully conscious of all of our racial problems and exemplify a willingness to share their success, in reasonable proportions, with the race, by contributing continuously and systematically to the support of all national organizations dealing with our national problems."

TWO-DAY SESSION

The two-day session of the league board considered many problems confronting the organization and set in motion plans to make the next annual convention the rallying point for Negro economic freedom.

The board was guest of the Atlanta Business League, headed by J. L. Wolfe. Other officers of the Atlanta group are Rogers Henderson, president-emeritus; Menelik Jackson, first vice president; W. H. Aiken, chairman of the executive committee; Jesse Hill Jr., executive secretary; E. L. Wright, treasurer; J. R. Henderson, corresponding secretary; C. T. Perkins, public relations director; Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, chaplain; T. M. Alexander, chairman of housing committee; Nelson Jackson, chairman of War Mobilization and Civilian Defense Committee, and A. L. Thompson, adviser on housing problems.

BOARD MEMBERS

Among board members in attendance besides President Sudduth were C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Dr. J. E. Walker, Memphis; Isaac Hathaway, Montgomery, Ala.; Kit Baldwin, Chicago; G. D. Rogers Jr., Tampa, Fla.; J. H. Dickerson, Daytona Beach, Fla.; J. F. Robinson, Houston, Tex.; George C. Berry, Columbus, Ohio; the Rev. J. S. Benn Jr., Philadelphia; J. J. Allen, Chicago; E. F. Lacey of Kentucky; Edward R. Kirk, Memphis; Dr. S. V. Totty of Baton Rouge, La.; C. B. Johnson of Memphis; Mrs. C. M. Ferguson, Detroit, and Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy of Memphis.

Business League (Missouri)

Robert A. Miner Elected Prexy Of Businessmen

Jr. 11-16-51
St. Louis, Mo.



ROBERT A. MINER

Robert A. Miner has been elected to the presidency of the St. Louis Negro Business League. Miner, operator of the Harlem Hotel and Grill at Franklin and Theresa avenues, was elected at the league's regular meeting Tuesday night at the Pine St. YMCA.

The new president was recently named to the executive board of the National Negro Business League during the body's annual convention in Washington, D.C.

The newly elected officers will be installed at a banquet early in January of 1952.

Others elected at the meeting were: James E. Hurt, vice president; Harold Coleman, second vice president; Harry Rogers, third vice president; Mrs. Edith Johnson, recording secretary; Harold Garner, assistant recording secretary; L. W. Collins, financial secretary; James Brown, assistant financial secretary; Walter Jones, treasurer; Dr. James E. Hurt, chairman of the board of directors. Members of the board elected for three years: Alfred Ford, Walter Weaver, Norris Yancey. Two years: Jesse Hester, Harry Rogers and B. F. Dobbs. One year: L. W. Collins, H. E. Nelson, William Norwood, and Walter Jones.

Yancey was named in charge of public relations. Rogers as editor, Dobbs as parliamentarian and Scovel Richardson as legal advisor.

Organization Formed To Promote Negro Actors

NEW YORK— Formation of a new organization, The Coordinating Council for Negro Performers, was announced this week and launched on a broad program to improve and expand the activity of Negroes in all forms of theatrical endeavor.

The Council was brought into existence following appeals from the public to the Negro Actors Guild that a study be undertaken of problems relating to the Negro in the field of entertainment.

Inasmuch as the Guild is strictly a welfare group, a committee of Guild members acted independently to create the Council as a separate organization. Temporary headquarters have been established at 165 West 46th Street, New York City.

It will be the aim of the new organization to promote a better understanding on such controversial issues as questionable "good taste" in the selection of material written for Negro parts, caricatures and stereotype characters and characterizations, and to direct attention of producers and sponsors to the wealth of available Negro talent.

The policy of the Council will be to advocate a positive rather than a negative approach in the solution of differences, taking the position that constructive criticism and mediation should attain mutually beneficial results.

The Council will be interracial and include in its membership representatives of stage, screen, radio, television, the press, also organizations and individuals not of the theatrical profession. Opinions and cooperation of the public will be welcomed.

Lester A. Walton, former U. S. Minister of Liberia, has been elected chairman.

Other Guild members who participated in the formation of the Council are:

Noble Sissle, of the Authors Guild; Georgette Harvey, of Equity; Fred O'Neal, of Equity; Leigh Whipper, of Screen Actors Guild; Alberta Pryme, of the American Guild of Variety Artists; George Wiltshire, of the American Guild of Variety Artists; J. Rosamond Johnson, of the Association of Composers and Publishers; W. C. Handy, of the Music Publishers Association; Pauline Myers, of the American Federation of Radio Artists; Edith Wilson, Television Authority; Marchand McReynolds, of International Asociation Theatrical Stage Employees; A. Edward (Tiny) Walters, of American Federation of Musicians; Etta Moten of American Guild of Musical Artists; Dick Campbell, concert manager.

100 Club Women Attend Mid-Winter Meeting

MONTGOMERY, ALA. — One hundred Alabama club women were in attendance at the annual Mid-Winter meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alabama State Federation of Colored Womens Clubs meeting at Anniston. Mrs. M. B Gaillard of Birmingham, chairman of the committee, was the presiding officer.

The president, Mrs. I. K. Campfield, of Tuskegee Institute, was asked to visit the National Headquarters at Washington to ascertain the needs of the building and efforts were made to make some tangible contribution to the Headquarters.

Reports were made by Mrs. Sadie White on the "March of States" and by Mrs. Sadie Wright, of Tuscaloosa, for the Partlow Home in which the women have had an abiding interest. Some of the needs of the home were pointed out and plans were set for securing same.

Dr. Deborah Partridge, of Tuskegee Instiute, chairman of the program committee, outlined tentative plans for the annual state meeting scheduled for Birmingham in June, announcing the theme for same. The program on June 3-6, 1951, will include some of the nation's most prominent women as conrtibutors.

The group, representing every section o fthe state, was officially welcomed by the Reverend and Mrs. Washington representing the 17th Street Baptist church where the one-day session was held with the Anniston City Federation as the hosts.

The club women of the state have been gratified by the recent announcement that Mrs. Bertha L. Johnson, of Prentiss, Miss., active in the program of the Southeastern Federation, has recently been honored as "Woman of the Year" in her local community.

The annual meeting of the Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will meet in Birmingham June 3-6 according to announcements from Mrs. I. K. Campfield of Tuskegee, state president. The entertainment of the delegates will be handled by Mrs. M. B. Gaillard and Mrs. Belzora S. Ward.

All members are reminded to contact Mrs. Lillie B. Pearson and Mrs. Irene Hill, state organizers, report new clubs organized sin the last annual meeting.



MRS. SADIE B. WRIGHT

Mrs. Sadie B Wright of 2525 Twelfth Street, Tuscaloosa, Ala., who was elected president of the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at the final session of its four-day fifty-third annual convention Wednesday, June 6 at the St. John AME Church pastored by Dr. C. H. Fountain. Moved up vice-president-at-large, she becomes the twelfth president of the federation. She is also president of the Tuscaloosa City Federation

Mrs. S. B. Wright Named President; Tuscaloosa for '52

BIRMINGHAM—Naming Mrs. Sadie B. Wright of Tuscaloosa president, adopting a set of vital resolutions, and selecting Tuscaloosa for its 1952 convention, the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs ended its fifty-third annual session at St. John AME Church last Wednesday.

Mrs. Wright becomes the twelfth president of the half-century old organization. She was selected at the lively climax session of the four-day convention, 106 to 65, over Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, candidate for the progressive faction of the Federation.

Mrs. Wright, incumbent vice president, was backed by the administration which fought off the challenge of the younger leaders.

CONCESSIONS MADE

The red-haired Mrs. Effie Goode of Mobile, led the floor fight against the incumbents, forcing them to make concessions. The challenging leaders were able to crack the tightly bound administration which has usually shifted offices around among the incumbent officeholders.

Significantly, the delegates adopted a series of far-reaching resolutions — among them, support of the NAACP's fight against the segregated school system, opposition to "Birmingham's violence"; disfavor to unfair voter registration schemes and asked for hospitals and professional schools opened to all on the basis of merit.

HOSPITAL BIAS HIT

Among the important resolutions read was the following:

"Resolve that a message be sent the Governor of Alabama and the Medical Center officials of the Alabama Medical Center requesting that practicing facilities be given Negro physicians and surgeons; also that Negroes be allowed to enroll as medical students and serve as interns.

"That additional facilities and space be given our people at the Jefferson-Hillman Hospital.

"Resolve that Federated Club Women will continue to work for the equalization of educational opportunities for all peoples. Be it further resolved, that this organization will go on record as endorsing the NAACP's fight for equalization facilities for Negroes and that segregation will be set aside.

BOMBING SCORED

"Resolve, that we continue educational clinics on voter registration wherever possible and insist that every club woman become a registered voter with paid poll tax.

"Resolve, that a message be sent to the Legislature denouncing the procedure now under consideration, that full power as to the acceptance or rejection of qualified voters being left in the hands of the Board of Registrars.

"Be it further resolved that a message be sent to the proper source asking for a Federal investigation of the bombing and recent fires in the disputed areas of Birmingham, that guilty ones will be found and prosecuted.

Tuscaloosa was selected for the 1952 convention.

Dr. H. M. Gibbs of Tuscaloosa, who served the State Federation seven years as its ninth president, presided over the election at which there were seated 174 voting delegates.

MRS. HEDGEMAN HEARD

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman of Washington, D. C., assistant to the administrator of the Federal Security Agency, delivered the keynote speech at the opening session Sunday at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, pastored by the Rev. Luke Beard.

In addition to Mrs. Wright, who was elevated from vice president-at-large to president, the following officers were elected:

OTHER OFFICERS

Mrs. Mable Neely, vice president-at-large; Mrs. Lillie Pearson, first vice president; Mrs. Nora Zanders of Anniston, second vice president; Mrs. Ada McLin of Athens, third vice president; Mrs. Pauline Montgomery, fourth vice president; Mrs. Mattie Gamlin of Mobile, recording secretary; Mrs. Virginia Odom of Selma, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. I. K. Campfield of Tuskegee Institute, chairman of the executive board;

Mrs. Sallie Harris of Tuskegee Institute, chaplain; Mrs. Glennie L. Thomas of Ensley, assistant chaplain; Mrs. Effie Goode of Mobile, parliamentarian; Mrs. H. B. Gibbs of Tuscaloosa, historian; Mrs. A. P. Boynton of Selma, state organizer; Mrs. Hattie Bryant Witt, junior supervisor;

Mrs. Katie M. Mack of Tuskegee; assistant junior supervisor; Mrs. Sadie Brooks of Montgomery, statistician; Mrs. Ruby Littlefield of Gadsden, publicity director; Supervisor Tessie Oliver of Union Springs, assistant director of publicity, and Mrs. Arthur Mae Morris of Selma, scholarship chairman.

In her report as state organizer, Mrs. Pearson indicated that fifteen new clubs had been organized and that in Alexander City women leaders were ready to organize a city federation. There are now twenty city federations listed in the membership of the state organization.

Colored Women's Clubs

W. ARNETT BRYANT
Phone 56-4418

"Club Women Achieving Their Goals Through Peace" will be the theme of the 53rd annual convention of the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs when it convenes in Birmingham Sunday.

Dr. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to the administrator of the Federal Security Agency, will keynote the three-day convention Sunday with a speech at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

Other features of the program will include panel discussions, group discussions and exhibits of works of arts completed during the club year. The Birmingham Federation of Colored Women's Clubs is the host for the convention which is expected to attract hundreds of club women from all over the state. Mrs. Pauline Montgomery is president of the Birmingham Federation.

Mrs. Hedgeman received the B.A. degree from Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota, and has done graduate work at the University of Minnesota and the New York School of Social Work. An honorary Doct[illegible] Humane Letters was conferred on her by Hamline University in 1948. Her activities have included work with YMCA Adult Education, Emergency Relief in New York City and as commissioner of welfare for New York City. During World War II, she was regional representative of the Second Corps Area, Civilian Defense Office.

Frontiers To Meet In Akron, Ohio

AKRON, Ohio—Delegates, Frontiersmen, their wives and guests from the principal cities throughout the United States will converge on Akron, Ohio, July 26, 27, and 28, to attend the tenth annual convention of the Frontiers of America, the nation's only national Negro service club.

Principal speakers who will appear during the three-day meeting are Judge Carl V. Weygandt, chief justice of the Ohio State supreme court; P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Pittsburgh Courier and W. O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call Post.

The National Convention Committee is composed of J. Arnett Mitchell, Columbus, Ohio, chairman; Andrew G. Freeman, Dayton; Joseph F. Albright, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Melvin E. Farris, Akron. Sterling Tucker is chairman of the local convention planning committee.

Atty. Reid Named President

Founder of Frontiersmen Retires at Akron Confab

AKRON—The tenth annual convention of the Frontiers of America, held here from July 26 to 28, elected Atty. Thomas H. Reid of Portsmouth, Va., national president, succeeding Nimrod B. Allen (founder of the movement) who had served as president since its inception in 1936.

Mr. Allen was unanimously elected executive secretary of the board of directors.

One of the highlights of the public meeting, July 27, was the presentation of a plaque honoring the many years of service of Mr. Allen to the Frontiers movement. J. Arnett Mitchell of Columbus, a member of the board of directors, made the presentation and paid a glowing tribute to the founder.

COURIER EDITOR HEARD

Principal speakers addressing the convention were: P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Courier, and William O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call-Post, both of whom discussed "Challenges Offered by the Present World Conditions." The third speaker, Carl V. Weygandt, chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, addressed the delegates at their regular business session, July 28.

OFFICERS NAMED

Officers elected were:

Dr. Bernard Harris, Baltimore, Md., first vice president; Joseph F. Albright, Washington, D. C., second vice president; Dr. M. E. Farris, Akron, third vice president; Carroll H. Sawyer, Columbus, treasurer; Artee Fleming, Akron, secretary; Augustus D. Knox, Baltimore, Md., sergeant-at-arms; the Rev. Deedum Alston, Louisville, Ky., chaplain, and Richard B. Lynch, Columbus, Ohio, editor of the Frontiersman.

Organizers are: Richard T. Lockett, Atlantic City, N. J., Eastern District; H. Beecher Hicks, Columbus, Ohio, Midwestern District; P. J. Chesson, Norfolk, Va., Southern District; S. Vincent Owens, St. Paul, Minn., Western District, and J. A. McDaniels, Memphis, Tenn., Southwestern District.

C. M. Cain, Atlantic City, N. J., was elected chairman of the board. New members elected to the board were (elected for three years) Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk, Va.; Col. West A. Hamilton, Washington, D. C.; J. A. McDaniels, Memphis; S. Vincent Owens, St. Paul, Minn., and William Hammands, Chicago. Elected for two years was Paul Henderson, Baltimore, Md. Other members of the board are:

Andrew Freeman, Dayton; Wayne L. Hopkins, Philadelphia; George H. Kelsic, Salem, N. J.; Richard B. Lynch, Columbus; J. Arnett Mitchell, Columbus; Howard D. Pindell, Philadelphia, and Henry C. Sparks, Philadelphia.

The convention in passing several resolutions went on record condemning the Amos 'n' Andy TV show and similar shows; condemned communism in all forms; urged the passage of Federal FEPC laws; endorsed and urged the support of the sale of Government bonds in support of the U. S. Treasury campaign. The 1952 convention will be held in Philadelphia.



Frontiersman Retires—J. Arnett Mitchell of Columbus, member of the board of directors of Frontiers of America, is shown presenting Nimrod B. Allen, founder and retiring president, the plaque in recognition of his selfless and tireless interest in the organization.

New President Of The Frontiersmen

THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE joins his many friends in congratulations to Attorney THOMAS H. REID, of Portsmouth, upon his election to the presidency of The Frontiers of America, a national service organization with chapters in the Middle Atlantic and Mid-Western States. Mr. REID's election took place at the Frontiersmen's annual conclave at Akron, Ohio, last week. He succeeded NIMROD B. ALLEN, of Columbus, Ohio, founder and president of the organization from its beginning several years ago.

Two other members of the Tidewater chapter were reelected to important positions. JERRY O. GILLIAM was named to serve another three year term on the board of directors and PURVIS J. CHESSON was reelected Southern organizer.

The organization, composed of business and professional men, wields considerable influence in communities where there are chapters. These chapters afford a forum for the the discussion of public questions and a majority of these discussions have been interracial. They usually relate to such matters as education, health, recreation, social welfare, civic responsibilities and government.

Attorney REID has an opportunity to lend his experienced legal mind and leadership abilities to the furtherance of a broad, constructive program that should show continued progress.

Rev. J. A. McDaniel Named To Frontiers Club Board

Memphis, Tenn. World

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Frontiers of America, which met in Akron, Ohio July 26-28, elected Attorney Thomas H. Reid of Portsmouth, Va., national president, succeeding Nimrod B. Allen, founder of the movement, who served as president since it inception in 1936.

Mr. Allen was unanimously elected Executive Secretary by the Board of Directors, which was unanimously approved by the convention. One of the highlights of the public meeting Friday evening was the presentation of a plaque honoring the many years of service of Mr. Allen to the Frontiers movement.

J. Arnett Mitchell of Columbus, Ohio and member of the Board of Directors, made the presentation and paid a glowing tribute to the founder.

Meg 8 → 7-51

Principal speakers addressing the convention were: P. L. Prattis, Executive Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier; and W. O. Walker, Editor Cleveland Call and Post, both of whom discussed "Challenges Offered by The Present World Conditions." The third speaker, Carl V Weygandt, Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, addressed the delegates at their regular business session Saturday morning.

Officers elected were: Dr. Bernard Harris, Baltimore, Md., first vice-president; Joseph F. Albright, second vice president; Dr. M. E. Farris, Okron, Ohio, third vice president; Carroll H. Sawyer, Columbus, O., treasurer; Artee Fleming, Akron O, secretary; Augustus D. Knox Baltimore, Md., sergeant at arms; Rep. Deedum Alston, Louisville, Ky chaplain and Richard B. Lynch, Columbus, Ohio, editor of The Frontiersman. Organizers are: Richard T. Lockett, Atlantic City, N. J., eastern district H. Beecher Hicks, Columbus, Ohio, midwestern district; P. J. Chesson, Norfolk, Va. southern district; S. Vincent Owens, St. Paul, Minn., western district and J. A. McDaniels, Memphis, Tenn., southwestern district. Rev. McDaniels Executive Secretary of the Memphis Urban League and organizer of the Memphis Chapter of the Frontiers of America, was official representative of the group at the National Convention.

8-7-51

C. M. Cain, Atlantic City, N. J. was elected chairman of the Board. New members elected to the Board were: elected for three years, Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk, Va.; Col. West A. Hamilton, Washington, D. C.; J. A. McDaniels, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Vincent Owens, St. Paul, Minn.; and William Hammonds, Chicago, Ill. Elected for two years was Paul Henderson, Baltimore, Md. Other members of the Board are: Andrew Freeman, Dayton, Ohio, Wayne L. Hopkins, Philadelphia, Pa: George H. Kelsic, Sayem, N. J.; Richard B Lynch, Columbus, Ohio; J. Arnett Mitchell, Columbus, Ohio; Howard D. Pindell, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Henry C. Sparks, Philadelphi, Pa.

The convention in passing several resolutions went on record condemning the Amos 'n Andy TV show and similar shows; condemned Communism in all forms; urges the passage of Federal FEPC laws; endorsed and urged the support of the sale of Government bonds in support of the U. S. Treasury campaign. The 1952 convention will be held in Philadelphia, Pa.

Convention Calendar

MAY

L. K. Williams Ministers' Institute, Marshall, Tex. ..... May 1-4
Ass'n of Social Science Teachers, Houston, Tex. ..... May 3-5
Phi Beta Sigma Central Regional, Louisville, Ky. ..... May 4, 5
Old Dominion Dental Society, Alexandria, Va. ..... May 7, 8
Child Welfare League of America, New York ..... May 10, 11, 12
National Pan-Hellenic Council, Cincinnati, Ohio ..... May 11, 12
S. C. Funeral Directors and Embalmers, Conway, S. C., May 15, 16
Phi Beta Sigma Northern Regional, Chicago ..... May 18, 19
Penna. State Elks Ass'n, Lancaster, Pa. ..... May 20-24
Washington Annual Methodist Conference, Baltimore . May 23-27

JUNE

Penna. Grand Lodge F and AM, Pittsburgh ..... June 2
National SS and BTU Congress, Shreveport, La. ..... June 18-24
NAACP, Atlanta, Ga. ..... June 26-July 1

JULY

Union Baptist Ass'n, Pittsburgh, Pa. (N. S.) ..... July 2-6
AME Women's Connectional Meet, Memphis, Tenn. ..... July 7-12
Allegheny General Baptist Ass'n, Pittsburgh ..... July 17-20
Penna. Baptist SS Convention, Pittsburgh ..... July 30-Aug. 3

AUGUST

Shriners' Imperial Council, New York, N. Y. ..... Aug. 19-24
National Medical Ass'n, Philadelphia ..... Aug. 20-24
NAPE, Houston, Tex. ..... Aug. 20-25
Lott Carey Foreign Mission Convention, Durham, N. C. ..... Aug. 25-28
761st Tank Bn. Ass'n, Detroit ..... Aug. 24, 25, 26
Elks Grand Lodge, Buffalo, N. Y. ..... Aug. 26-30
Ohio Annual Conference (CME), Toledo, Ohio .. Aug. 28-Sept. 1

SEPTEMBER

National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla. ..... Sept. 4-8

New Directory Lists 200 Nation-wide Associations

WASHINGTON

A directory of business associations, containing a listing of approximately 200 organizations located in 21 states and more than 100 cities in the United States, has recently been prepared by Emmer M. Lancaster, advisor in the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Reprinted herewith are the names of 14 associations of national scope, with their 111 affiliates, as taken from the directory:

American Savings and Loan League, Durham, N.C.;

National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, Atlanta, with affiliates in Birmingham, District of Columbia, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Newark, New York, Cleveland and Philadelphia.

Women's Clubs

National Association of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Washington, D.C., senior affiliates:

Birmingham, New Haven and Water-bury, Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; Dist. of Columbia, Chicago, Baltimore, Cambridge and Centreville in Maryland; Bridgeton, Camden, Cumberland County in New Jersey;

Brooklyn, Jamaica and New York in New York; Reidsville and Salisbury in North Carolina, and Chester and Philadelphia in Pennsylvania;

Dallas, Port Arthur, San Antonio and Terrel, Texas, and Danville, Va.

Junior Affiliates

The junior affiliates are in Los Angeles, the District of Columbia, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Chicago, Louisville, Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Philadelphia and Houston.

National Bankers Association, Durham, N.C.; National Beauty Culturists League, Jersey City, N.J.; National Builders Association and the National Housewives League of America, which has affiliates in:

Birmingham, Brinkley, Ark.; Dist. of Columbia, Tampa, New Albany, Ind.; Louisville, Baltimore, Boston and Cambridge in Mass.; Detroit, St. Louis, Atlantic City, Durham, Cincinnati, Guthrie and Philadelphia, Memphis, Dallas, Galveston and Houston.

Business League

National Business League, Cincinnati, and the National Funeral Directors Association, which has branches in:

Montgomery, Ala.; Oakland, Dist. of Columbia, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Savannah, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Louisville, Ruston, La.; Baltimore, Port Gibson, Miss.; St. Louis, White Plains, N.Y.; Wilson, N.C.; Cincinnati, Tulsa, Okla.; Pittsburgh, Camden, S.C.; Nashville, Martin, Texas and Lynchburg.

National Insurance Association, Columbus, Ohio; with Underwriter's Associations in the Dist. of Columbia, Chicago, Lexington, Ky., New Orleans, Baltimore, Akron, Dayton, Cleveland, Columbia, S.C.; and Newport News.

National Newspaper Publishers Association, Chicago, Ill.; Iota Phi Lambda, (national business sorority), Pittsburgh, and Phi Beta Sigma national business fraternity), Richmond, Va.

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferbee Attends Meeting In Greece

Cutel
Sat 7.6-51

ATHENS, Greece. — (ANP) — Queen Frederika of Greece opened the Triennial Congress of the International Council of Women last week as 250 from 21 nations from all over the world made Athens their headquarters.

Among the world's leading women attending the meeting, now in progress, are Miss Eunice Carter, New York attorney and official United States delegate, and Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, officially representing the National

Jack And Jill Members Meet In Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE, Md. — The sixth annual meeting of Jack and Gill of America, Inc., was held in Baltimore on June 2 and 3.

All of the former officers were elected. They are Mrs. Edna Seay, Buffalo, N. Y., president; Dr. Alberta Turner, Columbus, Ohio, vice president; Mrs. Vernice H. Wynn, Baltimore, Md., secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Sara S. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa., program director.

The theme of the convention was "Developing Tolerance in our Children through Parent-Child Relations. A panel discussion was held during a luncheon at the YWCA. Speakers included Miss Sadie Ginsberg, instructor, staff of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Kathryn Dice, consultant, county board of education; Furman Templeton, executive secretary of the Urban League; and Noris Weiss, executive secretary, Central YMCA, who acted as moderator.

Postal Alliance Courier Cautiously Eyes CIO, AFL Invites

Dat. 9-2-51 Pittsburgh Pa.

Overwhelming Votes Return National Officers to Posts; Campaign Against 'Postal Purges' Praised; NAPE's Rapid Growth Is Also Cited

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

HOUSTON, Tex.—The Courier was reliably informed Sunday that William J. Arnold, district president of the National Alliance of Postal Employes, has been suspended for ninety days. The suspension, the Courier was informed, was voted by the NAPE convention here Saturday. He was charged with "improper conduct." Mr. Arnold lives in Atlanta.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Wooed by both the CIO and AFL for the first time in its thirty-eight-year history, officials of the National Alliance of Postal Employes in their "Twentieth Convention" hung out the "caution signal" on that score but aimed their big guns at other objectives.

Having successfully overcome the recent "postal purge" by vindicating many NAPE men victimized in that "purge," the NAPE served notice that it has two primary targets in the Post Office Department: placing of Negroes in top echelon policy-making posts in Washington, and integrating Negroes as post office inspectors.

In sessions here Aug. 20-24, the NAPE, led by Ashby B. Carter of Chicago, returned all of its national officers to their posts by overwhelming votes and then went on to give all officers a raise in pay.

SOUR NOTE

Only one sour note hit the otherwise harmonious convention: District President William J. Arnold of Atlanta, was bitterly castigated by President Carter, the executive board and the convention generally for conduct which Mr. Carter's report termed "gross misbehavior" and "diabolically dishonest acts."

President Carter's report for the two years since the Kansas City Convention showed that the nation's only Negro independent trade union organization has added thirteen new branches.

One special fruit of NAPE labors was the fact that there are now Negro post office clerks in Memphis, Little Rock, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Austin, Waco, Galveston, Mobile, Birmingham and Nashville, in most cases for the first time in this century.

Houston's Postmaster Granville W. Elder was praised for having appointed more than 100 Negro clerks including two women, probably the first Negro women post office clerks in the South. He has also named John H. Walls, former NAPE official, as the first Negro supervisor in a Southern post office since Reconstruction Days.

HAIL PURGE FIGHT

The Alliance expressed approval on the work of Dr. William C. Jason Jr. of Washington, welfare director, who spearheaded the fight against the "postal purge," then raised his salary.

The NAPE Beneficial Association, which elected Theodore B. Allen, an Alabama-born Fisk graduate, as its president, showed a total of $345,210 in insurance in force, with assets of $92,154.54 on hand. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Votie D. Dixon of Washington, showed the NAPE has a total of $115,231.89 on hand including beneficial assets.

There was a peculiarly significant atmosphere around this "homecoming" convention, for the idea which birthed the NAPE was born here in Houston in 1913. On hand were the only three living members of the original group which conceived the NAPE: retired railway mail clerks Jubal L. Taylor, James L. Richardson and James L. Sweatt, father of Herman Marion Sweatt.

FOUGHT FOR FEPC

Perhaps the most impressive task accomplished by the NAPE in recent months was the implementation of the Truman FEPC in Government Order, which saw the Federal FEPC Board issuing orders as a result of NAPE probes in San Antonio, Tex., and Mobile, Ala.

They ordered post masters to make appointments and promotions "from among qualified employes solely on the basis of merit and fitness and with no consideration whatsoever as to race, color, religion, or national origin."

The convention announced that the NAPE has been accepted as the bargaining agent for General Services Administration employes transferred to that agency from their posts as post office custodians. Many of these employes are now being fired for alleged "economy" reasons, by the GSA, and Welfare Director Jason was directed to begin action in that area upon his return to Washington.

COBB RE-ELECTED

Re-elected with President Carter were: James B. Cobb, Washington, vice president; Votie D. Dixon, Washington, secretary-treasurer; Philip W. Holland, Birmingham, comptroller, and Snow F. Grigsby, Detroit, editor, the Postal Alliance, Atlantic City, N. J., was designated as the site of the 1953 convention.

The CIO and the AFL both made overtures to the NAPE to join their ranks. NAPE leaders decided to study the idea. It has never had any labor union affiliation, although in years gone by it did seek such a tie-up. The present recognition was hailed as evidence that the NAPE has "come of age" in labor circles, by virtue of its accomplishments.



GUIDE NAPE DESTINY — Top officials of the National Alliance of Postal Employees gather in the home of Heman M. Sweatt's father in Houston, Texas, in which the NAPE was conceived in 1913. The men were in Houston for the 20th NAPE convention, Aug. 20-24. Seated, left to right: J. C. Branche, Jubal L. Taylor, James L. Sweatt, father of Heman M. Sweatt, first Negro to enter the University of Texas law school; James L. Richardson, only living founder of NAPE. Standing, left to right: District Presidents C. M. Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.; B. B. Watson, Kansas City, Kans.; W. J. Arnold, Atlanta, Ga.; R. D. Jones, Birmingham, Ala.; Editor Snow F. Grisby, Detroit; Secretary-Treasurer Votie D. Dixon, Washington; President Ashby B. Carter, Chicago; Vice President James B. Cobb, Washington; Comptroller Phillip W. Holland, Birmingham, Ala.; District Presidents R. A. C. Young, Baltimore; W. C. Day, Houston; H. G. Moore, Chicago; Orlando R. Rodman, Indianapolis, Ind., and Fred M. Pitts, Los Angeles. W. C. Jason, welfare director is seated at right.—Slaughter photo.

Postal Employees End 20th Annual Confab

HOUSTON, Texas — All national officers of the National Alliance of Postal Employees were returned to their posts at the group's 20th convention here last week. The alliance is led by Ashby B. Carter of Chicago.

Reelected with President Carter were James B. Cobb, Washington, vice president; Votie D Dixon, Washington, secretary-treasurer; Phillip W. Holland Birmingham, comptroller and Snow F. Grigsby, Detroit, editor of the Postal Alliance. Atlantic City was chosen as the site for the 1953 convention.

Houston Postmaster, Granville W. Elder, was praised for having appointed more than 100 Negro clerks, including two women. He also named John Walls, former NAPE official, the first Negro supervisor in a Southern post office since Reconstruction days.

Cite Jason

Also cited for outstanding work was Dr. William C. Jason jr., of Washington, welfare director. Several lawyers were cited for their work in recent disloyalty charges.

They included Charles A. Chandler, Cleveland; A. T. Walden, Atlanta; Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City; Rufus Watson, Philadelphia; Josiah F. Henry, Baltimore; Leon Ransom, James B. Cobb and Dean George M. Johnson, all of Washington, D. C.

Dean Johnson of the Howard university law school was one of the speakers at the convention.

National Association Of Postal Workers Hold Meet In Houston

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The Alliance expressed unqualified approval of the dynamic work of Dr. William C. Jason, Jr., of Washington, its welfare director, who spearheaded the fight against the "postal purge," and raised his salary with enthusiastic applause.

The NAPE Beneficial Association, which elected Theodore B. Allen, an Alabama-born Fisk graduate, as its president, showed a total of $315,210 in insurance in force, with assets of $92,154.54 on hand. It is the insurance arm of the NAPE, with Harold L. Pilgrim, prominent Philadelphian, as secretary-treasurer. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Votie D. Dixon of Washington, showed the NAPE has a total of $115,231.89 on hand including Beneficial assets.

There was a peculiarly significant atmosphere around this "homecoming" convention, for the idea which birthed the NAPE was born here in Houston in 1913. On hand were the only three living members of the original group which conceived the NAPE: retired railway mail clerks Jubal L. Taylor, James L. Richardson and James L. Sweatt, father of Heman Marion Sweatt. Incidentally, 114 NAPE members died during the last two years.

Perhaps the most impressive task accomplished by the NAPE in recent months was the implementation of the Truman FEPC in Government Order, which saw the Federal FEPC Board issuing orders as a result of NAPE probes in San Antonio, Texas and Mobile, Alabama. They ordered postmasters to make appointments and promotions "from among qualified employes solely on the basis of merit and fitness and with no consideration whatsoever as to race, color, religion or national origin." The far-reaching effect of these orders in the South has been reflected in the increasing number of clerk appointments given to Negroes, thanks to the NAPE's welfare work and the probe by the late John M. Risher.

The convention announced that the NAPE has been accepted as the bargaining agent for General Services Administration employes transferred to that agency from their posts as post office custodians. Many of these employes are now being fired for alleged "economy" reasons, by the GSA and Welfare

Director Jason was directed to begin action in that area upon his return to Washington.

Praise was handed to several Negro lawyers who helped—for partial fees—to fight the recent disloyalty charges. They included: Attorneys Charles A. Chandler, Cleveland; A. T. Walden, Atlanta; Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City; Rufus Watson, Philadelphia; Josiah F. Henry, Baltimore; Leon Ransom, James B. Cobb and Dean George M. Johnson, all of Washington, D. C.

Dean Johnson—of the Howard University Law School—thrilled a huge audience at Texas Southern University Monday night with a stirring challenge to Alliance men.

"Racial segregation and discrimination in the federal service are morally, logically and constitutionally indefensible," he declared "So long as they continue the NAPE will have a special function and service to render, not only to Negro postal workers and the postal service, but to the nation as a whole."

August C. Hahn, director of the Bureau of Postal Service, Washington, represented Postmaster General Jesse Donaldson and addressed the meeting Thursday morning. Hahn told the Alliance of his satisfaction over "the loyal service you are rendering to your country." He also bore a promise of "equal opportunity for all employes on the basis of ability."

Reelected with President Carter were: James B. Cobb, Washington, vice president; Votie D. Dixon, Washington, secretary-treasurer; Phillip W. Holland, Birmingham, comptroller, and Snow F. Grigsby, Detroit, editor The Postal Alliance. Atlantic City, New Jersey was designated as the site of the 1953 convention.

The specific targets outlined by the NAPE for its positive program aims at placing Negroes in the higher-up positions of the Post Office Department proper in Washington, and the placing of Negroes in post office inspector division, which has never had any Negroes in it. It is the police arm of the post office.

The CIO and the AFL both made overtures to the NAPE to join their ranks. NAPE leaders decided to study the idea. It has never had any labor union affiliation, although in years gone by it did seek such a tie-up. The present recognition was hailed as evidence that the NAPE has "come of age" in labor circles, by virtue of its accomplishments.

Labor education seminars during the convention by Director Jason demonstrated the improved techniques used by the NAPE in making its grains in handling grievances, conferences with officials, in activities for community betterment and in other fields.

John W. Rice, secretary of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, stirred the convention on Wednesday with a powerful speech, as did Postmaster Elder of Houston on Thursday.

National Alliance of Postal Employees ✓

NAPE To Study Admitting All U. S. Employees

HOUSTON, Tex. — (NNPA) — One of the biggest attendances in the 38-year history of the National Alliance of Postal Employees is expected here August 20 when the NAPE opens its fifteenth biennial convention with President Ashby B. Carter, of Chicago, presiding.

As a result of its remarkable growth in membership during the two years since its last meeting in Kansas City, the organization expects the heaviest enrollment of delegates in its history. Some forty-five states are expected to be represented.

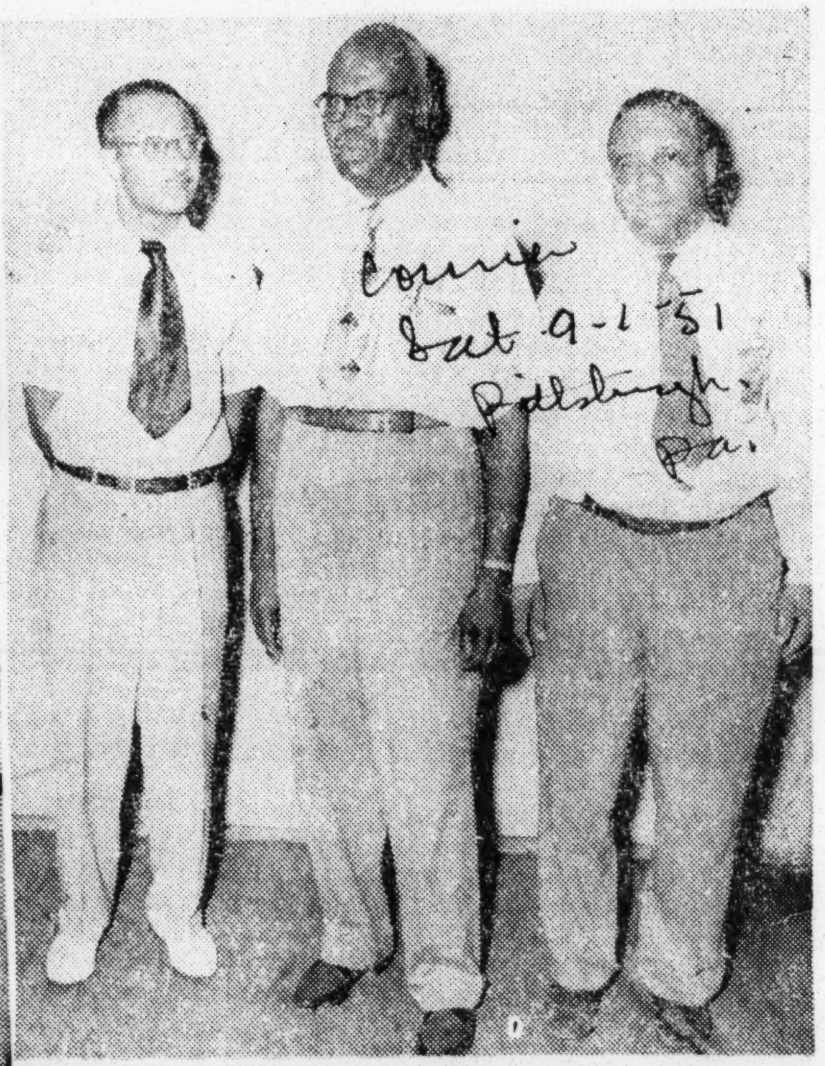
Dean George M. Johnson of the Howard University law school will deliver the principal address at the public meeting on August 20. William M. Day, district president, and his convention comimttee are working hard to prepare an elaborate program for the postmen and visitors who will come with them.

THE CONVENTION this year will be held at what members of the organization call "the birthplace of the Alliance" because it was here that the late Henry L. Mims, James Sweatt, Jubal Taylor and other colored railway mail clerks conceived the idea of an organization to offset racial exclusion from the lily-white Railway Mail Association. Actual organization took place in Chattanooga, Tenn., in October, 1913.

In Chicago, Mr. Carter has announced that one significant piece of legislation on this year's agenda will be a proposal to change the name of the organization to the National Alliance of Federal Employees to allow all colored Federal workers to join. The organization is now restricted to postal employees. Sessions will last through August 24.



FOUNDERS—At the twentieth National Alliance of Postal Employes Convention in Houston, Tex., Aug. 20-24, were these four men who were among the founders of the Postal Alliance. Left to right: J. C. Branche, Kansas City, Kan.; Jubal L. Taylor, James L. Sweatt (father of Heman M. Sweatt), and James L. Richardson, all of Houston, only living members of the founding group of railway mail clerks.—Slaughter Photo.



POSTAL ALLIANCE INSURANCE HEADS—Theodore B. Allen, left, Houston, Tex., is the new head of the NAPE Beneficial Association, insurance arm of the Postal Alliance. Harold L. Pilgrim, center, of Philadelphia, is secretary-treasurer, and R. A. Young, right, Baltimore, is vice president. —Slaughter Photo.



Postal Alliance Heads— Officers of the National Alliance of Postal Employes re-elected at Houston, Tex., last week, are shown, left to right. Seated: Snow F. Grigsby, Detroit, editor; William C. Jason Jr., Washington, welfare director. Back row: Votie D. Dixon, Washington, D. C., secretary-treasurer; Ashby B. Carter, Chicago, president; James B. Cobb, Washington, vice president; Philip W. Holland, Birmingham, Ala., comptroller.—Slaughter Photo.



CHAMP GETS $150 AND CONGRATULATIONS. —Theodore Roddey, right, who was named soil conservation champion of the South last week at the Log Cabin, Ga., Soil Conservation Jamboree, is shown receiving a check for $150 and a handshake of congratulations from Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life. Mr. Roddey won out over 10 State champions. He has a 100-acre farm at Catawba, S. C., which he purchased through the Farmers Home Administration. USDA Photo.

College Women Hold 28th Session in West Va. State







INTERESTING SESSIONS—Interesting meetings were held at West Virginia State College last week when the National Association of College Women met there in the twenty-eighth annual convention. Pictured are scenes from the events. Left, principal speakers at the closing session included Mrs. Olive Remington Goldman, United Nations representative; Mrs. Inez B. Brewer, president of the NACW; Mrs. Adelia B. Kloak, Department of Labor official of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Agnes A. Crabtree, president of the Charleston Women's Club. Center photo: National officers elected were, seated, left to right: Mrs. Charlotte B. Gordon of Washington, financial secretary; Mrs. Marion B. Scott of Montclair, N. J., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Inez B. Brewer, Gary, Ind., president; Mrs. Carrie Powell, Newark, N. J., vice president; Mrs. Jimmie B. Middleton, Washington, D. C., treasurer. Standing, left to right: Mrs. Juanita H. Thomas, chairman of the committee on standards; Miss Margaret Buggs of Raleigh, N. C., circulation secretary. Right photo: Mrs. Bernetta Bullock of Washington, D. C., is shown (left) receiving a $1,000 fellowship from Mrs. Jimmie Middleton, treasurer of the National Association of College Women.—Mabel Holt Photos.

Inez Brewer Elected National President

By ANDREW H. CALLOWAY

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Approximately 200 delegates and visitors from eleven states and the District of Columbia attended the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Association of College Women at West Virginia State College, March 23 and 24.

In keeping with one of the purposes of the organization, "To promote scholarship among undergraduates and graduates," a $1,000 fellowship was presented to Mrs. Bernetta Bullock of Washington, D. C., in recognition of her achievement in the field of guidance.

The group voted to send a letter to President Truman urging that the policy of racial integration be extended to all branches of the armed forces.

MISS RUSSELL SPEAKS

The main session of the convention got under way with an address, at the President's luncheon, by Miss Willie Russell, dean of women, at West Virginia State College, who challenged the women to start working for better human relations. Mrs. Minnie Cooper, teacher in Boyd School, Charleston, W. Va., and local general chairman, presided.

An international youth symposium, Friday afternoon, composed of twelve representatives of as many nations, voiced the opinion that the time has come when leaders of the "big" nations should get at the core of dissension so that the world could have peace.

Mrs. Vera Ford Powell of Philadelphia led a discussion, Saturday afternoon, of the Mid-century White House Conference on Children.

At the closing session Saturday night, addresses were delivered by William C. Marland, Attorney General of West Virginia; conference president, Mrs. Inez Brewer, of Gary, Ind.; Miss Adelia B. Kloak, chief, special services and publications division, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Olive Remington Goldman, U. S. Representative to the Committee on the Status of Women, United Nations.

Special music was furnished for the several sessions by the A Cappella Choir of West Virginia State College under the direction of Mrs. Gladys Johnson Greene.

Officers elected for 1951-52 were Mrs. Inez B. Brewer of Gary, Ind., president; Mrs. Carrie E. Powell of Newark, N. J., vice president; Miss Portia Bullock of Washington, D. C., recording secretary; Mrs. Charlotte B. Gordon, of Washington, D. C., financial secretary; Mrs. Jimmie B. Middleton, Washington, D. C., treasurer; Mrs. Marion S. Scott, Montclair, N. J., corresponding secretary; Miss Margaret Bugg, Raleigh, N. C., circulation secretary, and journalist, Mrs. Rubye G. Watts, St. Louis, Mo.

Feminine Front

By LULA JONES GARRETT, AFRO Woman's Editor

Garyite Is New Head Of National College Women

GARY, Ind. — Mrs. Inez Brockway Brewer of this city was elected president of the National Association of College Women during the 28th annual convention held recently at West Virginia State college in Charleston, W. Va.

Mrs. Brewer, former national vice president, is a member of the Gary branch of the American Association of University Women. She holds the degrees of Ph. B and M. S.

Other officers elected were Mrs. Carrie Powell of Newark, N. J., vice president; Mrs. Jimmie B. Middleton, Washington, D.C.; treasurer; Mrs. Marion S. Cott of Montclair, N. J., corresponding secretary; Miss Portia Bullock, Washington, D. C., recording secretary.

The officer slate includes also Miss Margaret Bugg Raleigh, N. C., circulating secretary; Mrs. Charlotte B. Gordon, Washington, D. C. financial secretary and Mrs. Rubye G. Watts, St. Louis, journalist.

Sectional directors are Mrs. Muriel Alexander, North Central; Mrs. Mary Neugent, Northwest; Bertha B. Rhoda, Southeast and Mrs. C. Vernette Grimes, South Central.

Executive committee members elected were Mrs. Louise Perrin of Raleigh; Mrs. Frances M. Gregory, Newark; Mrs. Minnie W. Cooper, Malden, W. Va., and Mrs. Lavinia J. Banks, Richmond, Va..

The convention passed a resolution to send a telegram to President Truman urging that the policy of racial integration be adopted in all of the armed forces. A special highlight of the two-day meet was the International Youth Symposium on "Working Together for Peace" which featured students and teachers from 10 different countries. The theme of the convention was "What of the Status of Women in a Changing Economy?" Delegates came from 11 states and the District of Columbia.

An award in recognition of a unique study made by Mrs. Bernetta Bullock Washington of Washington D. C., was a feature of the convention banquet. The award, a $1000 fellowship was presented Mrs. Washington by Mrs. Jimmie Bugg Middleton, treasurer, of Raleigh. The awardee's study was made in the field of guidance and covered an 11 year period.

Association Of College Women Open Office In D. C.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The National Association of College Women has established an official headquarters at 1122 Girard Street, it was announced last week. This action was the highlight of the mid summer meeting of the Executive Board.

Other action taken by the board included the acceptance of the invitation of the Raleigh branch to hold the 1952 convention there, and the election of delegates to the American Council on Education.

Mrs. Inez B. Brewer, Gary, Ind. is national president, and Mrs. Charlotte B. Gordon, Washington, D. C., is executive secretary.

Mrs. Gordon will be in charge of the administration of official business of the national organization. She is a graduate of Howard university, and earned her M. A. from Columbia university. She also did graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and New York university.

At the time of her election, Mrs. Gordon was financial secretary of the NACW. She is active in civic and religious affairs of Washington.

Delegates elected to the American Council on Education were:

Dr. Sadie D. St. Clair and Mrs. Vera Ford Powell of Philadelphia. Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell of Washington. Alternate delegates chosen were Mrs. Luvenia Banks Richmond Mrs. Brewer, Gary, Indiana, and Miss Effie Simmons, Washington.

At NCNW's Sectional Conference



Mrs. Muriel Alexander of Washington, right, sectional director of the North East Section of the National Association of College Women, chats with Mrs. Bertha Diggs Scalter, NY State Labor Secretary, who addressed the NACW at the International Hotel in New York recently, where Mrs. Lucinda Ward, left, president of the local branch of the NACW and her chapter, played host to the organization's annual sectional conference.—Campbell Photo

National Association of College Women ✓

Head National Association of College Women for Year



Afro-American
Dist. 4-7-51
Baltimore, Md.

Elected to office at the 28th convention of the National Association of College Women, in Charleston, W Va, last week, were, seated Mrs Charlotte B Gordon, Washington, financial secretary; Mrs Marion S Scott, Montclair, NJ, corresponding secretary; Mrs Inez B Brewer, Gary, Ind, president; Mrs Carrie E. Powell, Newark, N.J., vice president; Mrs Jimmie B Middleton, Washington, treasurer; standing Mrs Juanita H Thomas, Washington, chairman of standards committee; and Miss Margaret Bugg, Raleigh, N.C., circulating secretary. Officers not included in the picture are Mrs. Rubye G. Watts, St. Louis, Mo., journalist; and Miss Portia Bullock, Washington, recording secretary.

National Association Of College Women In 28th Meet; Mrs. Brewer New Head

Issued and Quoted

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — Mrs. Inez Brockway Brewer of Gary, Ind., was elected president of the National Association of College Women at the 28th convention held on the campus of West Virginia State College at Institute, Easter weekend.

Dist. 4-7-51

Mrs. Brewer was national vice president at the time of her election. She is a member of the Gary branch of the AAUW and holds the degree of Ph.B and MS. She is also convention manager, Art Education Association of Indiana, past member of the judiciary board of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Booking director of the Colonial Art Company, president of the Gary branch of the National Council of Negro Women, past president of Anselm Women, president, northwest section, Indiana Art Teachers, treasurer of City-Wide League of Women Voters and vice president of Chicago Alumni group.

Other officers elected and retained were vice president, Mrs. Carrie Powell, Newark, N. J.; treasurer, Mrs. Jimmie B. Middleton, Washington, D. C.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Marion S. Scott, Montclair, N. J.; recording secretary, Mrs. Portia Bullock, Washington, D. C.; circulating secretary, Miss Margaret Bugg, Raleigh, N. C.; financial secretary, Mrs. Charlotte B. Gordon, Washington, D. C.; and journalist, Mrs. Rubye G. Watts, St. Louis Mo.

* * *

ELECTED MEMBERS to the executive committee were Mrs. Louise Perrin, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Frances M. Gregory, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Minnie W. Cooper, Malden, W. Va.; Mrs. Lavinia J. Banks, Richmond, Va.

The convention which opened Friday morning had as its theme "What of the Status of Women in a Changing Economy?" Delegates and visitors came from eleven states and the District of Columbia to attend the convention.

The public program, held Saturday night in the main auditorium of the administration building at West Virginia State College, featured addresses by Mrs. Olive Remington Goldman of Springfield, Illinois and Mrs. Adelia Kloak, of Washington, D. C. who is associated with the United States Department of Labor.

Mrs. Goldman is the United States representative to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

* * *

OTHERS APPEARING on the public program were the Honorable William C. Marland, State Attorney General of West Virginia; Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College; Miss Agnes Crabtree, president, Charleston branch, American Association of University Women and Dean James A. Kelly Jr., West Virginia State College. Miss Ramona Baskerville of Charleston played a piano selection. Also participating on the program were Mrs. S. J. Baskerville, Mrs. Vera Ford Powell and Mrs. R. R. Cooper, local convention chairman, who presided at

Walter WHITE

Walter White Goes To Funeral; Says It was Happy Occasion

FOR THE FIRST time in my life I have enjoyed a funeral. Instead of being lugubrious the obituaries were gay and congratulatory. The quite lively corpse handed out thank you scrolls to individuals and organizations which had helped and cooperated with the late departed. Then stripping off its sable shroud, the corpse promptly marched into a new life of greater usefulness.

The funeral, of course, was that of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, which was founded forty-two years ago and which voluntarily ended its existence because it has licked the problem of racial discrimination which it was organized to fight. Thanks to the vision, the hard work and the refusal of its officers and members to be deluded by segregation, however deluxe, it has fought and won its struggle for complete integration into the American Nurses' Association.

I was fortunate because my seat on the dais had been preempted by someone else. I, therefore, was privileged to sit at a table in the rear of the Essex House dining room next to a gentle, gray-haired woman whose name I never did learn. She told me that she had begun her training as a nurse in New York's Lincoln Hospital forty-five years ago. "Having graduated from Lincoln," she remarked quietly, "there was no longer any place for me there—nor in any other hospital in the United States." In reply to my question as to where and how she had obtained work in her profession, she told me that it had been a catch as catch can business of getting private and usually quite poorly paid jobs.

Such is the human predilection for titles and offices which give them distinction from the mass of mankind, few persons would have questioned continuation of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses had its officers and members chosen to follow that course. They chose to subordinate personal aggrandizement to the principle of integration. Those who attended the dinner of demise were given a pamphlet setting forth the inter-group relations program of the American Nurses' Association, which included the following as ANA's policy: "To make professional status the criterion of membership qualification. To eliminate discrimination in job opportunity, salary or other working conditions where such conditions are found. To integrate minority groups within the ANA membership."

Privately, some of the nurses are understandably skeptical as to whether or not qualified Negro nurses will always be thought of in putting this policy into effect. I do not believe this will consciously be done by the ANA. But I would like to make here a friendly recommendation to the ANA—that more qualified Negro nurses be integrated into the policy making and policy executing committees, boards and personnel of the ANA to insure fullest integration on the basis of merit. By so doing, a desperately needed example of actual practicing of democracy will thereby be achieved.

Is There Nothing More To Do

There was an Associated Negro Press story not so long ago which said that "the American Nurses Association, through its committee on nursing resources, fell solidly behind the Army's urgent call for 3,000 professional nurses," and that, "since Negro nurses now hold membership in ANA through state units in all except four Southern states, the call is also directed at them." The story added that "the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, whose primary aim was to fight for and gain recognition for Negro nurses and membership in ANA, will be formally disbanded on January 21, after having achieved its purpose."

Is there nothing more to do for the Negro nurses of America? Do they have full status in the nursing profession? Do they have open to them without any question of race or color full opportunity with nurses of other races for the top positions in the profession? We should be careful as a minority group to be in such a hurry to get away from ourselves in theory, when we still have common and pressing problems which face us differently from the way they face other peoples. The Jews are increasing their interest in things Jewish, while Negroes seem to tend toward becoming more ashamed all the time of things Negroid. Is this a smart attitude for us to take?



CONG. BOLTON RECEIVING CITATION FROM NEGRO NURSES. — When the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses terminated activities recently in "The Salute to Democracy at Mid-Century" celebration, it fittingly cited one of its strongest and most admired sponsors through its 42-year history, Cong. Frances Payne Bolton of Cleveland. The citation, which emphasized Cong. Bolton's great service and vital interest in nursing, was presented by charming Mrs. Estelle Massey Osborne, a member of the board of directors of the American Nurses association and a guiding figure in Negro nursing through the years. — (ANP)

National Nurses' Group To Disband; Closing Dinner To Cite NACGN Gains

NEW YORK — After 42 years of work in the interest of Negro nurses the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, 1790 Broadway, announced this week through its president, Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, that it will vote to terminate its activities at a final conference to be held here on Jan. 26.

As far as is known, the NACGN will be the first important national organization predominantly of Negro members to terminate its work because it feels that its program of activities is largely no longer necessary.

Full integration of Negro nurses into the nursing profession as a whole has been the goal of the NACGN during its 42 years of work. Now that an increasing number of Negro nurses are being employed in hospitals, public health agencies and enlisted in the armed services the organization feels that this goal is being achieved.

The decision of the NACGN to discontinue its program of activities is in keeping with that of the members of the entire nursing profession, who for the past three years have been studying the functions of the six national nursing organizations, with a view to developing a new structure of not more than two organizations of national scope.

At the biennial convention of the American Nurses Association last May in San Francisco, it was definitely voted to proceed with plans for the new organizations, which will be known as the American Nurses Association and the Nursing League of America.

The NACGN at its January conference will be the first of the nations' nursing organizations to take this step. According to Miss Anna Fillmore, general director and secretary National Organization for Public Health Nursing, its decision "demands courage and objectivity of a high order."

When NACGN was founded in 1908 Negro nurses were unable to secure education or jobs in most parts of the United States. Prior to World War II out of a total of 1,200 schools of nursing, 28 of which were for Negroes only, they were admitted to only 14 of the others.

At present largely through the work of the NACGN and under the leadership of its former executive secretary and present president, Mrs. Staupers, the number of schools of nursing admitting all qualified students regardless of color has increased from 14 to 330. The number of state nurses' associations not admitting Negro nurses has been reduced from 17 to 5, in addition to the District of Columbia.

This was largely the result of an amendment to the constitution of the American Nurses Association in 1948, which stated that all Negro nurses barred from joining the state associations could join the national body on an individual basis. Negro nurses have also been integrated into the staffs of hospitals, public health agencies, military and veterans services in unprecedented numbers.

Mrs. Alma Vessells John, executive secretary of the NACGN announced that the organization will celebrate its gains and the termination of its program with a testimonial dinner Friday evening, Jan. 26, at the Essex House, 160 Central Park South. Mrs. Jackie Robinson is serving as chairman of the dinner sponsors committee.

Mrs. Robinson is a professional nurse who received upon her graduation from the Nursing School of the University of California at Berkeley, the profession's highest honor, the Florence Nightingale award. She has served on the staffs of the Lutheran hospital in San Francisco and the Hospital for Joint Diseases here in New York.



"JACKPOT WINNER" TELLS OF DISBANDING OF COLORED NURSES ASSOCIATION which she formerly headed. Mrs. Alma Vessels John, second from left, not only won the "jackpot" award on the "Hits and Misses" radio program over W. C. B. S. recently but also told the vast radio audience of the democratic motives for disbanding the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. The association was dissolved recently because the efforts to be integrated into more unified organizations. Miss Mary Perrone, second from right, chairman of the General Duty Nurses' Section of the New York State Nurses Association, stressed the importance of unity and democracy in nursing and pledged the support of her association for the realization of the high purposes which caused the Colored Graduate Nurses association to end its program. At left is shown Miss Frances Jones, a second year student at the Harlem Hospital School of Nursing and at the right is Harry Marble, the genial master of ceremonies for the program.

Job Well Done; Negro Nurse Group Disbands

NEW YORK — (ANP)- The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, after 42 years of working for the intergration of Negro nurses, will officially disband Jan. 26, it was annonced this week by Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, national president.

This is believed to be the first time an all-Negro organization has closed down operations because much of its goal has been achieved. The function of the NACGN probably will be transferred to the American Nurses association.

Official termination of activities will take place at a special meeting Jan. 26. That night, the NACGN will hold its last official activity- a testimonial dinner honoring individuals and organizations "who have helped further democracy in nursing."

The NACGN was founded in 1908 to do something about the discrimination against Negro nurses found in the following statistics of that era:

Of 1,200 schools of nursing, only 42 schools including 28 for Negroes only, admitted Negroes. Some 17 state associations of the ANA refused to admit Negroes, and few hospitals integrated colored nurses on their staffs.

Today, largely because of work done by the NACGN, the picture is not perfect, but 330 schools admit nursing studennts regardless of race, and only five state associations still refuse Negro members. Colored nurses still may join ANA, however, even if the state does not admit them.

Today, Negro nurses also have been integrated into the staffs of hospitals, public health agencies, military and veteran services to a large extent.

Mrs. Alma Vessells John, excutive secretary of the NACGN, said the testimonial dinner will be held at the Essex house, 160 Central Park South. The following persons will be honored for their work in bringing democracy to nursing:

Rep. Frances P. Bolton, Miss Martha Franklin, RN, Miss Belle Davis, Miss Alma Haupt, RN, Miss David Levy, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Elmira B. Wickenden, RN, Mrs. Jackie Robinson, RN, Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, and Miss Katharine Faville, RN.

A total of 23 organizations will be honored at this dinner.

The ANA congratulated the NACGN on its action in part as follows:

"The ANA congratulates the NACGN on its outstanding achievements in behalf of Negro nurses in this country. Since the ANA has, from its earliest beginning, sought to extend membership and services to qualified professional nurses, it will continue to integrate nurses of all groups within the framework of its program and to establish the integrity of every-member as a person, as a citizen and as a member of the great profession of nursing."

Nurse Association Disbanding Jan. 28

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, after forty-two years of working for the integration of Negro nurses, will officially disband Jan. 26, it was announced this week by Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, national president.

This is believed to be the first time an all-Negro organization has closed down operations because much of its goal has been achieved. The function of the NACGN probably will be transferred to the American Nurses Association.

Fight for Integration Won; Nurses Disband Organization

NEW YORK CITY—Having finished a 42-year-long job of integrating colored nurses into the profession, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses will terminate its activities at the end of this month.

The statement came from Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, for many years executive secretary of the organization, this week.

As far as it is known, the NACGN will be the first important national organization composed predominantly of colored members to terminate its work because it feels that its program of activities is largely no longer necessary. Now that an increasing number of colored nurses is being employed in hospitals, public health agencies and enlisted in the armed services the organization feels that its goal is being achieved.

The decision of the NACGN to discontinue its program of activities is in keeping with that of the members of the entire nursing profession, who for the past three years have been studying the functions of the six national nursing organizations, with a view to developing a new structure of not more than two organizations of national scope.

At the biennial convention of the American Nurses Association last May in San Francisco it was definitely voted to proceed with plans for the new organizations, which will be known as the American Nurses Association and the Nursing League of America.

Opened Doors

When the NACGN was founded in 1908 colored nurses were unable to secure education or jobs in most parts of the United States. Prior to World War II out of a total of 1,200 schools of nursing, 28 of which were for colored only, they were admitted to only 14 of the others. At present largely through the work of the NACGN and under the leadership of its former executive secretary and present president, Mrs. Staupers, the number of schools of nursing admitting all qualified students regardless of color has increased from 14 to 330. The number of state nurses' associations not admitting colored nurses has been reduced from 17 to 5, in addition to the District of Columbia. This was largely the result of an amendment to the constitution of the American Nurses Association in 1948, which stated that all colored nurses barred from joining the state associations could join the national body on an individual basis. Colored nurses have also been integrated into the staffs of hospitals, public health agencies, military and veterans services in unprecedented numbers.

To Note Gains

Mrs. Alma Vessells John, executive secretary of the NACGN, announced that the organization will celebrate its gains and the termination of its program with a testimonial dinner to be given on Friday evening, January 26, at the Essex House, 160 Central Park South. Mrs. Jackie Robinson, who is serving as chairman of the dinner sponsors committee, said, "The dinner is being given to honor those men and women who have made a substantial contribution to the furtherance of democracy in nursing." Aside from being the wife of the famous Dodgers' baseball player, Mrs. Robinson is a professional nurse, who received upon her graduation from the Nursing School of the University of California at Berkeley their highest honor, the Florence Nightingale Award. She subsequently served on the staffs of the Lutheran Hospital in San Francisco and the Hospital for Joint Diseases here in New York.

Colored Nurses Disband Friday

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

In what is looked upon as one of the foremost instances in which the application of American democracy has produced an equitable result in the field of race relations, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses will formally disband its organization Friday night. Spokesmen for the group said the move was being made because "the extension of democratic practices within the nursing profession" had made the unit's work unnecessary.

Formal dissolution of the organization will be marked by a banquet at the Essex House, in New York, with Mrs. Jackie Robinson, who graduated from the Nursing School of the University of California, among the guests. Prior to her marriage to the baseball star, she worked in both the Lutheran Hospital, San Francisco, and the Joint Diseases Hospital in New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

The association was established in 1908, with the specific objective of having Negro nurses recognized and extended equal professional rank throughout the country. Early in its existence, its leaders realized that a "separate status within a profession would never be vital" and bent the organization's efforts toward integration. The association's work was appreciably aided, in this regard, by two world wars.

The integration sought by the founders of the association is now being "rapidly achieved," according to its officers. In addition, the employment of Negro nurses in what are generally looked upon as "white" hospitals and health centers has increased by "percentages in the thousands" in practically every section of the United States.

JOINING ARMED FORCES

Mrs. Alma Vessels John, executive secretary of the organization, said it would be possible to note, on the occasion of the unit's dissolution, that Negro nurses were now "moving in increasing numbers" into the armed forces, indicating a moral victory at a point which caused a great concern.

Leaders in race relations, meanwhile, are observing the Negro nurses' move as indicative of the success of a type of technique. Their representatives sought, and occasionally were granted, opportunities to tell the story of the Negro nurse to assemblies of units from which they were barred.

Throughout its existence, the association was never so sharp in its protest as when it "talked to other members of the profession in a professional, rather than an emotional manner." As a result, state associations of nurses began accepting Negro members, with the practice being spurred by white nurses who had served with Negro nurses during the two wars.

ACCEPTED IN FLORIDA

The movement toward integration reached a point of some recognition last year when graduate nurses of Florida voted to accept Negro members. Local units, in a number of Southern areas, also have dropped racial bars which were, at one time, appreciably stringent against both Negro and Jewish nurses.

In Philadelphia, Negro nurses began employment in hospitals other than the Negro-managed Mercy-Douglass at the height of the last war.

Germantown and Jewish Hospitals were among the first to countenance Negro applications for nursing employment, with a number of others following as the scarcity of nurses became more acute.

Group Holds Activities Unnecessary

Banquet On January 26 Will End Group Founded In 1908

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses closes shop and goes out of existence at a formal conference and banquet to be held on Jan. 26 at the Essex House, 160 Central Park South, New York.

Announcement of the plan to terminate the activities of the organization was made here last week by Mrs. Alma Vessells John, executive secretary of the group. It will be one of the first major colored organizations to end activities because it believes its activities are no longer necessary.

The organization was founded in 1908 to promote the interests of colored nurses. In those days the work of colored nurses was in its pioneering stage. They were not readily accepted by organizations of white nurses. Nor were they readily accepted for work in white hospitals because they had to prove their efficiency in a narrow field covered only by colored hospitals or those catering only to colored patients.

* * *

OBSTACLES TO COLORED nurses were great enough in the North, but they were greater in the South. Like colored doctors, colored nurses had an uphill road. They established an organization to strenghten their forces. Today, however, the story is different. They believe they have won most of their hardest battles and should now perform as nurses, not as colored nurses.

As Mrs. John asserted in her announcement, the full integration of colored women into the nursing profession is rapidly being achieved. She added that colored nurses are widely employed in hospitals, public health agencies and in the armed services.

Mrs. John said that Mrs. Jackie Robinson would serve as chairman of the dinner sponsors' committee. Mrs. Robinson, wife of the popular baseball player, was graduated from the Nursing School of the University of California, receiving its highest honor, the Florence Nightingale Award. She later served on the staffs of the Lutheran Hospital in San Francisco and the Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York.

DEMOCRACY IS COLOR-BLIND

It is not very often that an organization devoted to the welfare of a minority group in the community voluntarily disbands because there is no longer any necessity for it. But, happily, that is the situation in which, after forty-two years, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses finds itself. It has formally terminated its own existence because it feels that the need has passed for a separate organization to promote the interests of Negro nurses as such. In all but four laggard states and, ironically enough, the District of Columbia, Negro nurses are now welcomed to membership in local chapters of the American Nurses Association; and there has been so much improvement in the treatment accorded Negro nurses throughout the country in recent years that they are now considered to be well integrated into the profession as a whole.

In contrast to this pleasant report on one aspect of the race relations picture is the news story of a few days ago from Atlanta, to the effect that a major appropriations bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature with a proviso that none of the funds could be used for any educational institution unless it enforced segregation. This provision, of course, is directly contrary to the spirit of some recent Supreme Court decisions, and seems to be aimed specifically at the application of several Negroes for admission to the University of Georgia. Furthermore, in the neighboring state of South Carolina, Governor Byrnes has just assured the Legislature that those who "seek to abolish segregation in all schools will learn that what a carpetbag gov-

in the Second World War. A democracy can move only so fast in such fluid and expanding emergencies if its policies are to maintain contact with the changing economic picture and with the public's conception of the urgency of the crisis. In the Second World War the need of a rearmament effort was brought home to many people (including conspicuously Mr. Roosevelt) in the summer of 1949 with Hitler's successful invasion of France. Effective authority for price-wage stabilization did not actually come until the President's Hold-the-Line Order of April, 1943.

All this is not to say that the Administration's handling of the anti-inflation problem has not in many respects warranted severe criticism. Thus far there has been too little positive leadership from the White House, or, to put it more specifically, too little evidence of an awareness that we are in an emergency in which politics, in common with many other things, has become a luxury which the nation simply can no longer afford. We could point out one by one the gaping holes that still remain in the nation's anti-inflation ramparts. But there are none of these that cannot be repaired given the will and the determination at the top of the Administration to do so. In the absence of such an attitude, all the paper plans for the control of inflation, however ingenious, will have been a sheer waste of time and effort.

Negro Nursing Unit Dissolves, Its Fight Won

Progress of Integration Satisfactory, Group Joins the Regular Association

Integration of the Negro nurse into the nursing profession as a whole has progressed to the point where the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses has terminated its existence as a separate entity and will become associated with the American Nurses Association and the Nursing League of America.

Announcement of this step was made last week by Mrs. Alma Vessels John, executive secretary of the association, which has had offices at 1790 Broadway.

"So far as is known," Mrs. John said, "the nurses association will be the first important national organization composed predominantly of Negro members to terminate its work because it feels that its program of activities is largely no longer necessary.

42-Year Campaign

"Full integration of Negro nurses into the profession has been the goal of the N. A. C. G. N. during its forty-two years of work. Now that an increasing number of Negro nurses are being employed in hospitals, public health agencies and enlisted in the armed services the organization feels that this goal is being achieved.

"To be sure, there are problems remaining which affect Negro nurses, but the action taken is in line with the vote taken by the nursing profession in San Francisco in 1950 to reduce the number of national organizations from six to two. This is the first of the groups to vote to dissolve."

Early Drive Recalled

When the N. A. C. G. N. was founded in 1908, Mrs. John said Negro nurses were unable to obtain education or jobs in most parts of the United States. Prior to World War II out of 1,200 schools of nursing, 28 were for Negroes only, and they were admitted to only 11 of the others. At present largely through the work of the N. A. C. G. N. and under the leadership of its former executive secretary and present president, Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, the number of schools of nursing admitting all qualified students regardless of color has increased from 14 to 330. The American Nurses Association amended its constitution in 1948 to admit Negro nurses barred from joining state associations.

Officials of the American Nursing Association welcomed the new membership, in a statement which ended with the promise that the association would "continue to integrate nurses of all groups within the framework of its program and to establish the integrity of every member as a person, a citizen, and a member of the great profession of nursing."

32b 1951

National Association of Colored Women

Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, NACW Head, Reports On Trip to Greece

NEW YORK. — Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women, Incorporated, returned via T.W.A. from the International Conference of Women of the World at Athens, Greece, Saturday. Mrs. Stewart reports that 287 women, representing 37 countries, spent 12 days discussing problems of women around the world.

Mrs. Stewart reports that the women were particularly interested in the opportunity to know the Negro Americans. Her personal escort during the conference was Mrs. Penelope Vlannagalis, sister of the Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.

Mrs. Stewart spoke for a Voice of America program while in Athens; appeared over the radio; and was presented in a front-page interview by TANEA, the principal newspaper of Athens. The broadcast and the newspaper story dealt primarily with the work of the National Association of Colored Women and its continuous effort to help women at the grass roots develop a program for a better family life. European women were fascinated by the fact that the National Association of Colored Women is 54 years old and has been a member of the National Council of Women for 50 years. They were interested, too, in the stories of the leadership given the National Association in its earlier days when club work was still new to most American women of color. Requests have already begun pouring to national headquarters asking that Mrs. Stewart accept engagements to talk about "Modern Women in a Changing World."

The University of Toledo presented Mrs. Stewart to the students there last week and she begins a tour of Connecticut and New York this week; and then to Oklahoma. Mrs. Stewart accepts the honor and opportunity which have come to her as recognition of pioneering efforts of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Lucy Thurman, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Brooks, Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, Dr. Mary F. Waring, Mrs. Christine H. Smith, Mrs. Ada Bell DeMint, and all of the individual women in all of the communities of the nation who have struggled so hard to help Negro women improve their own conditions and enter fully into community life.

Mrs. Stewart, in commenting on her entire experience, said, "I am proud of the opportunity which has come to me and hope to reach as many people as I can to tell them the story of the women of the world. I hope also to serve my country and the world better because of this experience."

Other delegates were Mrs. Alice Mickens, Miss Jane Spaulding, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee and Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter.

Mrs. Ella B. Stewart Back From Greek Meet

TOLEDO, Ohio— Mrs. Ella B. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., returned via TWA from the International Conference of Women of the World at Athens, Greece, Saturday. She said that 287 women, representing 37 countries, spent 12 days discussing problems of women around the world.

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Other delegates are Mrs. Alice Mickens, Miss Jane Spaulding, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee and Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

C.N.D.A. BURNS MORTGAGE

THE "MORTGAGE BURNING and Scroll Unveiling" ceremonies of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women will be held in Chicago at 4 p. m. at the C.N.D.A. headquarters, 4441 Drexel boulevard.

A little over three years ago the C.N.D.A., under the leadership of the late Margaret Martin Hayes, beloved and lamented president sold its old headquarters at 4941 South Parkway and contracted for the purchase of the $45,000 home of Mrs. Walgreen on Drexel boulevard.



Mrs. Taylor

During the illness of President Hayes, who died before the close of her administration, Mrs. Alva Delaney, one of the three vice presidents of the C.N.D.A., was requested by Mrs. Hayes to act as president. This request of Mrs. Hayes was ratified by the board of directors of the C.N.D.A. and Mrs. Delaney completed the term.

In June, 1949, Mrs. Delaney was elected to the presidency in her own right. During the past two years she and her staff have carried on so efficiently that the balance due on the new property over and above the sales price of the old place has been raised by the organization through the regular club contributions and special efforts.

Special credit belongs to Mrs. Daisy Lucas, chairman of ways and means and to Mrs. Grace D. Wells, one of the three vice presidents of the organization. These two club women with their supporters, raised around $5,000 or more through special efforts, making it possible to burn the mortgage in so short a time.

The program for the occasion includes the processional; The Lord's Prayer by Mrs. Corine Dacus; historical sketch and presentation of past presidents by Mesdames Alva Delaney, Mayme Williams, Grace D. Wells, and Henrietta Burr; vocal solo by Miss Helen Ward, accompanied by Mrs. Dorothy O'Bryant.

Address, "Building Through the Years," by Mrs. Dixie Gilmer; vocal solo, Mrs. Corine Dacus; unveiling of the scroll by Mrs. Daisy Lucas, chairman of ways and means; vocal solo, by Miss Helen Ward; burning of the mortgage by Atty. Harris B. Gaines, Mrs. Grace D. Wells, Mrs. Lelia B. Cannon, and Mrs. Alva Delaney; introductions and community singing.

* * *

This being election of officers' year for the C.N.D.A., the Dorcas Art and Charity Club of which Mrs. Grace D. Wells is founder and twice president has publicly and twice endorsed Mrs. Wells for the position of president of the C.N.D.A. for the next term.

The fine support Mrs. Wells has given Mrs. Delaney, the executive ability she has displayed in the handling of the Presidents Council, her ability to raise large sums and hold the support of co-workers, her untiring and intelligent service on the board of management of the headquarters and day nursery demand recognition from all thinking club women who have in mind the welfare of the organization and the part it must continue to play in community programs.

Public work today demands the best prepared leadership and the purchase of a $45,000 headquarters makes it all the more important that the future program of the C.N.D.A. commensurate the financial output of the organization.

Ella Stewart, Queen of Greece Chat During Visit to Greek Conference

TOLEDO, Ohio — Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., returned via TWA from the International Conference of Women of the World at Athens, Greece, Saturday. Two hundred eighty-seven women, representing thirty-seven countries, spent nearly two weeks discussing problems of women around the world.

The women were particularly interested in the opportunity to know the Negro Americans. Mrs. Stewart's personal escort during the conference was Mrs. Penelope Vlannes, sister of the lady-in-waiting to the queen.

Mrs. Stewart spoke for a "Voice of America" program while in Athens, appeared over the radio, and was presented in a front-page interview by Ta Nea, the principal newspaper of Athens. The broadcasts and the newspaper story dealt primarily with the work of the National Association and its continuous effort to help women at the grass roots develop a program for better family life.

FASCINATING

European women were fascinated by the fact that the NACW is fifty-four years old and has been a member of the National Council of Women for fifty years. They were interested, too, in the stories of the leadership given the national association in its earlier days when club work was still new to most American women of whatever color. Requests have already begun pouring in to national headquarters asking that Mrs. Stewart accept engagements to talk about "Modern Women in a Changing World."

The University of Toledo presented Mrs. Stewart to the students there last week and she begins a tour of Connecticut and New York this week, and then goes to Oklahoma.

CONFERENCE NOTES

Mrs. Stewart submitted to the conference a report of civic and welfare activities of the Association, which has expended $500,000 on improving the condition of Negroes in the last two years. Of this amount $260,000 has gone for free clinics in the Southern states.



IN ATHENS—Mrs. Alice Mickens of Florida, and Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of Toledo, Ohio, national president of the National Association of Colored Women, were snapped on a hill top in Athens, Greece, during their recent trip abroad, where they were delegates to the International Council of Women.

Among the more important resolutions passed by the Athens conference was one condemning racial discrimination in South Africa. It was also concerned with the general problem of racial minorities, and advised that the present trend toward crowding people in cities be halted by spreading new industries in rural areas.

A highlight of the trip was a personal chat between Mrs. Stewart and Queen Frederika during a reception given for the delegates by the queen and King Paul in the Royal Palace in Athens.

Ruth Rush Re-Elected NWCO Federation Prexy

SHELBY, N. C.—Professor Ruth G. Rush of North Carolina College, Durham was re-elected president of the State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs here at the close of the Federation's 42nd annual session.

Other officers elected included Miss Constance Young, Durham, recording secretary; Mrs. E. M. Barnes of Greensboro, treasurer and Mrs. Edith Spellman of Elizabeth City, parliamentarian.

Nineteen Durham women attended the state meeting. These delegates were Mrs. Effie Cotten, Mrs. Annie Laster, Mrs. Sadie P. Whitted, Mrs. Flossie Dunston, Mrs. Essie Rtrice, Mrs. Lyda Merrick, Mrs. Ruth Spaulding, Mrs. Maggie Lennon, Mrs. Maude Logan, Miss Constance Young, Miss Ruth Rush, Mrs. Willie Mae Richmond, Mrs. Nona Johnson, Mrs. Maisy Caine, Mrs. Dora Jones, Mrs. Jeanette Holt, Mrs. Nellie Williams, Mrs. J. Milum and Mrs. Carl Young.

The featured speakers were Mrs. Madie Hall Zuma of Johannesburg of South Africa and Dr. Maynard Catchins of Washington, D. C. Mrs. T. S. Enloe headed the planning committee and was assisted by Miss E. A. Bridges and Mrs. Gertrude Degree.

HEADS DEFENSE BOND DRIVE OF WOMEN'S CLUBS



Mrs. Alice G. Mickens, of West Palm Beach, Fla., whose appointment as National Defense Bond Chairman of the National Association of Colored Women has just been announced, is preparing an intensive campaign among the 50,000 members of that organization. The Defense Bond Drive will extend through October 27.

Comprised of women's clubs in 39 States, the association's national president is Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, who named Mrs. Mickens as their representative to work with Mrs. Nancy Robinson, Director of the Women's Division of the Defense Savings Bonds Division of the Treasury Department.

Mrs. Mickens has sent letters to all State Presidents of the association urging support of the drive and explaining its three-fold purpose; namely, to maintain the nation's economic strength, to help curb inflation, and to encourage individual savings. Mrs. Mickens, long an active civic worker in her home State, was president of the Florida association for nine years.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

NAT'L COUNCIL OF U. S. A. ASKS N.A.C.W. TO REPRESENT IN GREECE

FOR THE PAST 50 years for National Association of Colored Women has been a bonafied member of the National Council of Women of the United States of America, having joined in 1900, and having paid its annual dues of $100.00 each year. The NACW has represented the Council at home and abroad during these 50 years, and its officers have served as officers of the council, as high ranking as vice president. At present Mrs. Bessie Payne of New York State Association is the fourth vice president of the Council.



MRS. TAYLOR

The National Council of the United States of America is a member, in turn, or one of the immediate products of the International Council of Women of the World. This Council convened in Washington, D. C. in 1888 under the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage Association of the U. S. A., when delegates from 58 national organizations of women of England, Scotland, France, Norway, Finland, India and Canada, as well as, the women of the U. S. A., discussed every subject of interest to women and passed resolutions for future actions. At this meeting it was decided that 'the subjection of woman is nearing its end, for she has now secured governmental, industrial and social recognition."

In 1925 the International Council met again in Washington, D. C. At a call from Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, who was then the NACW's president and a large number of colored women attended the meeting. The NACW paid $500.00 in dues and was allowed ten delegates at $50.000 each. It was at this meeting that past president Hallie Q. Brown, who was in charge of the NACW's part on the program came on the stage and told of segregation in the gallery. The entire NACW's delegati walked out and participants fused to act their parts. M foreigners walked out also, place was the famed CONST TION HALL.

Strange but true—the Intern tional Council, the National Cou cil of USA and the General Fed eration of (white) Women's Cl were born about the same ti At the International Counc meeting in Washington in 1925 number of the NACW's wom paid for life membership in t Council at $100.00 each.

The NACW has been inform by the National Council of the USA that there will be held in March of 1951 in Athens, Greece. Invitations have been sent to the NACW to send a delegate to this meeting. Mrs. Payne has been asked to head the delegation, but she is not able to go. Mrs. Payne has appointed a committee to raise funds to send a delegate to Greece. Mrs. Stewart, president of the NACW has been asked to go, but she is not able to go. Mrs. Payne has appointed a committee to raise funds to send a delegate to Greece. Mrs. Stewart, president of the NACW has been asked to go, but she is not able to go.

Mrs. Payne says "In case the delegate does not attend the conference, all donations will be returned to the donors, and if she does, mimeographed copies of activities of the Athens conference will be send every donor of $1.00 or more 90 days after her return to the States."

The last two World Wars played havoc with women's organizations especially in Europe and Asia. Many countries that were strongly represented in the Council have suffered at the hands of WAR LORDS. The German women were levelled to the dust by their own men but women are still holding on working and praying for PEACE, and believing it can come as did the end of the slavery movement in the USA and the Suffrage Movement all over the world. These were the work of the women. Our women must have first-hand knowledge of movements—so—Mrs. Stewart must go.

Woman Named Prominent, NACW Member For 1950

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Mrs. Bertha LaBranche Johnson of Mississippi, noted educator and club leader, has been rated one of the "outstanding women of the National Association of Colored Women for 1950."

Along with her husband, Jonas E. also an educator, Mrs. Johnson founded the famed Prentiss Normal and Industrial institute in Jefferson Davis County, Miss., and the Oak Park vocational school in Laurel, Miss.

From a school with 20 pupils in the backwoods of Mississippi, Prentiss N and I has grown into a modern high school and junior college. Its physical plant includes 500 acres of land, 24 buildings and valuable trade equipment. It has a faculty of 34 teachers and a student body of 800.

She set up Oak Park vocational in 1929 as a public service. She and her husband still maintain active interest in both institutions.

Born in Wesson, Miss., the daughter of Jules and Onie LaBranche. Mrs. Johnson was graduated from Tuskegee institute in 1902. Two years later she married.

They have three children, Alcee L., a junior college administrator, Onette W., an attorney, and Mrs. Eva Dawson, public school music teacher.

Probably her greatest interest has been in her club work among rural women. She has served six years as president of the Mississipi State Federation, six years as president, South Eastern Federation, and five years as statistican for the national group.

She also is a member of the executive council, Commission of Interracial Cooperation, Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, and Delta Sigma Theta sorority. For 23 years in Mississippi she worked for the establishment of a home for Negro juvenile delinquents, which now exists.

In October, 1950 she received one of her greatest honors when she addressed the Master Farm Homemakers' guild at the White House hotel in Biloxi, Miss. She was the first Negro to address this national group represented in 32 states.

In 1941 Tuskegee conferred upon Mrs. Johnson the honorary master of Science degree for her work in human relations. The South Eastern Federation also has honored her by the establishment of a Bertha LaBranche Johnson trophy when she retired as its president.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

PRES. ELLA P. STEWART MAKES FRONT PAGE NEWS IN GREECE

MRS. ELLA P. STEWART, president of the National Association of Colored Women, has returned from Europe via T.W.A., where she was in attendance on the triennial convention of the International Conference of Women of the World, which met in Athens, Greece, the last part of April.

Mrs. Stewart reports that 287 women represented 37 countries and spent 12 days discussing problems of women around the world. She also states that particular interest was shown in the status of Negro American women. Her personal escort during the conference was Mrs. Penelope Vlannalis, sister of the Lady in Waiting to the Queen.



Mrs. Taylor

Mrs. Stewart spoke for a "Voice of America" program while in Athens; appeared over the radio and was presented in a front-page interview by TA-NEA, the principal newspaper of Athens. The broadcasts and the newspaper story dealt primarily with the work of the National Association of Colored Women and its continuous effort to "help women at the grass roots develop programs for better family life and full citizenship."

European women were fascinated by the fact that the National Association of Colored Women is 54 years old, and that it has been a member of the National Council of Women of the United States for 50 years. They were interested also in the stories of the leadership of the Association in its early days when club work was new to all women.

On her return Mrs. Stewart found a number of invitations and requests are pouring in to national headquarters, 1114 'O' Street, N.W., Washington. D.C., asking that she accept engagements to talk about "Modern Women in a Changing World."

The University of Toledo presented Mrs. Stewart to its student body last week and she has already entered upon a tour of Connecticut and New York, then on to Oklahoma.

Realizing that this great opportunity and all honors that have come to her have ben made possible through the never-ceasing efforts, sacrifices, and loyal suppo of the thousands of club wome big and little, known and u known and their leaders — tional, regional, state, city

ILLINOIS ASS'N COLORED WOMEN SPONSORS MOTHER'S DAY TEA

The Illinois Association of Colored Women and the Illinois Association of Colored Girls cordially invite the public to their annual "Mother's Day" tea, Sunday, May 13, 1951 from 3 to 7 p. m. at the headquarters of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women at 4441 Drexel blvd. Mesdames Beatrice H. Howard is chairman, Ella Mitchell co-chairman and Etta W. Jackson, state president. All over the state of Illinois club women are holding "Mother's Day" teas.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

OUTSTANDING WOMEN OF THE N. A. C. W.

Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women, which is the oldest and numerically largest of all organizations of colored women, has selected twelve women —one for each month in the year of 1951. They are to be publicized as an "Outstanding Personality" because of their personal achievements, and as leaders of the National Association of Colored Women. Mrs. Stewart feels that they deserve national recognition.



MRS. TAYLOR

The country has a wealth of cultivated, efficient and outstanding colored women, who might easily acquire national proportions if encouraged the least bit, but only a few make the headlines or front pages of our news publications. Hence, the public sees these few so often that it becomes a reflection on the hundreds of others who have achieved in cities and states but are not known nationally. And, too, they do not get the encouragement that necessarily makes them grow to national proportions.

The month of January, 1951, was dedicated to Dr. Bertha La Branche Johnson of Prentiss, Miss., who with her husband, Prof. Jonas E. Johnson, founded and now operates Prentiss Institute. Dr. Johnson has many other worthwhile achievements to her credit.

February was dedicated to Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of Chicago, Illinois, who was born in Ocala, Florida, brought to Chicago, Ill., when an infant; began her training at the old Armour Mission Kindergarten; graduated from the elementary and high schools of Chicago; a graduate of Fisk University and has studied in the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago and at Loyola; resides at 3262 Vernon ave., Chicago, Ill., with her hsband, Atty. Harris B. Gaines, former Representative in Illinois General Assembly, and her two sons, Harris, Jr., and Charles.

She has served as president of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women; president of the Illinois Association of Colored Women; is now the first recording secretary of the National Association of Colored Women; she is serving her tenth term as president of the Chicago Council of Negro Organizations, the coordinating agency of nearly one hundred civic, educational, religious and labor organizations; past matron Northern Light Chapter, No. 28, O. E. S.; member Board of Directors Chicago Branch National Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People; Illinois Child Labor Committee, Citizens Schools Committee; Ill. Women's Conference on Legislation; vice chairman, Women's Joint Committee on Adequate Housing. She is a life member of the Chicago Art Institute.

In April, 1941, she led the first "March on Washington" in behalf of fair employment practices and other civil rights for colored people. During subsequent years she has participated in many efforts which have taken her to Washington, Springfield and other places in behalf of justice and democratic practices for all people. She made a plea in behalf of minority rights before the United Nations Assembly at Lake Success, N. Y. She was chairman of the Illinois delegation to the National Emergency Mobilization to Washington, D. C. (Jan. 1950) for the passage of FEPC and other civil rights legislation.

APPOINTMENTS: She served as a member of President Hoover's Plan Commission; and was appointed by him as a member of the President's Housing Conference. She was appointed Republican State Central Committeewoman of the 1st Congressional District. Appointed by Mayor Kennelly a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee to the Chicago Plan Commission; and also serves by the appointment of Superintendent Hunt a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Intercultural Activities in the Chicago Public Schools.

Mrs. Gaines worked for 15 years as a social worker in the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare. She has also served as case worker Consultant for the Chicago Urban League, and Director of its Woman's Division; as Director of a recreational project for teenagers for the Parkway Community House, YWCA and YMCA; for several years served as industrial secretary for the Chicago YWCA; during World War I, was a county organizer for War Camp Community Service; during World War II, was active member of the American Women's Volunteer Service, and a member of Governor Green's Women's Division, Illinois War Council.

During the 1950 primary and general elections she was the only colored woman on the ballot running for a county office—that of county commissioner from the city of Chicago. This was the first time a colored woman had been endorsed by either of the two major parties for that office. Although not elected, Mrs. Gaines polled 743,316 votes, the highest number of votes received by any Republican candidate running in the city of Chicago! She was endorsed by the daily press including the Chicago Tribune, the Sun-Times, the Daily News; the Chicago Defender, the Pittsburgh Courier (Chicago edition); and by many organizations including the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the Better Government Association, Ministerial Alliances, and the Independent Voters of Illinois.

Mrs. Gaines is a steward of Bethel AME Church. She is president of the Maude E. Smith Nursery School association, one of the first interracial nurseries in Chicago.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

N. A. C. W. PRESIDENT WRITES FROM PARIS

MRS. ELLA P. STEWART, president of the National Association of Colored Women, accompanied by Mrs. Alice Mickens, past president of the Florida State Association of Colored Women, enroute to the triennial convention of International Council of Women of the World, writes as follows:



MRS. TAYLOR

"We left New York March 9th on what was planned to be a non-stop flight, but due to a high gale, we were forced to land twice for refueling at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and Shannon, Ireland. Therefore, we were ten hours late landing in London, Saturday, March 10th.

"We were met at the airport by a Mr. Sampson Morris, executive director of the Colored People's League of London, an organization founded by the late Dr. Moody, but now presided over by Mr. R. S. Nehra, a retired lawyer.

"We went directly to the Hotel Cumberland, where we were given information concerning our currency and other important items by Mr. Morris. On Sunday morning we attended services at Westminister Abbey after which we strolled past No. 10 Downing street and into St. James Park at the other end of which we faced Queen Victoria's monument and Buckingham Palace.

"On seeing a large crowd, we investigated and learned that the present queen was out and would return in fifteen minutes—so we waited.

"To our surprise Princess Elizabeth arrived in her car and later the queen and the Duchess of Kent —a lady-in-waiting so, we saw the queen, the princess and the duchess within 24 hours of our arrival.

"Monday we went sight-seeing —the Tower of London, House of Parliament, St. Paul Cathedral, Thames river, London Bridge and other sights. On Tuesday we dined at the Overseas League as guests of Dame Caroline Haslett, president of the International Business and Professional Women's League.

"We were fortunate in having an introductory letter to Miss Margie Bailey, electrical demonstrator for the Women's Electrical Association. We lunched with her and met a number of her colleagues. On Wednesday we lunched with Adelaide Hall and her husband—Bert Hicks. Then saw the matinee 'Kiss Me Kate' where Adelaide Taylor is playing. We saw many other places of interest and met some very fine people who did their best to make us happy.

"We left London March 15, for France where I used a great many introductory letters to persons. I talked with Lloyd Hughes and with the educational department of the U. N. E. Society. We registered at the Embassy and spent much time with Jack Fasteau, Attache on Affaires of Welfare for the U. S. A.

"We were just around the corner from Champ Elysees avenue so we strolled up and down the avenue just two blocks from the Arc de Triumph and Etoile Place. We met a Mr. Seyfon Ynnesseau, in charge of affairs for the ambassador of Ethiopia in France.

"We plan seeing the Sorbonne, University of Paris, the Bastille, Notre Dame Cathedral and other spots of interest. Making every minute count, we shall spend Sunday in Versailles, and Monday cruising along the Seine. We shall leave here for Rome on Thursday in time to be in Athens, Greece Monday, March 26, where we shall attend the triennial convention of the International Council of Women of the World."

* * *

N. A. C. W. JUNIOR LEADER RECEIVES D. A. R. AWARD

Miss Bertrand Banks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Banks and a senior in the Helena, Montana, high school, was chosen by the senior class and the high school faculty for the Daughters of the American Revolution citizenship award, in recognition of her dependability, service, leadership and patriotism.

She will receive a gift and a DAR citizenship pin from the local chapter and compete in a statewide essay contest, the winner of which will receive a $100 savings bond. Miss Banks won a similar honor presented by the American Legion when she was in the eighth grade, and last year she was one of Helena's representatives to the Legion's "Girls' States" in Billings.

Last year Bertrand had a prominent role in "The Green Pastures" and this year she received special acclaim for a role she played in "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." She has served as a national officer of the National Association of Colored Girls and her mother is Mrs. Elnorah Banks, president of the Northwestern Association of Colored Women.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

EXCERPTS FROM REPORTS OF THE LATE NETTIE L. NAPIER

IN HER 1922 report as custodian of the Frederick Douglass Home at Washington, D. C., Mrs. Napier said that the restoration of the home "meant much worry of mind, fatigue of body and a constant outpouring of prayers that the right results might follow on the part of the President, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert and herself. The dedication meant the culmination of their labors, prayers, joys and woes.



Mrs. Taylor

"We must not lose sight, too, of the preparation for the reception of the body of women who went from the meeting of the N.A.C.W. in Richmond, Virginia, and the making of the trip from the station in Washington to the Douglass Home.

"Then, there was the program which was a proper setting for such an occasion. All who were present had contributed to this cause and the success of the effort, and I am sure that no one thought to publicly express a word of commendation or appreciation for the special work and responsibility of the president and the custodian.

"Many personal words of praise and cheer were given and we shook hands with each other with tears of joy in our eyes; smiles on our lips; thankfulness in our hearts; congratulations on our tongues and a determination to perpetuate this act which means so much to us as a race—so much to our efforts—such an inspiration to our children.

"No commissions have been paid and all services have been contributed. Only necessary expenses have been deducted from money raised. The Douglass Memorial and Historical Association is a CHARTERED organization with a TRUSTEE BOARD prescribed to NINE members. At the trustee meeting held in Washing in March, 1921, Mrs. Talbert was appointed director for LIFE; Mrs. Nettie L. Napier, custodian of funds.

"As the male members of the board resigned they were succeeded by the election of women. There is also an advisory board of women supplimented by Dr. Archibald Grimke, Mr J. C. Napier and Mr. Whitfield McKinlay.

"The persons who are under the impression that the National Association of Colored Women OWN Cedar Hill, have certainly given the matter little serious thought. WE HAVE PAID THE MORTGAGE, AND ATTENDANT EXPENSES; WE HAVE EXPENDED ALMOST EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. The valuation of the place is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"There is also the question of the relationship of the Douglass Memorial and Historial Association to the National Association of Colored Women. Both are CHARTERED organizations. They are on an EQUAL basis—with the RESERVATION; THE NATIONAL HAS MET THE INDEBTEDNESS AND HAS ASSUMED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SUSTAINING AND PRESERVING THE HOME, otherwise the former trustees (the men) would not have turned over the controlling power and all the memonties. etc., to US.

"We must prove equal to our trust. Our future course is before us; we are fortunate in having no taxes to pay and no salaries—but necessary expenses are constantly arising and we should never permit our treasury to become depleted. Success in this effort means that each person and each club must do his share. Loyalty is one of the most beautiful characteristics one can possess. Let us demonstrate it in this instance.

"Sacrifice and service are twin sisters. It was through the practice of both of these that the first Mrs. Douglass enables Mr. Douglass to possess this house. It was the carrying out of the two again that the latter Mrs. Douglass was inspired to leave the property as she did. Let us emulate the example of both of these noble women and contribute our service and make our sacrifice. In this way the work will go forward and rebound to our credit."

To this report is attached an itemized statement of funds collected from states and otherwise from July, 1916 to July 1922, amounting to $18.845.21. This report does not include any money sent after June 30, 1922. The disbursements amounted to $17.-803.91. On hand Sept. 1, 1922 $951.30.

Clubwomen, secure this information in your scrap book. It is authentic.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

DOUGLASS HOME HISTORY IS TOLD BY LETTERS

The history of the connection of the National Association of Colored Women with the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association is best shown in the following letters and statements bearing upon the same.

"The Frederick Douglass Home at Anacostia, Washington, D. C., was taken over by the National Association of Colored Women July, 1916 at Baltimore, Md. The mortgage on the home was burned July, 1918 at Denver, Colo. The restoration was begun September, 1921. The estimate cost of redemption and restoration was $15,000. The value of the property at that time was $50,000. Mrs. Mary B. Talbert was the president of the NACW.

"The original trustee board of men appointed by Mrs. Helen Douglass resigned and a board of women representing the National Association of Colored Women was appointed to take their places. These women were Mary B. Talbert (president of the board) Nettie L. Napier (custodian) Hallie Q. Brown, Nannie H. Burroughs, Elizabeth C. Carter (Brooks), Meta Pelham, Maggie L. Walker, Sallie W. Stewart, and Margaret Murray Washington — nine women, all of whom are now dead except Nannie H. Burroughs. The board's term of office was for life and it was self-perpetuating.

"But there was an advisory board of women, who would supplement the trustee board when needed and, who would be drafted from the ranks of the women of the NACW on the recommendation and approval of the president of the NACW. These eleven women then were Trenna O. Banks, Mary McLeod Bethune, Laura A. Brown Alice Dunbar Nelson, Georgia Nugent, Leila Pendleton, Roberta Dunbar, Sue Joe Brown, Addie Dickerson, Mayme Josenberger and Mary F. Waring. Most of these women have passed.

"There was an honorary board of men as follows: Dr. Francis J. Grimke, Hon. Archibald Grimke, Mr. Whitfield McKinlay, Hon. J. C. Napier, Dr. Jesse E. Moorland and Dr. William Crogman.

HISTORICAL LETTERS

"920 F. St N. W., Washington, D. C. July 27, 1916, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, 512 Michigan ave, Buffalo, N. Y. My dear Mrs. Talbert:—I am writing to you to ask your assistance in behalf of the Douglass Home here in the capitol of the nation. This letter is written at the request of Hons. Whitfield McKinlay and A. H. Grimke.

"The National Woman's Federation of Clubs will soon meet in the city of Baltimore. During that time we want you to try and arrange for us to have ten minutes on the programme to make an appeal to the women to help save the famous Douglass Home. We want to make another appeal to the women to help us celebrate the one hundredth birthday anniversary of Mr. Douglass, next February, 1917. Very truly yours, Mortimer M. Harris, Financial Secretary."

JUDGE ROBERT H. TERRELL WRITES

"Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1916 Mrs. Mary Talbert, President of the National Association of Colored Women, 521 Michigan ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Madam:-Referring to the matter of the Frederick Douglass Home, I beg to say that Mr. J. C. Napier and I have the honor to report that we have examined the charter granted by Congress incorporating the Home as well as the last W.. and TESTAMENT of the late Mrs. Helen Douglass the widow of Frederick Douglass.

"It is our opinion that your Association can assume the work of the preservation and maintenance of this property. We are

advised by the trustees who now have the matter in charge that they are perfectly willing that you should do this, and further, that you should have a majority of the members of the Board of Trustees.

"There is nothing in the Articles of INCORPORATION or the WILL of Mrs. Douglass that will hinder or interfere with your work in any way. The TITLE to the estate is in the CORPORATION, but the trustees have complete charge of all the property connected with it. We do not hesitate to recommend to you that the National Association of Colored Women enter upon this splendid service at its earliest convenience.

"We have every faith in the ability and energy of our women to perform the task of preserving the last home of the GREAT DOUGLASS as a perpetual memorial to the mighty work which he so effectually wrought for his people in particular and for mankind in general. Yours sincerely, Robert H. Terrell."

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

Defender
Sat. 12-1-51

FACTS ABOUT DOUGLASS HOME BY THE LATE NETTIE NAPIER

THE OWNERSHIP and control of the Frederick Douglass Home at Anacostia, Washington, D. C., (which has been a vital issue at the conventions of the National Association of Colored Women for the past thirty-five years) will be of paramount importance at the 1952 convention of the N.A.C.W. in Los Angeles, Calif., this coming summer; therefore, it is expedient that the memories of older federated club women be refreshed, and new club women, representing for the first time, be authentically informed concerning the relationship between the National Association of Colored Women and the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association. This is every club woman's business and not the special business of a select few.



Mrs. Taylor

Among the many papers, etc., written by the late Mrs. Nettie Napier, custodian and later president of the Frederick Douglass Association, we find the following article:

"The tenth biennial session of the N.A.C.W. was held in the city of Baltimore, Md., in 1918 with Mrs. Booker T. Washington as president. At one of the sessions Mr. Mortimer Harris was permitted to tell of the Frederick Douglass Home that had been left by his wife, Mrs. Helen Douglass, as a memorial to the memory of her husband to the **COLORED PEOPLE** of the country.

To enable her to do this she was compelled to place a mortgage of five thousand dollars on the place—one thousand of which had been paid, as well as the interest, as it had fallen due. This had been accomplished by a Board of Trustees with Mr. Archibald Grimke as chairman, appointed by Mrs. Douglass. Many of the women knew of this effort and had made contributions to it.

"No decisive action was taken by the N.A.C.W. until the executive meeting following the close of the open sessions, at which time a committee was appointed to investigate conditions; look over the house and grounds. Authority was also given them to act in keeping with their best judgment.

"After due deliberation and investigation it was decided by the committee that the women (the N.A.C.W.) would accept the undertaking.

"At the Baltimore meeting of the N.A.C.W. upon the close of Mrs. Washington's second and prescribed term of office, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert was elected as her successor.

Mrs. Talbert threw her best efforts into this new movement and so greatly inspired the women that at the succeeding meeting held in the city of Denver, Colo., two years later, the women (the N.A.C.W.) had paid the four thousand dollar mortgage; more than five hundred dollars in interest, insurance and other necessary expenses.

"The Frederick Douglass Home had now in fact become the property of the COLORED PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY. Succeeding, as the women have, one is tempted to say, 'see what we women have accomplished.' This is simply a demonstration of what organized effort can accomplish. It had not been accomplished without the aid on our men.

"In 1917 the National Negro Business League met in Chattanooga, Tenn., with J. P. Napier as president and after an inspiring talk of not more than ten minutes by Mrs. Talbert, almost four hundred dollars was raised. At the League's meeting held in Atlanta, Ga., Dr. R. R. Moton, its president, made it possible for Mrs. Talbert to appear in the program and once more the men came up to the occasion.

"To possess this home in a dilapidated condition would hardly satisfy our ambition or pride. Time had dealt no more kindly with this home than it had with yours or mine and our effort now was, to place it in proper condition.

"The grounds are extensive the house large, the situation exposed and there was no part of it that did not mean attention and expense. Bids were received contractors and workmen in a lines were secured and consulted and then the work of restoration was commenced."

Footnote: The continuation of this report will be published in next week's issue of The Defender. Club women are advised to clip this and place in note book. You will need this information later—that is—if you CARE.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

WOMEN IN A PLANNED SOCIETY

THE growth and importance of club organizations among women become greater each year as more and more women realize, that they, too, are a vital part of the world outside their homes—but what they do not realize is—that they face a planned society—planned entirely by men.

Then, too, women are beginning to realize and are learning to recognize the potentiality of "NUMBERS," hence the continued growth of the "Woman's Movement." Sufficient emphasis, however, is not laid by them on the facts that the two big issues that established the "Woman's Movement" were the abolishment of human slavery and the establishment of woman suffrage —issues of world importance.



MRS. TAYLOR

Today women talk of PEACE but it seems they are not as willing to pay the price for PEACE that the women of yesteryears paid for freedom for slaves and freedom for women. What is needed today is a "MASS MOVEMENT FOR PEACE," but women lack leadership like that of Carrie Chapman Catt, Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, Sojourner Truth and others. A great cause means little to women today. They are busy advancing themselves.

Can PEACE be harder to secure than freedom for a slave minority that meant millions of dollars to slave owners who preferred to die rather than give them up? Can PEACE be harder to secure than was suffrage for women, who were taught from the beginning of time that woman was second to man in all things and of a necessity his inferior? World peace means no more than these?

Certainly, 'PEACE FROM WAR' has a multiplicity of angles — interracial, international and what-not — but are those angles more basic, more deep-rooted, more intricate and more potent — and harder to secure than was emancipation of human slaves or the social emancipation of millions of women, who represented easily half of human beings in the world.

Then, too, where is our civilization? For what does it count? Are we at the turn of a new era in history of the world—even as were the civilization of Egypt, Phoenicia, Assyria, Chaldea, Persia, Greece, Rome? It has happened before It can happen again Is there not something women can do to stop it. The advancement that has come to women throughout the ages should be used to some advantage.

Something is definitely wrong with our entire system of education and our religion also upon which our governmental structures are built. Since politics is the science of government, we can easily see that there can be no PEACE abroad or at home with the type of local, state and national politics we use. Our politicians are introverts and are preoccupied with their own thoughts, emotions and motives. How can they hope to impress the world when they see only themselves.

We send our young people to college—that is—if they are not called and trained to kill or be killed at 18 — to specialize in commerce, law, medicine and other branches but when they come out they find they must pull political strings to get any where. Efficiency counts for naught for every office is politically controlled and the machines run our government. Civil service is a joke.

Men have said that women are more righteous in their thinking and acting than men. If this be true, then more and more women are needed in politics, especially in our local governments, for it seems than every male politician is tied up with some concern or other, or he is afraid to take a stand for what he knows to be right.

We often think of politics as something undesirable. We ought to forget that connotation and instead of persuading all of our best brains to go into business, we should urge some to go into politics.

Politics should be considered a profession and some security should be given it so that a good servant need not be swept out of office when administrations change. Great issues should swing elections rather than precinct captains and machines. People should be elected on issues and platforms rather than be rewarded for getting out the vote.

Public education was established to make good citizens rather than to make millionaires. At any rate, women face a planned society whose objectives are domination, superiority, wealth — and neither of these stand for PEACE. If women want peace, they will have to wage a PEACE CRUSADE.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

WIDE RANGED ACTIVITIES OF FEDERATED CLUB WOMEN

THE INTERNATIONAL Council of Women of the World will be the guest of the National Council of Greek Women in its triennial meeting in Athens, Greece, March 27th through April 8, 1951, at which time delegations of women from many countries will discuss and plan their next move. President E. Pantelaki and Secretary I. Bogdanos of the Council, whose headquarters address is Churchill street 29, 2nd floor, room 7-8, Athens, Greece, have sent information nd instructions to all the member ouncils.



MRS. TAYLOR

The National Association of Colored Women of the U.S.A., which is a member of the National Council of the U. S. A., will be represented by its president, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of 1008 City Park ave., Toledo, Ohio. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Alice Mickens, past president of the Florida State Association of Colored Women. They will leave LaGuardia Field via TWA, Flight 960, for London, England, March 9th, at 3 p. m. En route, they will stop in Paris, and Rome, arriving in Athens March 26. Returning, they will stop in Geneva, Switzerland.

ILLINOIS STATE ASS'N. SPONSORS ANNUAL TEA

The Illinois Association of Colored Women is sponsoring a state-wide annual "Mother's Day Tea" Sunday, May 13. The Chicago and Northern District of the state will hold its tea at the district's headquarters, 4441 Drexel blvd.

The committee in charge is as follows: Mesdames Cecile Harmon, Mayme Williams, Ella Mitchell, Anna McAllister, Deloris White, Millie A. Lee and Beatrice Hall Howard, who is the state chairman of the teas.

Mrs. Etta W. Jackson is the state president. The committee plans an extraordinarily beautiful souvenir program and Chairman Howard asks that all who wish to participate in this novel feature will contact her at 6803 Langley ave., Chicago, Ill., before April 25th, for she will go to press by April 30.

* * *

NORTHERN DISTRICT ASS'N. HOLDS QUARTERLY MEETING

The third quarterly meeting of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women will be held at the Metropolitan Church, 41st st., and South Parkway, Monday, March 5, 1951, at 9:00 a.m. The Metropolitan Church committee will be hostess for the day.

This quarter brings to a close the financial demands of clubs and members for this administration. King Solomon's Wedding and the anniversary tea were great successes and Chairman Grace D. Wells and her committee received much praise for their work.

All clubs are asked to present to Mrs. Bessie Lewis, memorial chairman, the names of the deceased of the year. May 27th, at headquarters, a special program will be presented in memory of the dead.

Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, chairman of the Essa Contest," is asking for participants. Select your speakers now, so that they will have time to properly prepare themselves.

This is election year and all club indebtedness and obligations to the District, State and National must be met in order that representatives may be eligible to vote. They must be met at this meeting.

The C.N.D.A. wishes to express its deep appreciation to the public and all of its membership and friends for the fine support given it during this club year, and pledges itself to continued service. The public is invited to attend the District meeting. Mrs. Alva Delaney is the president and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Williams is the Corresponding Secretary.

* * *

PAST PRESIDENT HONORED

The Excelsior Social and Charity Club will honor its founder and past president, Mrs. Ella H. Mitchell, with a banquet, Friday evening, March 16, at Antioch Community House, 5133 Indiana ave. Mrs. Mitchell is a past president of the C.N.D.A., and at present, she is state vice president.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

FREDERICK DOUGLASS SHRINE REMEMBERED BY CLUB WOMEN

FEBRUARY is the birth month of a number of illustrious Amer cans, among whom are George Washington, Abraham Linc and Frederick Douglass. Washington is considered "The Fath of His Country," Lincoln, the preserver and Douglass, the embl and advocate of freedom—each great in his own right and "useless one without the other"—the slave owner, the slave liberator and the slave himself. It has become a national custom to celebrate the birthdays of Lincoln and Douglass February 12th of each year and Washington's on February 22nd.



MRS. TAYLOR

During the week of February 12th, the memories of Lincoln and Douglass —friends, statesmen and contemporaries—Lincoln, because he was instrumental in freeing the slaves and Douglass because he freed himself and worked for the freedom of the slaves —human and social for Douglass abetted and encouraged t white women of this country in their fight for suffrage—therefo during this week women are mindful to keep their memori green.

For almost a quarter of a century the National Association Colored Women has maintained the Frederick Dougla estate on Cedar Hill, Anacostia, a suburb of Washington, D. C. has spent more than $50,000.00 in its redemption, restoration a caretaker's cottage. This is where Mr. Douglass lived last a where he died. It is now considered a Shrine to his memor Thousands visit it each year.

In accordance with the understanding recently agreed upon between the National Association of Colored Women and the trustees of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association at the Atlantic City biennial meeting of the NACW, President Ella P. Stewart requests that all club units and individuals will stand by the program as agreed upon in Atlantic City and send all contributions for the Douglass Home project directly to the NACW's headquarters, 1114 "O" Street, Washington, D. C., in care of Mrs. I. W. Rowan, headquarters secretary, who will in turn mail you a receipt for the same. It was decided that all monies for the Frederick Douglass Home raised by clubs and club women must pass through the office of the NACW's secretary for the sake of the records.

ILLINOIS SPEAKS

The Illinois State Association's committee for the Frederick Douglass Objective, through its chairman, Mrs. Mayme Williams, 413 East 64th St., Chicago, Ill., sends forth the following statement to the clubs of Illinois: "Coworkers: Each year all clubs are requested to raise their quota for the upkeep of the Douglass Home.

"Under the direction of my district president, Mrs. Alva Delaney, and my state president, Mrs. Etta Jackson, I am offering this suggestion as a plan to raise your quota. Celebrate Frederick Douglass' birthday at one of your February meetings and ask each member to bring a cash donation as a birthday offering. Any amoun will be appreciated.

"Appoint a chairman and reac as many of the public as you can Keep an account of what you hav raised and contact the members o the state committee listed below Mesdames Mayme Williams, chairman; Luano Gladden, co-chairman; Fannie Carter, Minnie Le Frances Bowers, Henrietta Bu Ella Mitchell, Lula D. Johnso Dolores White, Ossie B. Wile Florence Kibble and Miss Glad Watts. Illinois must know t amount that Illinois' women a clubs give. I hope you will acce this plan. You will be notifi later of any changes.

"Keep in mind our state pres dent's theme—'Measuring up.'

"Yours for 'Loyalty to Wome and Justice to Children.'

Mayme Williams, chairman."

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

AMERICAN WOMEN OF COLOR ARE TRAVELING ABROAD

THE AMERICAN club woman of color is fast becoming world conscious to the extent that each year more and more of them are traveling abroad. Europe attracts them chiefly, but numbers are visiting the West Indian Islands, Mexico, Hawaii, Philippines and even Japan and Africa are coming in for their share of attention.

This travel means so much to our women, for the great mass of them are not even interested in the study of their communities. The mass is not city conscious, nor state conscious nor nationally conscious. If the greater part of the mass could be awakened to the world around it, club women (colored and white) could help clarify world conditions to a great extent and bring PEACE into existence sooner.



MRS. TAYLOR

Some years ago the late Robert S. Abbott of Chicago Defender fame, urged colored Americans to learn another language beside English. He stressed Spanish. In this he was most wise for one's language is a wonderful introduction to the world.

Club women could make a great contribution to the group if among their projects, they could find a place for the study and practice of other languages. Each club could give some time each meeting day for that study.

But, back to my subject — Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, Atty. Eunice Hunton Carter and Mrs. Jane Spaulding, representatives of the National Council of Negro Women, and Mrs. Ella P. Stewart and Mrs. Alice Mickens, representatives of the National Association of Colored Women are abroad now. They have been in attendance on the triennial convention of the International Council of Women of the World which met in Athens, Greece.

Both the National Association of Colored Women and the National Council of Negro Women are members of the National Council of Women of the United States. Mrs. Thomas Evans, president of the Council of the U.S.A., appointed Dr. Ferebee to represent the U.S.A. Council and serve as the leader of its delegation in Germany. In this capacity, Dr. Ferebee will represent all American women.

Women of fifty-six countries represented in the convention in Greece. Dr. Ferebee's visit to occupied Germany was at invitation through the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

The National Council of Negro Women was one of the twelve non-governmental organizations to send representatives to study the conditions of women in occupied Germany and to interpret the role of women's organizations in a democracy.

This delegation is a follow-up of the exchange plan or program under which women from Germany and Japan have come to the United States. The National Council of Negro Women served as hostess to the visiting leaders while in the U.S.A.

Mrs. Eunice Huton Carter was invited to make one of the opening addresses at the triennial convention.

A number of groups are being formed to travel this summer, among them is the Intercultural committee of the National Council of Negro Women, which is sponsoring a Caribbean tour.

The cost is only $350 and the committee will take you on a circle tour of Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, June 16 through July 2, 1951.

For information concerning the tour, write Mrs. Edmonia Davidson, chairman, 1333 "R" St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

CLUB WOMEN ARE EDUCATORS; THEY ARE ALSO STUDENTS

EVERY FEDERATED WOMAN'S club has an educational department, and that department is broken down into many committees. This is also true of the larger federated units—the city, county, district, state, regional and national federations. This is a fixed set-up from the smallest club of 10 women to the National Association of Colored Women with its headquarters at 1114 "O" st., Washington, D. C.



Mrs. Taylor

Federated units have scholarship gift programs and scholarship loan funds reaching into the thousands of dollars. They operate social service centers, day nurseries, kindergartens and many other educational projects, in fact, the educational program is the pivot around which the entire program of the N.A.C.W. and its subordinate units revolve.

Therefore, club women are educators, even while they, themselves, are students. They are the leaders in their homes, their own activities, their churches and their Communities. pendent citizens of the democracy? Because of these responsibilities, it is vital that they realize that the times in which they live today, are challenging education to LEAVE the ways that it has followed for centuries, and to MEET the new insistent demands.

The old ways of life are changing rapidly; time-honored institutions are breaking down and our economic and social world seems to be going to pieces. The traditional function of education has been to transmit the social heritage but in a time of change such as we face today, we must face new facts, adopt new ways of living, solve problems different from those which history tells us of and build, if we can, a new and better world out of the wreck of the old one. The big question is —What can educators do to fit youth for the changing world?

This responsibility all educators must not shirk. It is not enough to teach the history of the past, or even to make the youth familiar with environments of the present day, but they must take account of the fact that a NEW WORLD is fast dawning, and that youth, looking to them for guidance, will soon have the task of grappling with its problems.

Education given children in the schools is so far different from the hard realities of the world of real living. Why do not the lessons we teach in civics and history function better than they do to make aggresive and independent citizens of the democracy? For years we have been teaching our children the history of our government the rise and fall of political parties, the disputed issues of each era and how they were decided; the wars of the nation and how the battles were fought and won. We have taught them the principles of democracy, and of political rule by the people of the nation, but the progress of invention, and the great industrial development of the past century have been becoming more and more powerful, until our economic life has come to rank in importance with our political life.

With conditions so changed, it is not enough that the children of today should study civics and political government. They must study the elements of economics and become familiar with the problems of the distribution of wealth and opportunity. They have been taught that all men are equal, and entitled to equal political opportunity. What we have not taught them is that all men have a fundamental economic opportunity as well; nor have we brought them to realize the inequitable economic conditions they will meet when they leave school.

The times demand a new type of teacher. There is need for teachers who think, who mingle in the active world about them, who hold opinions on questions of the day, who believe passionately in economic as well as political justice for all men. The public has been accustomed to the academic type of teacher uninterested in public affairs.

The public must be educated to accept teachers who think and who have opinions, and to back them up and sustain them in their right to think on political and social questions, and to get their pupils to thinking of these prob- for themselves.

Children so educated will come to the tasks of citizenship with awakened minds and with keen intelligence.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

CNDA ELECTS NEW OFFICERS AND REPORTS TO THE PUBLIC

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHERN District Association of Colored Women, Inc., over which Mrs. Alva Delaney has presided for the past two years in her own right, and the greater part of another year when she completed the unexpired term of the late Mrs. Margaret M. Hayes, brought to a close its fiscal club year Monday, June 11, with an all-day session at Woodlawn AME church. Officers for the 1951-52 club year were elected.



Mrs. Taylor

More than 200 representatives and interested club women were present and a harmonious meeting was held. Most of the women remained in their seats from 9:30 a. m. through 9:30 p. m. Dinner was served by the hostess club of the church. The officers elected are:

President, Mrs. Mayme Williams; vice presidents, Mesdames Vivian Cammon, Ossie B. Wiley and Elizabeth C. Williams; recording secretary, Mrs. Amy Victor Keller; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Myrtle McKenzie; financial secretary, Mrs. Delores White; treasurer, Mrs. Rose Cummings.

Chairman and co-chairman of board of counsellors, Meslames Sadie Smith and Leila B. Cannon; secretary of the board, Mrs. Bessie Lewis; statistician, Mrs. Grace Lee Stevens; parliamentarian, Mrs. Mary Puckett; chaplain, Mrs. Alice Coachman; editor, Mrs. Thelma Jarrett; chairman of membership committee, Mrs. Beatrice Hall Howard; supervisor of girls, Mrs. Sadie Brown, and new membership of the board of directors, Mesdames Carrie Meeks, Annie Oliver, Georgia Cowan and Essie Stocks.

The Board of Management, which consisted of nine members: Mesdames Catherine Johnson, Georgia Williams, Grace D. Wells, Minnie Carpenter, Carrie S. Horton, Daisy Lucas, Leila B. Cannon, Minnie A. Lee, with Fannie M. Carter, chairman, made its report for the past two years.

From October, 1949 through May 1951, the board met in regular meetings with the students and working girls who lived at headquarters, 4441 Drexel blvd., and they faced the responsibility of converting the fine home of the Walgreens into a well-equipped headquarters to promote the program of a center for women and girls (particularly working girls); for meetings and social affairs of the club; the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Association of Colored Girls; housing the Interracial Day Nursery, the Maude E. Smith Day Nursery School; weddings, teas, meetings and various activities of non-federated clubs and guests. Thirty-four girls live in the domitories of headquarters.

The Superintendents who served during these two years were the late Mrs. Maude Birt, and Mrs. A. Allen. Both gave excellent service. A girls band from Tennessee was housed here and 40 club women from Detroit, Mich., were cared for at headquarters. More than a thousand guests have passed through the house. Among them were representatives of Haiti, the National Association of Colored Women, Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado, Oklahoma, Ohio, New York, Michigan, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois and Washington, D. C. Many non-federated women from out of Chicago, as well as, of Chicago, have visited and toured the building. National president, Ella P. Stewart, Illinois state presidents Gladys Watts and Etta Jackson have been house guests.

Space will not permit me to list the numerous improvements that have been made at headquarters — improvements which reached into thousands of dollars. All contracts and completed record books have been placed in the files along with a complete inventory of equipment, furnishings and property.

President Delaney, the board of management and the entire organization desire to publicly express their sincere appreciation to each and every one who contributed in any way to the wonderful success that has attended the efforts of the out-going administration and earnestly pray that headquarters will prove a blessing to the entire community and many new friends —just as true and tried—will be added in the years to come. This is the end of a most successful four-year administration.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

SOUTHWESTERN AND CENTRAL CLUBWOMEN HOLD MEETINGS

DURING THE INTERIMS between the biennial conventions of the National Association of Colored Women, the five regional associations of the N.A.C.W. hold their regional meetings, which permit more women to attend because of cheaper transportation, housing rates.



Mrs. Taylor

In addition, newer and younger women have opportunities to participate in these small legislative bodies of their their organization. The set-up of the regions is the same as that of the N.A.C.W.

One of the chief reasons for organizing the regions is that the five regions differ so widely from each other in every problems of all. The great Northeastern way. The problems of one are not the is a manufacturing section with labor and industry and commerce foremost; the Southeastern to citizens of color is a region of segregation, discrimination, ignorance and poverty (in the greater sense).

Colored people must fight for everything they need. The Central is the HUB of the country and of the N.A.C.W. the land of opportunity along all lines; the Southwestern (except for the states of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma, which rightly belong to the Southeastern) and the Northwestern are growing regions for the advancement of colored citizens.

The greatest obstacles of the West are the rugged mountains, wide plains and sparce population. Great changes have taken place in the West since World War II, and large numbers of colored citizens have moved westward.

The Southeastern association is composed of eight states — Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Mrs. Margary B. Gaillard of 601 First st., Birmingham, Ala., president of the Southeastern announces that the Southeastern Association will meet in Atlanta, Ga., July 29-31 at Morris Brown college, 643 Hunter st., N.W.

Board and lodging will be $3.5(per day. It is hoped that all delegates will arrange to live on the campus for arrangements to that effect have been made by the state president of Georgia, Mrs. Dollie Alexander, of 171 Ashley st., Atlanta, and Mrs. Geneva Haugabrook who is the general chairman. Write early for reservations. The Southeastern was organized at Tuskegee, Ala., in 1922.

The Central Association is composed of twelve states — Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, and West Virginia. Mrs. Grace Wilson Evans of 458 South 16th st., Terre Haute, Ind., president of the Central Association, announces that the Central will meet in Milwaukee, Wis., August 5-8.

The general chairman is Mrs. Bernice Lindsay of 4851 N. 44th st., Milwaukee, and the chairman of housing is Mrs. Cora Millen of 600 N. Garfield st. Milwaukee. Delegates are ask to contact these officers in regard to board and lodging. Programs of both conventions will be published later.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

COMING EVENTS OF ILL. CLUBWOMEN

The annual meeting of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women, which will be held at Woodlawn AME Church, 65th st. and Evans ave., Monday, June 11, will mark the close of the 45th year of the organization. The Volunteer club of Woodlawn church will serve as hostess for the day.



Mrs. Taylor

The officers and members of the association are jubilant over the fact that all indebtedness on their commodious headquarters at 4441 Drexel blvd., have been paid and the organization will soon be able to enlarge its community program.

The retiring president of the association, Mrs. Alva Delaney, announces the agenda for the day's sessions: 9:00 a. m. —Opening service, religious training, music, roll call of clubs, minutes, reports (written) of board of directors and counsellors, of nominating committee, board of management, C.N.D.A. Girls board, nursery school and C.N.D.A. scholarship board, reports of financial secretary, treasurer, auditors, chairman of president's council, chairman of membership and corresponding secretary.

Lunch will be served at 1 p. m. Reports will be continued with the three vice presidents presiding. Mrs. Delaney reports for the year followed by reports of department chairmen and club presidents, special committees and of election committee.

STATE CONVENTION — The Illinois State convention will be held at Bloomington, Ill., June 17-20. Rooms per day will cost $1.50; banquet reservation will be $2.50. Delegates are advised to make their reservations as soon as possible. Every club is expected to send at least one delegate. Reports for the State scholarship loan fund will be made to the state chairman, Mrs. Ruth J. Steele at the District meeting. To be eligible to vote in either convention all financial obligations must be paid.

BOARD OF COUNSELLORS — The fourth Monday Forum of the Board of Counsellors of the C. N. D. A. held Monday, May 28, at headquarters, 4441 Drexel blvd., at 10:30 a. m. The legislative department will be in charge and Mrs. Opal Williams will preside. The program will be as follows: Civil Service by Mrs. Lucia Thomas; solo—Mrs. Elizabeth Cannon. The topic is "Progress through Legislation. Luncheon at 12:30.

"What's Doing in Springfield" by Hon. C. C. Wimbish, state senator; "Second Class Citizenship" by Oscar Brown, Jr.; "Legislation in General" by Mrs. Irene M Gaines and a moving picture

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

CHILDREN'S CHARTER LISTS AMERICAN CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

FOR THE BENEFIT of the "Mother, Home and Child" Department of the National Association of Colored Women, and for a wider knowledge of the findings of the White House Mid-Century Conference on Child Health and Protection, these remaining finds are listed:



Mrs. Taylor

13. For every child who is deaf, blind, crippled or otherwise physically handicapped, and for the child who is mentally handicapped, such measures that will early discover and diagnose his handicap, provide care and treatment, and so train him that he may become an asset to society rather than a liability. Expenses of these services should be borne publicly where they cannot be privately met.

14. For every child who is in conflict with society, the right to be dealt with ntelligently as society's charge, not society's outcast, with the home, the school the church, the court and the institution, when needed, shaped to return him whenever possible to the normal stream of life.

15. For every child the right to grow up in a family with an adequate standard of living and the security of a stable income as the surest safeguard against social handicaps.

16. For every child protection against labor that stunts growth, either physical or mental, that limits education, that deprives children of the right of comradeship, of play and of joy.

17. For every rural child as satisfactory schooling and health services as for the city child and an extension to rural families of social, recreational and cultural facilities.

18. To supplement the home and the school in the training of youth, and to return to them those interests of which modern life tends to cheat children; every stimulation and encouragement should be given to the extension and development of voluntary organizations.

19. To make everywhere available these minimum protections of the health and welfare of children, there should be a district, country, or community organization for health, education and welfare, with full-time officials, coordinating with a state-wide program, which will be responsive to a nation-wide service of general information.

Statistics and scientific research should include — trained, full-time public health officials with public health nurses, sanitary inspection, and laboratory workers.

Also available hospital beds, full-time public service for the relief, aid, and guidance of children in special need due to poverty, misfortune or behavior difficulties, and for the protection of children from abuse, neglect, exploitation, or moral hazard.

* * *

For EVERY CHILD these rights, REGARDLESS of RACE, COLOR or SITUATION, wherever he may live under the protection of the AMERICAN FLAG.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

REGIONAL FEDERATIONS HOLD CONVENTIONS

The Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs Inc., organized in Boston, Mass., July, 1896, will meet in Washington, D. C., July 25-28, at Howard university, Miss Susie F. Jones, the regional president, announces from her headquarters, 438 Grand ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Northeastern Federation is as old as the National Association of Colored Women and has functioned without a break for the past 55 years. It was first known as the New England Federation and was composed of three states, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, but during the administration of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia were added with the hope that clubs in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont would eventually be organized, as the colored population grew, and added to the region.



Mrs. Taylor

SOUTHEASTERN

The Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, temporarily organized at Bethune Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., and permanently organized at Tuskegee Institute July, 1920 is now 31 years old. It will hold its convention at Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga., July 29-31. All delegates will be housed on the campus.

Mrs. Margie B. Gaillard, the retiring president, whose address is 601 North First st., Birmingham, Ala., announces as follows: Registration begins on Saturday, July 28, at the college. There will be a MASS MEETING on Sunday afternoon, 4 p. m., at Liberty Baptist Church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain sts. All other sessions will be held at the college.

For reservations write Mrs. Martha Jones, chairman of housing, 191 Ashby street, S. W. The general chairman is Mrs. Geneva Haugabrook, 364 Auburn avenue, N. E., and the state chairman is Mrs. Dollie Alexander, 171 Ashby street, S. W. There will be many social events. The Georgia women are striving to make this the best session. State dues are $20 per biennial, which is paid by the official representative.

Outstanding features of the session: On Monday evening there will be a parade of states. This is a financial effort and the state reporting the largest sum over $125 will be awarded the Bertha L. Johnson trophy. The president will be crowned "MISS SOUTHEASTERN" and presented a treasury bond of $25. There will be a second and third prize for the states and presidents.

Another feature will be a "SCRAP BOOK EXHIBIT" in charge of Mrs. Alice Mickens whose address is 801 Fourth st., West Palm Beach, Fla. A trophy is awarded the state for the most outstanding state project.

Mrs. Daisy Murrell, arts and crafts chairman, with her committee will feature a "STYLE SHOW" on Tuesday evening. There will be several beautiful trophies for the art exhibit. Women are asked to bring their best work. Only hand made dresses will be featured in the revue. Contact Mrs. Murrell at 816 Avenue "E" S. W., Belle Glade, Fla.

For girls program write Mrs. Kate M. Mack, Jr., supervisor, P. O. Box 447, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Bring your girls with you. Miss Irma Thompson, supervisor, whose address is 1321-20th street, Newport News, Va., has charge of the college girls program.

All clubs are asked to send the names of all deceased members to the memorial chairman Mrs. A. L. Higgins, 595 East Iona street, Memphis, Tenn., in order for her to have the material compiled before the meeting. All committee chairmen are asked to have their reports in condensed form for the secretary and the records. There will be an interesting workshop conducted by Miss F. O. Alexander, chairman of education. The theme of the entire meeting is—"The club woman's responsibility in the present crisis."

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

SOUTHEASTERN FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Mrs. Marjorie M. Gaillard of Birmingham, Ala., retiring president of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, (regional branch of the National Association of Colored Women), turned over her gavel to Mrs. Louella H. Goff of Covington, Va., the newly elected president, who comes to the office with a wealth of experience in club work having served as president of the Virginia State Association, vice president of the Southeastern Regional, and for several years as an officer of the National Association of Colored Women.



Mrs. Taylor

Mrs. Ruby Stutts Lyells of Jackson, Miss., past president of the Mississippi State Association of Colored Women's clubs, was elected first vice president, and Mrs. Ida Henderson of Atlanta was elected second vice president. Other officers elected were Mesdames Fannie Ponder of St. Petersburg, Fla.; Alice Mickens, and Frances Walker of Palm Beach, Fla.; Marie Baker Eiland of Memphis, Tenn.; Mabel L. Neely of Birmingham, Ala.; Mary D. King of Memphis, Tenn.; Kate Mack of Tuskegee, Ala.; Geneva M.Haugabrook of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Gaillard was elected chairman of the executive board. Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina had other elective officers.

All eight of the southeastern states were represented and more than one thousand dollars were raised. The state presidents are Mesdames Sadie B. Wright, of Ala.; L. J. Johnson of Fla.; Dollie Alexander of Ga.; G. W. Williams of Miss.; Ruth Rush of N. C.; Ellen Carter Watson of S. C.; Ruth West Marshall of Va., and Frances Pierce of Tennessee.

Among the women assembled were Mrs. Myra Bryant of Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, one of the founders of the Southeastern and a past president of North Carolina State Association, Mrs. Bertha L. Johnson, co-founder of Prentiss Institute, Prentiss, Miss., and past president of Mississippi State Association and the Southeastern; Mrs. Henrietta M. Gibbs, past president of Alabama State Association and recently chairman of the executive board of the National Association of Colored Women and Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, past president of Georgia, the Southeastern's first executive secretary and present historian of the National Association of Colored Women, club woman columnist of the Chicago Defender for the past fifteen years. Her services have been a gift to organized women from the late Robert Sengstacke Abbott, founder of The Chicago Defender.

Mrs. Taylor was the guest speaker of the convention. She spoke to a full house at Liberty Baptist church Sunday, July 29th. In no uncertain way stressed the purpose for which the Southeastern was founded—she being its corresponding secretary and promoter from its incipiency—"Intensive Organization" (organize every woman of color), "Interracial Relations" (a vital necessity) and "Constructive Citizenship" (every Negro an intelligent and participating voter). Mrs. Taylor urged that the work of the Southeastern as well as every southern state be to LIFT THE MASSES.

The intelligensia of the Negro group can manage for itself—they are doing the climbing, but the MASSES must be lifted — that great MASS that makes it so hard for the climbers to go far in either the North or the South.

She told them that there was a place for the Council of Negro Women and its branches in cities and there was a place for the "Federation" and all its branches. The Council had its program—the integration of women of color in their government, and the Federation, its program — which is to "climb" but chiefly to "Lift."

If each does its own work, there need be no confusion. Mrs. Taylor is a life member of the National Council and has been with it since its incipiency.

She told them that the white man would not break down the bars that separate the races for the intelligensia, when he viewed the cess pools of vice, poverty, ignorance and crime that must be encountered if the line between the races must be defaced for the special benefit of the refined, cultivated and prepared Negro.

Therefore, if we would climb we must lift, for the root of the whole turmoil about segregation was to be found in the fitness of our minority group for the enjoyment of any and all privileges of life and citizenship.

Mrs. Taylor praised the women of the Southeastern for their state programs of "Training Schools for Delinquent Negro Girls." Florida and South Carolina are the only states that have not as yet completed that program.

She praised them for their "Interracial Platform" in which they met the white woman of the South and laid the foundation for its far-reaching program.

She advised that along with their departmental work, giving every woman a job to do) they stress more heavily the three planks in their platform, ever keeping it before the women and that they establish and own centers for themselves and for their girls in every city and town where leadership and fellowship can be taught and practiced.

She closed with the admonition, "If you would have good leaders you must train them."

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

CLUB WOMEN RECEIVE SPECIAL MENTION

UNDER THE TITLE of "PERSONALTIES," Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., has named a number of outstanding club women who have served and are serving as officers of the N.A.C.W. Elaborate articles concerning them are their activities—past and present—have appeared in the recent number of "National Notes."



Mrs. Taylor

Among the number is Mrs. Mollie Fines of Wichita, Kans. Mollie Fines is a musician who has served her church, community, high school and federated club work through city, state, region and national organizations. During the administation of Beatrice Childs (Fountain) as president of the state association of Kansas and that of Mary McLeod Bethune as president of the N.A.C.W., Mollie Fines planned and executed a music contest which extended from the city, the state, the region to the National Association.

Eliminations were held in allW., a chorus of girls. Since this states and attracted national at-was retiring year for the late tention. Mrs. Fines was appoint-Hallie Q. Brown as national presided national chairman of the mu-dent, she dedicated a song to her, sic department of the N.A.C.W. "Song of Good-Bye." by Mrs. Bethune and she conducted the contest in Oakland, Calif., in 1926.

Her plan was to furnish a music room in national headquarters in Washington, D. C., so as to collect, distribute and preserve Negro music and to encourage Negro girls to enter fully in all avenues pertaining to music.

Mrs. Fines is a graduate of the Three Arts Conservatory, which is a department of the Fairmont College of Musis in Wichita. She also received a certificate of Oratorio from the Wichita Municipal University upon graduation in June of 1926 with high honors in voice and piano. She traveled for years as a concert singer throughout the states but preferred to do other musical work.

Among some of her original pageants and dramas are:

"Heavenward Wayfarer," "The Frolic of Nations," "Singing Widow of Tuskegee," Lifting As We Climb," "Moses the Law Giver," The Lion of Israel," "Finder, Keeper."

In 1924 she brought to the Chicago convention of the N.A.C.-

Mrs. Fines is past president of the City Council of Wichita; a member of the city and state advisory boards; chairman of the Wichita District Scholarship Fund; past matron of Princess Chapter, O.E.S.; a Calanthean; member of the Wichita YWCA, NAACP, Red Cross, Phyllis Wheatley Children's Home, and chairman of ways and means committee of the Princess Community Home for the Aged.

During World War II she sponsored the "Fines Day Nursery" which is still being carried on. All newspapers wherever she has traveled gave her complimentary tribute. She is one of the many club women who are fighting "behind the lines" and definitely "Lifting As She Climbs."

32b 1951 National Association of Colored Women

Mrs. Bertha LaBranche Johnson
Woman of the Year-



daily record Dec. 1-12-51 Atlanta, Ga

FETED IN BANQUET—Mrs. B. L. Johnson was feted in a Banquet given by the veterans at Prentiss Institute honoring her as one of "The Women of the Year" named by Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, President of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs for outstanding work in the field of race relations. Miss Mabel Hall is shown presenting her a beautiful corsage.

NACW's 'Outstanding Woman' Is Mother, Educator, Club Worker

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Bertha LaBranche Johnson of Mississippi, notted educator and club leader, has been rated the "outstanding women of the National Association of Colored Women for 1950."

Along with her husband, Jonas E., also an educator, Mrs. Johnson founded the famed Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute in Jefferson Davis County, Miss., and the Oak Park Vocational school in Laurel, Miss.

They have three children. Alcee L., a junior college administrator, Onette W., an attorney, and Mrs Eva Dawson, public school music teacher.

She also is a member of the executive council, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. For 23 years in Mississippi she worked for the establishment of a home for juvenile delinquents, which now exists.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

THE N.A.C.W. CITES AN OUTSTANDING WOMAN

MRS. ELLA P. STEWART, president of the National Association of Colored Women, on request of a popular magazine that asked for an outstanding personality from the thousands of women over whom she presides, cites Mrs. Bertha LaBranche Johnson of Prentiss, Miss., as that person. It is Mrs. Stewart's intention to present one person each month for six months. Mrs. Johnson is the first.



MRS. TAYLOR

Mrs. Bertha LaBranche Johnson was born in Wesson, Miss., the daughter of Jules and Onie LaBranche. She entered Tuskegee Institute in 1897 and worked her way through school, graduating in 1902. Upon graduating, she began teaching at Magnolia, Miss.

In 1904, she married Jonas E. Johnson, a fellow teacher. Three children were born of this union—Alcee L., a junior college administrator; Onette W., an attorney, and Mrs. Eva Dawson, a public school music instructor.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were fortunate in that they both had mutual interests. They wanted to consecrate their lives to the service of their people. As a result, they went to Prentiss, Jefferson Davis County, Miss., and began the founding of the now Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute.

This was a poor and backwoods section of the state, situated in the southern part. They began this work in an ante-bellum home with 20 students. From this humble beginning has come a modern high school and junior college.

Today, this institution consists of a physical plant of 500 acres of land, 24 buildings and trade equipand an enrollment of 800 students and 34 teachers.

Mrs. Johnson has played a large part in the building of this monument. She remains active in this work at the present time.

Mrs. Johnson's prime interest, other than the school, has been club work, and more particularly, club work among the rural women. She has held many offices in state, district and national club affairs.

She was president of the Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs for six years, president of the Southeastern Federation for six years and statistician of the National Federation for five years.

She is a member of the executive council of the Commission of Interracial Cooperation; Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; National Council of Colored Women; and Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

It was during her administration as president of the Mississippi State Federation that the bill authorizing the establishment of a delinquent home for Negro juveniles was passed. Previous to this, she had served for 23 years as chairman of the Federation's committee for the establishment of this home.

In 1929, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson founded the Oak Park Vocational School at Laurel, Miss. They did this as a public service while continuing their work at Prentiss.

Tuskegee Institute conferred the honorary Master of Science degree upon her in 1941 for her activities in the field of human relations. The Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's clubs established a Bertha LaBranche Johnson trophy in her honor upon her retirement from the presidency of this group.

This was done in recognition of her success in reviving this organization and causing it to become an active and live group.

Mrs. Johnson is perhaps the best known Negro woman in the state of Mississippi. This is evidenced by a recent honor that was conferred upon her. The Master Farm Homemakers Guild, a national organization, meeting at the White House Hotel, Biloxi, Miss., had her as their guest speaker on October 17, 1950.

This group includes a membership of 500 women, covering an area of 32 states. Their chief interest centers in matters of home and community improvement, in

Big City Bows As NAFAD Invades New York For Colorful Convention

Defender Sat. 4-28-51 Chicago, Ill.



NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF NAFAD — Front row (from left) Miss Lana Woods, Chicago, 4th vice president; Miss Cornele Cuyjet, New York, 1st vice president; Mrs. Jeanetta W. Brown, Washington, D. C., founder; Mrs. Freddye S, Henderson, Atlanta, national president; Mrs. Thelma B. Anderson, Atlanta, corresponding secretary and Anna Laura Mintess, Philadelphia, board of directors. Second row: Mmes. D. W. Reed, Philadelphia, parliamentarian; Beatrice Overton, Philadelphia, 2nd vice president; Oteal Elliott, Chicago, board of directors; Frances Greenwald, Washington, D. C., historian; Lois Alexander, Washington, D. C., recording secretary; Mary Lou Chandler, New York, and Julia Grimes, Detroit, board members.

By MARION B. CAMPFIELD

NEW YORK—A dramatic bid for recognition in the $8,000,000 fashion industry was made here last week.

A band of designers—75 strong—swooped down on this sophisticated center of fashion. With the beguiling confidence of youth, they came to woo and win—and did.

Although the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers (popularly known as NAFAD) is just two years old, its membership representing local chapters in nine cities proved it is mature in creative ability, talent and a distinct flair for originality in design.

2nd Annual Conference

The NAFAD bid for recognition in the fashion industry was made during the association's second annual convention here last week. Sessions began last Thursday. They concerned themselves with workshops and panels geared to the convention theme: "One World of Fashion."

Techniques and procedures of fashion show production, textiles and non-textiles—identification, usuage and recent developments—were discussed. The workshops on professional improvement included such topics as dressmaking and tailoring, millinery, bags, belts and jewelry.

Big Names In Fashions

Outstanding names in the fashion industry participating in workshop sessions, lectures and panel discussions and seminars included Virginia Pope, fashion editor, New York Times; Frieda Steinman Curtis, author; Charlotte Weiss, assistant professor of retailing, Pratt Institute, Phillip Vogelman, Dan River Wool.

Others were Madame Sapho, Sapho School of Dressmaking; Mr. and Mrs. Farel of Farel Frocks, Kimberly Bush, personnel director, Associated Merchandising corporation; Madame Poppy Kirk, head designer and director of Schiparelli's Salon in Paris, and Emmer Lancaster, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Convention headquarters were in the Hotel Theresa. A press preview at the Belmont Plaza hotel preceded the opening and attracted representatives of the daily papers, syndicates, the Negro press, women's service journals, trade papers and general interest magazines.

50 Designs Shown

The fashion show displayed an attractive array of creations in hats, gowns, suits, sports and lounging attire and accessories by 35 designers selected in preliminary shows by panels of qualified fashion experts.

The theme of the fashion show was "First Half Century of Color" with Dramatist Lou Swartz La-Tour giving a narration on color. Miss Ophelia Devora was commentator and Mrs. Verta Hayes, prominent fashion consultant, the coordinator.

The Onondaga Silk company provided material used for model gowns and for the floor to floor ceiling panels which draped the Starlight Roof. Professional models were from Barbara Watson's Branford agency and the Powers agency.

A brilliant climax was the first annual dinner and fashion show in the glamorous setting of the Waldorf Astoria hotel's Starlight Roof. Over 500 applauded a brief program and then witnessed an outstanding display of fashions in the current trend.

The association's founder, Mrs. Jeanette Welch Brown of Washington, D. C., was presented with a citation for her "vision and foresight" in conceiving the idea for a national organization which would focus attention on little known designers. The presentation was made by Miss Cornele Cuyjet, New York designer and first vice president of NAFAD.

Mrs. Brown, a leader in the National Council of Negro Women, brought greetings from Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, its founder-president emeritus. NAFAD has the active support of the NCNW.

Mrs. Freddye Scarborough Henderson of Atlanta, Ga., national president, was mistress of ceremonies. Charles James, noted designer and winner of the 1950 Coty Fashion award, was a witty and brilliant guest speaker.

Distinguished guests at the speaker's table included Albin Agord, assistant to the guest speaker, Mr. James; Ethel Ramos Harris of Pittsburgh; Milton Brown, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Porter Hayes, New York; Mrs. Mary T. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mozelle, President J. P. Brawley, of Clark college, Atlanta, and Jersey City Civic Leader Marc Carpenter and his wife, Mrs. Marie Carpenter, first woman of her race on that city's board of education.

Chicago, led by its president, Mrs. Artie Wiggins, hat designer, had the second largest delegation with 11 members. New York was largest with 12 delegates and Detroit, third. Other NAFAD chapters represented included Atlanta, Birmingham, Huntington, W. Va.; New Orleans, Toledo, Detroit, Bayonne, East Orange, Jersey City, Montclair and Newark, N. J.; Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., and Cleveland.

The convention unanimously re-elected Mrs. Henderson as national president. Other national officers are Miss Cuyjet, first vice president; B. Clare Overton, Philadelphia, second; Juanita Chapman, Detroit, third; Lana Woods, Chicago, fourth; Lois Alexander, Washington, recording secretary.

Thelma Anderson, Atlanta, is corresponding secretary; Modestine Thornton, Washington, treasurer; Emily Myles, Newark, parliamentarian, and Frances Greenwald, Washington, historian.

Renee Starks of Newark, a former vice president who has been in Europe for the past year, was named Paris representative for the association. Mrs. Brown was voted a life membership and given the status of consultant.

NAFAD's to Launch Fund Raising Campaign

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The board of directors of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, meeting in executive session in Washington, wound up its week-end activities with a proposal to launch a $25,000 fund-raising campaign the middle of September.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women, who shared with the group some of her many years of experience working with women's organizations, donated the first $100 to get the drive under way. NAFAD founder, Jeanetta Welch, and national president, Freddye S. Henderson of Atlanta, Ga., in calling for the support of all members and friends of the association, matched Mrs. Bethune's contribution with their persona donations of $100 each.

The purpose of the drive, according to President Henderson is to finance the program of the organization for the coming year which includes setting up a national office. Other members in attendance were Lana Woods, fourth vice-president of Chicago; DeGora Harris, president of the New Jersey Chapter of Newark; Zelda Valdez and Mary Lou Chandler, lay member of the board of directors, both of New York City; Frances Greenwald, national historian; Modestine Thornton, national treasurer; Lucille Phillips, president of the D. C. Chapter, and Lois K. Alexander, national recording secretary and editor of Fashion Cue, all of Washington, D. C.

APPOINT COMMITTEE

In conjunction with the fund-raising campaign, the association plans to undertake an all out membership drive, keeping in mind, of course, the high standards set by the constitution of the organization. Lana Woods was appointed chairman of the membership committee which has set as its goal 300 new members for 1951-52.

Another highlight of the meeting was a trip made by board members to Philadelphia under the sponsorship of E. C. Wright, president of Opportunities, Inc. Among other things, Mr. Wright had arranged an inspection tour of his dress factory, the Lydia Dress Company, which might at some future time be an outlet for NAFAD talent.

Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League, discussed with the board some of the plans of his organization for their annual convention here Oct. 10-12 and outlined how NAFAD might help to contribute to the success of this meeting as well as benefit financially from such participation. Earl Howard, for many years affiliated with Apex Products throughout the East Coast, addressed the group on publicity and public relations.

As a climax to its final session, the board voted Zelda Wynn Valdez and Mary Lou Chandler, co-chairmen of the National Fashion Show to be held the third week in June, 1952, in New York City.

NAFAD Closes Meeting In New York With Fashion Show

NEW YORK —(ANP)— The National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers (NAFAD) closed its second annual convention here Sunday with a fashion show in the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

Passing on review were 50 top creations from the minds of 35 designers from branch groups in nine cities.

Featuring the theme, "Half a Century of Color," the convention opened last Tuesday with a special presentation by 27 designers of dresses, millinery and accessories before fashion writers and style experts at the Belmont Plaza hotel.

On the business side the NAFAD reelected Mrs. Freddye S. Henderson of Atlanta as president. It also voted to consider the establishment of a permanent New York office.

Members voted to change its Fashion Cue from a monthly news letter into a general fashion publication. They voted to work for membership in the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

The NAFAD fashion show at the Waldorf-Astoria attracted nearly 500 persons. It presented a number of originals which attracted the experts. Among them were:

Two hats by T. Kighschelle and by Lana Woods, both of Chicago.

The Kighschelle design was a hat of pink straw with a pink rose nestled in a shell swirl. The Woods creation was a hat of aqua straw with two swirls at the front and teardrop jewels hanging from each swirls.

Bags by Nele Cuyjet of New York thrilled the patrons. One was a yellow shoulder bag with an original drape and held by a gilt buckle. This purse matched a belt worn with it.

The Onandaga Silk company provided material used for model gowns and floor-to-ceiling panels that draped the Starlight Roof.

Miss Verta Hayes served as coordinator of the show.

Other features of the convention included numerous workshops, led as follows:

Dressmaking and tailoring, Julia Grimes, Detroit; millinery, DeGora Harris, Montclair, N. J..; and bags, gloves and belts, Paula Wright New York.

Among persons addressing the Negro designers were:

Virginia Pope, fashion editor, New York Times; Peg Bender, Dan River cotton; Kay Jones, the wool bureau; harlotte Weiss, associate professor of retailing, Pratt institute; Ernest E. Johnson, public relations expert, and James Hicks news man.

NEGRO DESIGNERS DISPLAY FASHIONS

Array of Attractive Dresses and Hats Shown in Setting of 'Half a Century of Color'

The last week has been a busy one for the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, representing Negro designers in many branches of the fashion field.

Their convention program began Tuesday morning with a presentation of models by twenty-seven designers of dresses, millinery and accessories before an audience of fashion writers and style experts at the Belmont Plaza Hotel. It ended last night with a dinner and fashion show in the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The theme of the evening was "Half a Century of Color." It represented five decades of fashion against a setting of silk panels in five colors, donated by the Onondaga Silk Company. Original gowns made in each of the colors by New York designers were raffled during the evening.

Local chapters in nine cities, with the aid of panels representing style interests, had chosen fifty outstanding garments and articles for presentation in New York.

Two Hats of Originality

Millinery and accessories demonstrated originality of thinking and design. One was aware of a sculptural sense in some of the hats as in one of pink straw with a shell swirl in which rested a pink rose, by T. Kighschelle of Chicago, and in an aqua straw with double swirls at the front from which teardrop jewels hung, by Lana Woods of Chicago.

Outstanding among all the contributions to the showing were the bags by Nele Cuyjet of New York. These are the work of one skilled in the craft. A soft yellow shoulder bag was draped in original manner and held with a gilt buckle matching the one on the companion contour belt. A large red elk week-end case was handsewn and designed with wide base, its copious capacity well camouflaged in good lines.

Interesting, too, was a sporty bag of brown and white unborn calf mounted on brown calf; this was by Emma Pratt of Atlanta. Priscilla Mills of Chicago ensembled a copper necklace and earrings in modernistic design with a green cowhide bag shaped somewhat like a large powder horn, its decoration an abstract design in copper.

Striking Cape and Gown

Suits and dresses followed today's trends. A hem-length green tweed cape, cut in one seamless piece and made with a fringed shawl collar, caused two fashion editors to remark: "Shades of Elizabeth Hawes." It was by Ethelyn Van Michelle of Chicago.

Because of an unusual use of materials an evening gown by Lois Wilson of Detroit proved to be one of the most interesting. It combined graduated squares of black velveteen and pink pinwale corduroy in its wide skirt; the strapless, cuffed bodice was of black velveteen.

The association ended its business session after deciding to study the possibility of establishing a New York office. The membership voted to expand Fashion Cue, the monthly news letter of the organization, into a general fashion publication of interest to Negro women. It was also decided that the group would seek membership in the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mrs. Freddye S. Henderson of Atlanta, Ga., was re-elected president of the association.—V. P.

National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers (NAFAD)

NAFAD Confab Set For New York City

The second annual convention of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers will be held here for three days beginning Thursday, April 12, and will reach a climax at the Waldof Astoria Hotel with the group's national fashion show, Friddye S. Henderson of Atlanta, president, announces.

A stimulating program of public and closed sessions was drafted in conference just concluded here among Mrs. Henderson, Jeanette Welch Brown of Washington, Ruth Toles of Chicago, Cornele Cuyjet and Zelda Wynn Valdez of New York. All sessions will be conducted at the Theresa Hotel.

The Association is the outgrowth of an idea advanced two years ago by Mrs. Brown. With the endorsement of the National Council of Negro Women, she sought to organize those Negroes engaged in creative fashion work for the purpose of having them lift their standards, project their work more effectively within the industry, and deal generally with common problems.

Eight Chapters

Today there are chapters in New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Detroit, Chicago, New Orleans, Washington and Atlanta.

During this third meeting of these stylists they will deal with such aspects of the business as standards of work and their improvement within the group, fabric, identification and usage, Fashion careers, and techniques for producing a fashion show.

The group will seek to draw upon the guidance of established authorities in the fashion industry

Dinner Fashion Show

The dinner-fashion show which will be the concluding event comes on Sunday, April 15, and will be held in the Starlight Roof of the Waldof Astoria. Apparel and acessories previously selected by panels of judges who have viewed work presented in some eight local shows, are being brought together for this national presentation.

Verta Hayes of New York is co-



ordinating the production which has as its theme "A Half Century of Color in America."

NFADs Map $25,000 Fund Drive; Seek 300 New Members In '51-'52

WASHNGTON, D. C.—The board of directors of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory recently wound up its week-end executive session here with a proposal to launch a $25,000 fund-raising campaign the middle of September.

Impetus to the drive was given by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women. Mrs. Bethune, who shared with the group some of her many years of experience working with women's organizations, donated the first $100.

NAFAD founder, Jeanetta Welch Brown and national president, Freddye S. Henderson of Atlanta, in calling for the support of all members and friends of the association, matched Mrs. Bethune's contribution with donations of $100 each. The purpose of the drive, President Henderson explained, is to finance the program of the organization which includes establishment of a national office.

Other members in attendance were Lana Woods, fourth vice-president from Chicago; DeGora Harris, president of the New Jersey chapter, Newark, N. J.; Zelda Valdez and Mary Lou Chandler, lay members, both of New York City; Frances Greenwald, national historian; Modestine Thronton, national treasurer; Lucille Phillips, president of the D. C. chapter and Lois K. Alexander, national recording secretary and editor of Fashion Cue, all of Washington, D. C.

Seek 300 New Members

In conjunction with the fund raising campaign, the association plans to undertake an all out membership drive. Lana Woods was appointed chairman of the membership committee which has set as its goal 300 new members for 1951-52.

Another highlight of the meeting was a trip to Philadelphia where E. C. Wright, president of Opportunities, Inc., had arranged an insection tour of his dress factory which may be a future outlet for NAFAD talent.

Horace Sudduth, president of the National Business League discussed with the board some of his organization's plans for its annual convention in Washington, Oct. 10-12, and outlined how NAFAD might contribute to the success of this meeting.

Earl Howard, for many years affiliated with Apex Products on the East coast addressed the group on publicity and public relations. The board climaxed its sessions by voting Zelda Wynn Valdez and Mary Lou Chandler co-chairmen of the national fashion show to be held in New York City the third week in June, 1952.

Music Therapists Hold 2nd Confab In Chicago

By HELEN CLAY

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR Music Therapy, of which the late Dr. Anthony S. Ippolito, famed Chicago Orthopedic surgeon was an ardent supporter, convened recently at the LaSalle hotel and neard addresses from nationally famed persons in the field.

The day long session of the group's second conference concerned itsef with discussions on the progressive development of the use of music in medicine. The association devotes itself to the advancement and development of educational and professional standards in music therapy.

In addition, it maintains a close interest in the ideals of music therapy and selects as its objectives those which aid treatment programs most effectively in patient improvement, recovery and rehabilitation.

Its efforts are based on maintaining a close working alliance and liaison with medical personnel; a close interest in the actual application of music in treatment programs in a hospital or non-hospital set-up.

The association was established also to offer assistance in maintaining and developing standards of training for hospital musicians and music therapists; to offer aid in setting up music therapy where budget and personnel allocations permit and to aid in the distribution of helpful information pertaining to music therapy.

Moderators at the conference were Miss Mary E. Courtenay and Mrs. Elva R. Heylmun. Among the principal speakers were Mrs. Margaret Z. Roan, Aidmore hospital, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Edna Deakins Petersen, Richard Blake, music director, Cambridge State school and hospital for epileptics and mentally retarded, Cambridge, Minn.

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National Association of Negro Authors

Authors Plan Memorial

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Dr. M. A. Majors, president of the National Association of Negro Authors, announced last week that the association will meet in Rochester June 23 in memory of its founder, Frederick Douglass.

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National Assn. of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs

PROFESSIONAL UNIT CITES TWO WOMEN

Branch of Negro Association Honors Mrs. Keaton-Staupers and Mrs. Ruth W. Whaley

Mrs. Mabel Doyle Keaton-Staupers, winner of this year's Spingarn Award for the highest achievement of an American Negro, and Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, secretary of the Board of Estimate, were honored yesterday by the New York branch of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs at a luncheon at the Tavern-on-the-Green in Central Park.

Recipient of the Spingarn medal on June 29 at the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Staupers was selected for "spearheading the successful movement to integrate Negro nurses into Ameritan life as equals."

She had served as the first executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses from 1934 to 1946 and worked for the acceptance of Negro nurses into the Army and Navy in World War II. Continuing in 1949 as president of that association, her work was accomplished last March, when the organization was absorbed by the American Nurses Association, of which she is a committee member.

Accepting gifts and testimonials from her associates, Mrs. Staupers urged that Negro nurses continue efforts to display leadership in their field.

Mrs. Whaley, who has been recognized as the first Negro woman to practice law in this state, following her admission to the bar in 1924, was appointed secretary to the Board of Estimate last May. She noted the handicaps that Negro women faced and stressed the need of faith in overcoming economic disadvantages.

Messages of congratulation were read by Mrs. Louise Morton Francis, president of the New York branch, from Mayor Impellitteri, Representative Francis P. Bolton, the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, the American Nurses Association and the American Association of Industrial Nurses.

Mrs. Ruth A. Handy, a past president of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, presented the flowers and gifts from various individuals and organizations.

Mrs. Helen Evans, president of the National Council of Women of the United States of America, gave a brief account of the activities of the international conference in Athens last spring, which she attended as a representative of the council.

Business, Professional Women Re-Elect Realtor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine, Washington realtor, was re-elected to the presidency when the National Association of Business and Professional Women's Clubs met in the sixteenth annual convention, here, last week end.

Other officers elected were:

Dr. Lucia Thompson, Chicago, Ill., first vice president; Mrs. Gertrude E. Anderson, Birmingham, second vice president; Mrs. Delolah Hamlet, Brooklyn, N.Y., third vice president; Mrs. Emma Hilson Brown, Baltimore, recording secretary;

Mrs. Mazie Hall, Wayne, Pa., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Marie Harrison, East Orange, N.J., financial secretary; and Mrs. Minnie Hurley, New York City, treasurer.

AFRO Columnist Named

Mrs. Barbara Prigmore, society columnist for the Philadelphia AFRO-American Newspaper, and a teacher in the Philadelphia public school system, was selected to edit the association's magazine "Responsibility." Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, New York City, will serve as attorney for the organization.

The 52 delegates voted to establish a national office in connection with which they plan to operate an employment service on a national scale. Reports showed marked growth of the organization, 13 new clubs being added during the year.

The proposal to initiage an investment association under the sponsorship of the organization was tabled for further study.

The investment venture was backed by Mrs. Valentine, who, in her annual report said:

"We (business and professional women) have carried the cross a long way, but we have not fully met the challence of the hour. We must create collective wealth, the tool which will combat the conditions we are fighting today."

The President also urged her listeners to not sacrifice their husbands, homes and children while building careers.

Dr. Cochran Speaks

In the absence of Mrs. Ruth W. Whaley, New York Attorney, scheduled as luncheon speaker, Dr. Anita Cochran of Chicago, specialist in pre-school education, gave the address.

The Sojourner Truth scroll was presented to Mrs. Larnie J. Williams of Birmingham for outstanding civic service. The presentation was made by Mrs. Florence Madison Hill, Philadelphia real estate broker.

Mrs. Hill, a former president of the association, and now the "Ambassador of Good Will," received a life membership. This presentation was made by Mrs. Lillian Watty, president of the Baltimore Club.

To Philadelphia

The 1952 session of the Association will be held in Philadelphia.

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National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

Philly Is '52 Choice of Business-Professional Women's Clubs

GROUP CLOSES SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION BY RETAINING D. C.'S

GENEVA K. VALENTINE AS NATIONAL PRESIDENT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., wound up its sixteenth annual convention here last week by choosing Philadelphia as the site for its 1952 convention and re-electing Geneva K. Valentine as its president.

Six of the incumbent officers were retained along with Mrs. Valentine. They included Mrs. Delola Harris, third vice president; Mrs. Marie V. Harris, financial secretary; Mazie Hall, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Minnie Hurley, treasurer and Ruth Whitehead Wheley, attorney. New officers include Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, second vice president; Mrs. Emma Hilson Brown, recording secretary, and Barbara Preymore, editor.

A capacity audience in the Masonic Temple Auditorium heard Mrs. Valentine counsel the delegates to "preach the gospel of optimism." She asserted, "If you can teach those you contact that it is the roughness of the grindstone that sharpens the axe, it is the storm that hardens the fiber of the oak, it is the work day and not the holiday that makes muscles, you can add to that crown the diamonds of real achievement."

* * *

SHE TOLD her listeners to "pick up the cross" and fight for prosperity. "How far women have come is evidenced by the places we occupy as mothers of great sons, wives of great men, in politics, in government, in international affairs, in business, in the professions, in education, as public servants and great civic leaders."

Other speakers during the sessions included Mrs. Jessica D. Hayden, Mrs. Ollie Porter, honorary president; Kirk Parler, vice president Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Margaret B. Little, Birmingham Negro Teachers Association; Wilbur Hollins, Greater Birmingham Business League.

Mrs. Oneida Cockrell of Chicago addressed a luncheon session urging women "to concern ourselves with the well-being of children everywhere." Mrs. Florence Madison Hill, ambassadress of good-will, was presented a life membership.

* * *

OUT-OF-TOWN delegates in attendance at the sessions included: Mildred T. Lightfoot, New Haven, Conn.; Delolah Harris, Catheryn Rose, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Eldora Jones, Zorda B. Rice, Dallas, Tex.; Louise Francis, New York; Evelyn H. Benson, Centerville, Md.; Mattye E. Scott, Amy E. Henderson, Montgomery, Ala.; Ollie N. Porter, Nev York; Marie L. Harrison, East Orange, N. J.; Grace L. Dadd, West Haven, Conn.; Minnie D. Hurley, New York; Mazie B. Hall, Wayne, Pa.; Arsie Lee Kennedy, Gladys Emanuel, Florence M. Hill, Philadelphia; Marie Thoroughyard, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Eureka B. Whord, Philadelphia; Maude S. Hughes, Cambridge, Md.; Kathryn L. Powell, New Haven, Conn.; Bernice W. Free, B. Eleanor Crungler, Mary H. Wilson, Philadelphia; Freizette D. Lee, Montgomery, Ala.; Astemisia Bowden, San Antonio, Tex.; Oneida Cockrell, Dr. Lucia E. Thompson, Chicago; Naomi C. McLean, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Evelyn K. Venaub, Arleathria J. Overton, Philadelphia; Geneva K. Valentine, Washington; Ruth E. Bolar, Detroit; Marguerite E. Harvey, Virginia Dantzler, Minnie L. Banks, Washington; Alice Fauntleroy, Edna Rawlings, Baltimore, Md.; Madam Roxie Walls, R.D.A., Jones Ector, Houston, Tex.; Carmen Lewis, Philadelphia; Sophia J. Edwards, Wilmington, Del.; Esther C. Porter, Marshallton, Del.; Lillian S. Watty, Baltimore, Md.; Charity Dandridge, Philadelphia; Alberta L. Person, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Daisy B. Jones, Baltimore, Md.



MRS. ONEIDA COCKRELL
"... concern ourselves with children"



DELEGATES—Delegates from many sections of the country attended the luncheon session of the sixteenth annual convention of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. The group voted to hold its next convention in Philadelphia, Pa.

National Musicians Group to Meet August 19-24th

WASHINGTON

The National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., will hold its 28th annual convention in Washington, Aug. 19-24, some 1,000 delegates being expected to attend, many participating on the program.

The District of Columbia Music Association, headed by Leslie Williams, is putting forth every effort to make this the best convention in the organization's history.

Headquarters will be at Lincoln Temple Congregational Church, 11th and R Sts., N.W., and the National Academy of Music, 1517 R St., N.W.

The sessions will be held at Lincoln Temple. Panel discussions, featuring noted figures in the field of music, will be conducted.

Clarence H. Wilson of St. Louis is president of the group.

Other officers include:

Dr. Roscoe Polin, Indianapolis, Ind., and Kathleen H. Forbes, Cleveland, vice presidents; J. Wesley Jones, Chicago, executive secretray; Ruth Allen Fouche, Chicago, secretary; Albert J. McNeil, Los Angeles, assistant; W. Russell Johnson, Philadelphia, treasurer; Robert L. Wilkinson, St. Louis, general counsel, and Miss Forbes, director of branches.

Members of the board of directors are W. C. Handy, Alpha M. Holmes, the Rev. George R. Garner, Edna E. Redmond, Viola Hill Green, Nora D. Holt. Helen C Moses, Newell C. Fitspatrick, Leslie J. Williams, Harriet L. Robnson and Theodore C. Stone.

Musicians Open 28th Annual Session in D.C.

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

The National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., opened its 28th annual convention, celebrating its 32nd anniversary, Sunday, at Lincoln Temple Congregational Church, 11th and R Sts., N.W.

Highlighting the opening day's activities was the annual scholarship contest. Some 24 contestants competed for national honors and the $1000 scholarship prize.

Mass Meeting Sunday

There were 10 voice and 14 piano contestants. Eliminations were held during the afternoon and the finals at 8 p.m.

The scholarship contest was prededed at 4 p.m. by a mass meeting at Lincoln Temple Church. Speakers were Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue, Warner Lawson, dean, Howard University School of Music; Jesse Mitchell, president, Industiral Bank; Rufus Byers, District Theatres; and other civic, social, religious and fraternal leaders of Washington.

Featured on the program were Pearl Williams, dramatic soprano, and George Bossard, bassebaritone.

Organized in D.C.

The NANM was organized in 1919 by Henry Grant of Washington, who has missed only two of the group's annual conventions. He was the first president.

It has had two presidents, including the present, Clarence H. Wilson, who is ending his 10th year of service and has announced his retirement effective after this session.

Past Presidents

Previous presidents were:

The late R. Nathaniel Dett, composer; Clarence Cameron White, violinist, Chicago; Kemper Harreld, music educator, Morehouse College; Maude R. George, Chicago; Camille Nickerson, Howard University.

Mary Cardwell Dawson, founder-president, National Negro Opera Company; Nora Holt, co-founder, New York newspaper critic; J. Wesley Jones, Chicago; and Lillian Lemon, Indianapolis, Ind.

The first scholarship presented by the organization to a worthy student went to Marian Anderson, the now famous operatic star. The scholarship was for $400.

NANM has branches in cities throughout the country.

District Branch

The District of Columbia Branch is headed by Leslie Williams who directs the National Academy of Music at 1517 R St., N.W., one of the headuarters for the convention.

Local officers and committees playing hosts to the convention are:

Mr. Williams, president; R. Roderick Palmer, first vice-president; William Solomon, second vice-president; Vera S. Wilson, recording secretary; Dorothy R. Elliott, corresponding secretary; Marvenia Wellington, treasurer; Henry L. Grant, chairman, executive board.

Local Committees

Housing Committee — Clara Williams, Mrs. Grace Scipio, Robert T. Cherry and William Tyler;

Registration — Dorothy Elliott, Vera Wilson, George Coleman, Lena Spencer, William Soloman;

Entertainment — Faith Conway, Iris Weaver, Irma Clinger, Kelley Thompson, Herman Travers, Grace Scipio;

Publicity — Virginia Williams, Paul Hume, Rev. Robert T. Cherry;

Junior Division—Josephine Muse, Marion L. Redd, Hortense Pace, Ann R. Burwell, Florence F. Bailey.

Citizens—Clyde Glass, Mrs. Bishop Brooks, Dr. Amanda Hilyer, the Rev. George Bundrant.

Finance — Marvenia Wellington, Larry Wellington;

Program — Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Muse, Mr. Grant, Levington Smith, Marie Green, Sadie Hamilton;

Luncheon — Carrie Mitchell, Laura Spencer, Sylvia Jackson, B. Williams, Miss Brown.

Aims and Purposes

The organization's aims and purposes are to foster the talent of colored persons and work toward economic and educational betterment; provide a concert stage for promising colored artists; fight for a place for colored artists in the concert and labor fields of music; encourage youths to excel in music and provide general fraternalization of the members of the music profession.

Monday Program

Scheduled for the convention on Monday night, Aug. 20, will be:

Roberta Long, soprano, budding local concert artist who recently gave a brilliant recital at Catholic University; Chauncey Brown, outstanding local tenor; Louia Vaughn Jones, celebrated Howard University violinist;

Alma and Henry Blackmon, soprano and baritone duet; Evelyn Lawlah, winner of the recent Hamilton National Bank music scholarship award, and a brilliant young pianist who finished Dunbar High School last June.

Tuesday Night Concert

Featured on the Tuesday night concert will be The Spurlock Choir of Philadelphia; Rosalie Coleman, pianist, New York; Winifred Pannel, soprano, Columbus, Ohio; Male Chorus of the Negro Composers' Group, New York; Alberta Jackson, mezzo - soprano, New York; Marshal Waters, tenor, Baltimore; and Carmen Sheppard, mezzo-soprano, New York.

Other features of the week-long convention will be announced later.

Negro Musicians' Group to Meet

The National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., will hold its annual meeting in Lincoln Congregational Temple, Eleventh and R streets N.W., August 19 to 24. The organization was founded by Henry Lee Grant at Dunbar High School in 1919 to foster talent, create interest in potentialities of Negro music as a contribution to American music and to provide an outlet for the Negro artist by creating local branches pledged to this program.

Clarence H. Wilson of St. Louis, Mo., who has held the presidency for the past 10 years, will preside. Mr. Wilson has been teacher of band instruments in St. Louis public schools for 20 years and director of Berea Presbyterian Church Choir for 15 years. He received his A.B. and A.M. degrees from Northwestern University. Former presidents have been the late Nathaniel Dett, Clarence White of New York City and Camille Nickerson of Howard University. Scholarships to Fiske and Hampton Universities have been given by the organization to Marian Anderson and others who have exceptional talent.

White Girl Shares Musicians' Award

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., holding its twenty-eighth annual convention here last week, sent wires of commendation to Rudolph Bing, manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and to Clarence Derwent, president of Actors Equity, for their forthright and courageous action in refusing to cater to the undemocratic policies of the Capital Theatre in Washington, D. C.

The telegrams stated that the organization is "happy to know that the Metropolitan Opera Association has joined with Actors Equity in the demonstration of true Americanism."

The organization also resolved to work harder for total integration of Negroes in all fields of music. Along this line it awarded one of its scholarships to a white girl from Detroit.

CASH SCHOLARSHIPS

In the annual national scholarship contest, Sophia Williams, of Baltimore won first place in the piano section and Mary Teasdale (white) of Detroit and E. Virgil Abner of Chicago tied for first place in the voice division. Second place in the piano division was won by Ana Whitson of Washington. Edith Johnson of the District tied for second place with Louis Bashful of New Orleans in voice.

The winning contestants will receive a $550 cash scholarship award for their musical proficiency.

For the first time in the history of the organization four of its past presidents attended the convention. Also celebrating the thirty-second anniversary of the association were a number of the founders, who came to Washington in May, 1919, to form the organization, under the guidance of Henry Grant, then director of music in the public schools of this city.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Officers elected at this convention were:

Dr. Roscoe Polin, Indianapolis, Ind., president; Nora Holt, New York, first vice president; Kathleen Holland Forbes, Cleveland, Ohio, second vice president; Ruth Allen Fouche, Chicago, recording secretary; Orrin Suthern II, executive secretary; Isabel Coleman, Philadelphia, assistant secretary, and W. Russell Johnson, treasurer.

Board members elected were Kenneth Brown Billups, St. Louis; Margaret Rusk Franklin, Baltimore; Helen Carter Moses, Columbus, Ohio; Mattis Willis, Battle Creek, Mich.; Edna Waller, New York; Theodore Charles Stone, Chicago; Roderick Palmer, Washington, and Omega King, Chicago.

The convention will meet in New York next year.

Musicians Honor President's 10 Year Leadership At Confab

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A full schedule of events geared to music and the arts, among them a tribute to the 10 years' distinguished leadership of its president, marked the celebration of the 32nd anniversary of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc.

The NANM held its 28th annual convention here at Lincoln Temple, 11th at R. sts., N.W., Aug. 19 thru 24. Delegates from most of the 48 states attended the sessions.

The board of directors in cooperation with the District of Columbia Music association, were in charge of the program planning. Lester R. Williams is president of the host organization. R. Roderick Palmen was general chairman.

Highlighting the convention was a testimonial honoring Clarence Hayden Wilson, music director of St. Louis, Mo. who has served notably as president of the NANM for 10 years and the "Honor Night Concert."

Nationally known musicians who received the organization's citations and awards included Miss Eva Jessye, composer-conductor of New York City; Dr. Clarence Cameron White, violinist-composer; Howard Swanson, composer, New York City; Mrs. Lillian Foreman, Anniston, Ala., musical director and members who have worked in the field of music instruction for more than 25 years.

Artists appearing on the program were Orrin C. Suthern, organist; Theodore Charles Stone, baritone; Dr. Hilda Bolden, pianist; and, a Washington choral society.

The Artists' Night concert featured baritone singer, Robert McFerrin; pianist, Thomas Kerr and soprano, Roena Savage. Among the contributors to clinics and demonstrations were Kenneth Billups, St. Louis Choral director; Paul Hume, music critic, Washington Post; Kenneth Goodman, Philadelphia; Mark Fax, Washington, D. C.

Other clinic and demonstrations participants were Margaret Jean White, Howard University; Nora Holt, Amsterdam News, New York City; Henry Grant, first president of the association and director in music in the D. C. public school system; Orrin Suthern, Lincoln (Pa.) university; Frederick Wilkerson, Howard university and Calvin Le Compte, Washington, D. C.

Other leaders in the association are Dr. Roscoe Polin, Indianapolis; W. Russell Johnson, Philadelphia; Kathleen H. Forbes, Cleveland; Helen Carter Moses, Columbia; Ruth Allen Fouche, Chicago; Albert J. MacNeil, Los Angeles; Faustina Johnson, Los Angeles.

WHITE GIRL WINS VOICE HONORS DURING PARLEY OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, NEGRO MUSICIANS

Praises Metropolitan Opera Company For Democratic Stand in Capitol Theatre Tilt

NEW YORK TO GET 1952 MEETING

By Alice A. Dunnigan

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., holding its 28th annual convention here last week, sent wires of commendation to Rudolph Bing, manager of the Metropolitan Opera company, and to Clarence Derwent, president of Actors Equity, for their forthright and courageous action in refusing to cater to the undemocratic policies of the Capital Theater in Washington, D. C.

The telegrams stated that the organization is "happy to know that the Metropolitan Opera association has joined with Actors Equity in the demonstration of true Americanism."

The organization also resolved to work harder for total integration of Negroes in all fields of music. Along this line it awarded one of its scholarships to a white girl from Detroit.

In the annual national scholarship contest, Sophia Williams of Baltimore won first place in the piano section and white Mary Teasdale of Detroit and E. Virgil Abner of Chicago tied for first place in the voice division. Second place in the piano division was won by Ana Whitson of Washington. Edith Johnson of the District tied for second place with Louis Bashful of New Orleans in voice.

The winning contestants will receive a $550 cash scholarship award for their musical proficiency.

For the first time in the history of the organization four of its past presidents attended the convention. Also celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the association were a number of the founders who came to Washington in May, 1919 to form the organization, under the guidance of Henry Grant, then director of music in the public schools of this city.

Officers elected at this convention were:

Dr. Roscoe, Indianapolis, Ind., president; Nora Holt, New York, first vice president; Kathleen Holland Forbes, Cleveland, O., second vice president; Ruth Allen Fouche, Chicago, recording secretary; Orrin Suthern II, executive secretary; Isabel Coleman, Philadelphia, assistant secretary, and W. Russell Johnson, treasurer.

Board members elected were Kenneth Brown Billups, St. Louis; Margaret Rusk Franklin, Baltimore; Helen Carter Moses, Columbus, O.; Mattis Willis, Battle Creek, Mich.; Edna Waller, New York; Theodore Charles Stone, Chicago; Roderick Palmer, Washington, and Omega King, Chicago.

The convention will meet in New York next year.

A total of 273 delegates representing the 35 state branch associations actively participated on the programs, or in discussions, clinics and workshops.

The six-day convention was climaxed Friday evening with a national artists' concert featuring Roena Savage, soprano, of Lincoln (Mo.) university, and Kathleen Holland Forbes, organist, of Cleveland.

Nation's 14 Negro Banks Represented

Dr. Robert P. Daniel To Be Heard At Public Session Friday 8 p.m.

RICHMOND, Va.—Representatives of the nation's 14 Negro banks will assemble here in the 24th annual convention of the National Bankers Association Sept. 28-29.

Host to the convention will be Richmond's Consolidated Bank and Trust Co. Headquarters for the convention will be the Leigh Street YMCA.

IN ADDITION to members of the NBA, during the two-day session the speakers will will be representative of some of the most outstanding banking institutions in the state including President W. Harry Schwarzschild, of Central National Bank; R. T. Marsh, Jr., vice president, First and Mechanics National Bank; J. Harvie Wilkerson, Jr., vice president, State-Planters Bank and Trust Co., all of Richmond.

Also scheduled to address the sessions are Robert N. McLeod, supervising examiner, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and T. Rutherford Moncure, examiner, Virginia State Bureau of Banking.

* * *

SESSIONS WILL GET underway Friday morning. Friday night the public meeting will be held at Ebenezer Baptist Church with Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, the principal speaker. All are invited to attend this meeting and join in welcoming to the city the Negro bankers of the United States.

Earlier in the day, 2:30 p. m., the bankers will listen to an address by R. F. B. Steele, president of the Virginia Bankers Association and president of Petersburg Savings and American Trust Co., Petersburg.

* * *

IMMEDIATELY following Mr. Steele's address, there will be a panel discussion on "Current Personnel Problems," with B. Doyle Mitchell, president of Industrial Bank of Washington, and W. W. Davis of the Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, as leaders.

The theme of part 2 of this panel discussion will be: "Gearing Public Relations to the Needs of Today" with I. P. Anderson, president of the Fraternal Bank and Trust Co., Fort Worth, Texas, and M. G. Ferguson of Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co., of Nashville, Tenn., as leaders.

* * *

SUBJECT OF THE first panel Saturday morning will be: "New Sources of Revenue and Increased Profits." Slated to lead the discussion are Mrs. N. B. Archer of Citizens Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga.; E. E. Tillmon, Douglas State Bank, Kansas City, Kan., and Sumner G. Madden of the Board of Directors of Consolidated Bank and Trust Co., Richmond.

The panel discussion for the next hour will have for its subject: "Constructive Suggestions for Present Day Banking Under Federal and State Regulations."

* * *

DISCUSSANTS FOR THIS topic include Bankers Marsh, Wilkerson, Swarzschild of Richmond, McLeod of the FDIC and Moncure of the State Bureau of Banking.

Luncheon will be served at 12:30 p. m. with the local bank as host. The final session will be held at 1:45 p. m. Both luncheon and final session will be held at Slaughter's Hotel.

Officers of the association are: J. H. Wheeler, president NBA, vice-president and cashier, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N. C.; B. Doyle Mitchell, vice-president, vice-president, Industrial Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C.; M. C. Martin, vice-president and secretary, president, Danville Savings Bank and Trust Co., Danville, Va.; Nettie Bennett Archer, treasurer, assistant vice president, Citizens Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga.; LeRoy F. Ridley, chairman, executive committee, president, Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va.

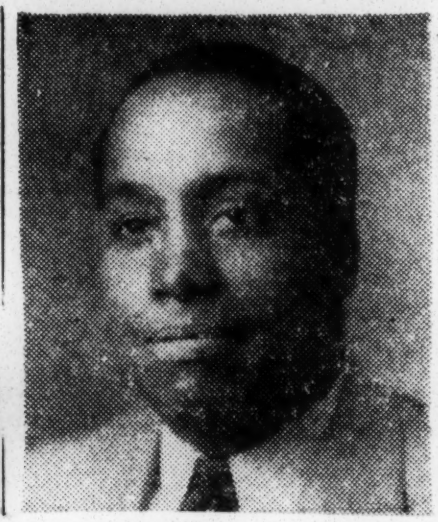
Member banks include: Carver Savings Bank, Savannah, Ga.; Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Consolidated Bank and Trust Co., Richmond, Va.; Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va.; Danville Savings Bank and Trust Co., Danville, Va.; Douglass State Bank, Kansas City, Kan.; Farmers State Bank, Boley, Okla.; Fraternal Bank and Trust Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

Industrial Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C.; Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N. C., Tri-State Bank of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.; Victory Savings Bank,

Key Participants In National Bankers Convention







John H. Wheeler (left), president of the National Bankers Association, will preside over the sessions of the 24th annual convention of the association in Richmond, Va., Sept. 28-29. He is vice president and cashier of the Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Durham, N. C. LeRoy Ridley, (center) is chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Ridley is president of the Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel (right) president of Virginia State College, Petersburg, will be the principal speaker at the public meeting at Ebenezer Baptist Church Friday night. A special invitation is extended the public to come out on this particular night and greet the representatives of the nation's 14 Negro banks.

32b 1951

National Bankers' Association

Race's Spending Tops $12 Billion

Operation of 14 Member Banks Shows That Purchasing Power Has Become a National Factor

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

RICHMOND, Va. — The successful operation of the fourteen member banks in the National Bankers' Association have shown that Negroes are good mortgage and loan risks and have opened up new economic opportunities for colored people, a leading Negro banker said here last week.

John H. Wheeler, vice president and cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Durham, made this statement in the president's annual address before the twenty-fourth convention of the NBA here.

'NATURAL SAVERS'

Wheeler, a Durham lawyer, who was one of the key plaintiffs' attorneys in the Durham School Equality suit, described Negroes as "natural savers." He pointed out that out of an estimated Negro purchasing power for Negroes exceeding twelve billion dollars, Negroes spend $2 billion for insurance, savings and education. Only items for food and clothing exceed the investment sums of the Negro group. Mr. Wheeler cited a Courier survey as the source of his figures.

Although he said plainly that the national economy could no reach its fullest potentials wit any section or group segregated Wheeler also praised the cooperative efforts of Southern bankin and insurance examiners.

He said: "We have throug the years been blessed with unusually favorable consideration by both Federal and state supervisory authorities. Their sympathetic and interested consideration has been one of the most encouraging factors in the growth of our banks."

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

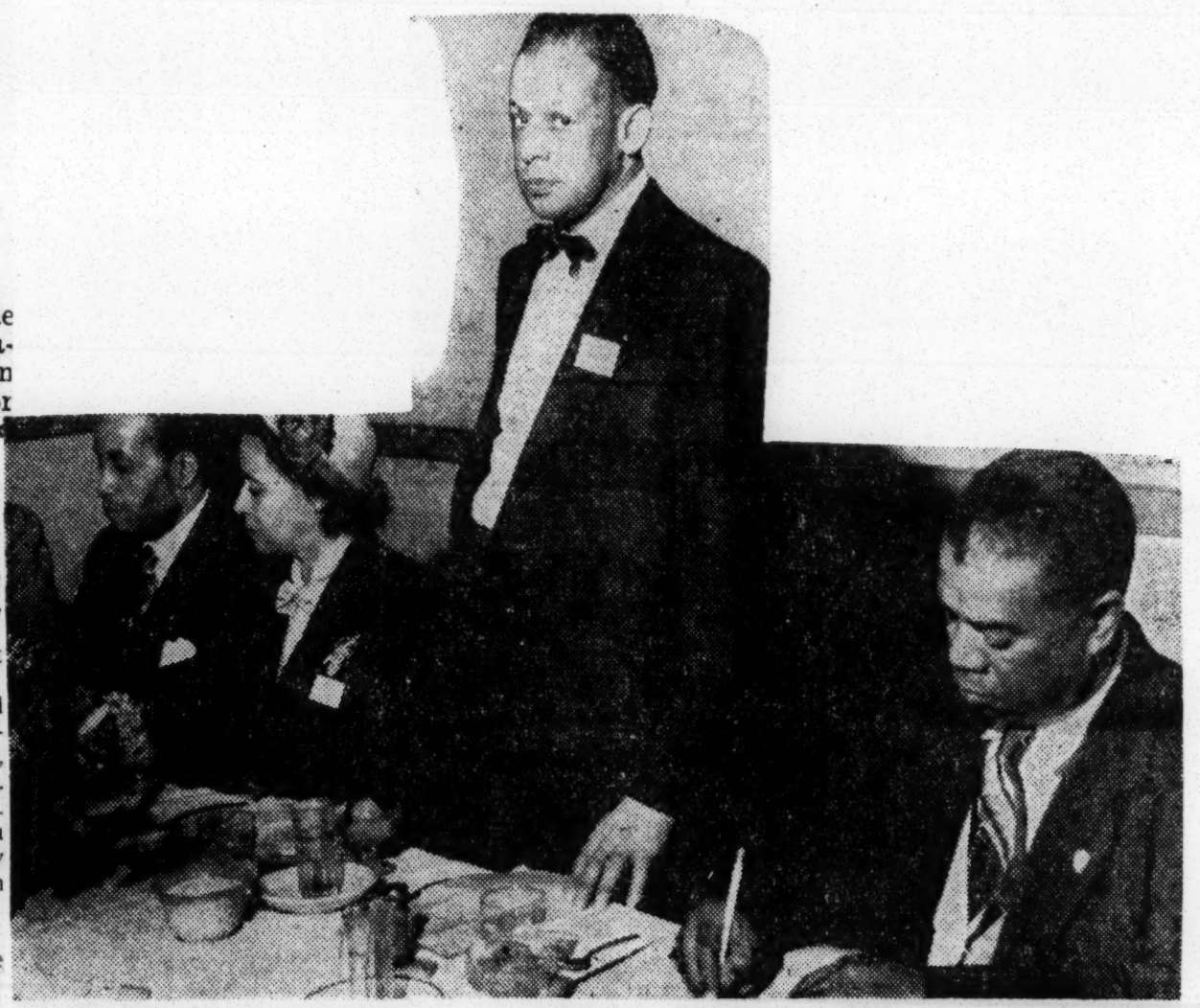
At the conclusion of the two-day meet the organization voted to re-elect all officers. They are J. H. Wheeler, president; B. Doyle Mitchell, vice president, Industrial Bank of Washington, D. C.; M. C. Martin, vice president and secretary, Danville Savings Bank and Trust Company Danville, Va.; Nettie Bennett Archer, treasurer, Citizens' Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Leroy F. Ridley, chairman of the executive committee, Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va.

The group voted to meet next year in Memphis, Tenn.

The convention was welcomed by J. Thomas Hewis Sr., chairman of the board of directors, Consolidated Bank and Trust Co. of Richmond. Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, addressed the only public meeting of the convention at Ebenezer Baptist Church.

EXPERTS PANEL

One of the highlights of the two-day meet was a panel discussion conducted by W. Harry Schwarzschild Jr., president, Central National Bank, and participated in by J. Harvie Wilkerson Jr., vice president, State-Planters Bank and Trust Co.; R. T. Marsh Jr., vice president, First and Merchants National Bank, Robert N. McLeod, supervising examiner, FDIC, and T. Rutherford Moncure, examiner, Virginia State Bureau of Banking, all of Richmond.



At Bankers' Meet—John H. Wheeler, standing, cashier and vice president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, president of the National Bankers Association, addresses the annual convention at Richmond. Seated, left to right, are Leroy Ridley, chairman of the executive committee and president of the Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va.; Mrs. Nettie B. Archer, NBA treasurer and assistant vice president Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta, and M. C. Martin, NBA vice president and secretary of the Danville (Va.) Savings Bank and Trust Company

32b 1951

NATIONAL BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Bankers Elect Wheeler at 24th

Called Contributors to Democracy in U.S.

Ayes-American.
Sat. 10-6-51

Richmond Host; Memphis Selected for '52; Va. State Prexy Talks

Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND, Va. — "Meeting here where once was the White House of the Confederacy and where Confederate flags still wave from cars—should be a challenge to you. To bind yourselves together in business is a significant contribution to democracy in the U. S."

This spoke Dr. Robert P. Daniel to members of the National Bankers' Association holding their 24th annual convention here, Friday and Saturday.

Main speaker at the meeting at Ebenezer Baptist Church, Friday Dr. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, referred to the ascendancy of colored banks in the business world, as a "new order of the ages."

"A new order," he explained, "in that they have none of the characteristic features some people so often attempt to associate with businesses operated by colored persons."

Can't be Characterized

Stating that he never cared for the Amos and Andy show, but had no desire to enter the present controversy aroused by its televising, Dr. Daniel said: "No characterization can be made of colored bankers and no scripts can be trumped up, because it just isn't there."

The National Bankers Association voted to hold its 25th annual convention in Memphis, Tenn., with the Tri-State Bank of Memphis acting as host.

The group also re-elected its officers who are J. H. Wheeler of Durham, N.C., president; B. Doyle Mitchell, Washington, D.C., vice-president; M. C. Martin, Danville, Va., vice president; secretary and delegate to the American Bankers Association; Mrs. Nettie B. Archer, Atlanta treasurer, and Leroy F. Ridley, chairman, executive committee.

Dr. Daniel told the bankers that they must realize the great economic factors in the world today, pointing out that although only or[ne] percent of the world's populatio[n] in America, 50 per cent of the industrial output comes from this country.

Need Raw Materials

This high percentage industrially, he said, is the result of America's monetary wealth, but it would be of no avail without raw materials.

Therefore, Dr. Daniels said, to the audience of 250 persons, it is necessary that this country maintain friendly relations with undeveloped nations on whom they depend for these raw materials.

Mayor on Hand

Dr. Daniel was introduced by James T. Carter, attorney and vice president of the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company, convention hosts.

Mayor T. Nelson Parker, welcomed the bankers. Remarks were made by Wheeler, vice president and cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham.

Mr. Wheeler noted that the combine resources of the 14 banks belonging to the association was 33 million dollars.

Banks Presides

W. S. Banks, president of the host bank, presided. Invocation and benediction were offered by the Rev. Allix B. James, dean of men, at Virginia Union University. Two vocal numbers were by the Monroe Center Community Chorus.

Convention delegates were introduced by M. Conrad Martin, president of the Danville Savings Bank and Trust Company, Danville, Va., and vice president and secretary of the association. He's the brother of Martin A. Martin, NAACP attorney.

Following the meeting, the bankers held forth at the College Inn on Union's campus. Earlier in the day, they had been guests of Richmond's four insurance companies, the Southern Aid, Richmond Beneficial, North Carolina Mutual and Virginia Mutual, at a dinner party in the private dining room at Slaughter's Hotel.

Wheeler Gets Key

At that time, the "key to the city," was presented to Mr. Wheeler, by C. L. Townes, of the board of directors of the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company.

The convention began Friday with headquarters at the Leigh S. YMCA, where welcome was extended by J. Thomas Hewin Sr., chairman of the host bank's board of directors; response was given by LeRoy R. Ridley, president of the Crown Savings Bank, Newport News; and the reports of the secretary and president of the NBA, were made.

The afternoon session was highlighted by an address by R. F. B. Steele, president of the Virginia Bankers Association, and by a lively panel discussions on "Current Personnel Problems," and "Gearing Public Relations to the Needs of Today."

Leaders in these discussions were:

B. Doyle Mitchell, vice president of the Industrial Bank of Washington, largest colored operated bank; W. W. Davis, vice president of the Crown Savings Bank; I. P. Anderson, executive vice president and cashier, Fraternal Bank and Trust Company, Fort Worth, Tex.; E. C. Wright, president, Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, and M. G. Ferguson, executive vice president, Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, Nashville.

Speakers for the closing-day were J. Harvie Wilkerson Jr., vice president, State-Planters Bank and Trust Company, Richmond; R. T. Marsh Jr., vice president, First and Merchants National Bank, Richmond; Robert N. McLeod, supervising examiner, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and Rutherford Moncure, examiner, Virginia State Bureau of Banking.

Members Listed

Banks belonging to the NBA are:

Carver Savings Bank, Savannah, Ga.; Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust Co., Nashville, Tenn; Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Citizens Trust Co., Atlanta; Consolidated Bank and Trust Co., Richmond; Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va.; Danville Savings Bank and Trust Co., Danville, Va.; Douglass State Bank, Kansas City, Kan.; Farmers State Bank, Boley, Okla.; Fraternal Bank and Trust Co., Fort Worth, Texas; Industrial Bank of Washington, Washington, D.C.; Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N.C.; Tri-State Bank of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.; Victory Savings Bank, Columbia, S.C.

58 Delegates Listed

Among the delegates who came from eight states, D.C., and the Virgin Islands, were:

Ayes-American.

I. P. Anderson, Ft. Worth, Texas; Mrs. Archer, E. G. Adams, Danville; R. C. Burrell, Roanoke; Garland Chum, Hampton; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Washington; I. D. Funderburg, Durham, N.C.; T. R. Holmes, Washington; C A. Haywood, Raleigh; R. W Harris, Durham; M. W. Houston Jr., Atlanta; Gilbert E. Joseph, St. Thomas, V.I.; C. W. Langford, Hampton; Dr. H. D. Monteith, Columbia, S.C; J. H. Mitchell, D. G. Monroe, Mitchell;

M. C. Martin, George S. May, Savannah; W. B. Muse, Martinsville, Va.; Mrs. Juanita B. Mitchell, Washington; M. C. McGlockton, Savannah; L. D. Perry, Savannah; M. W. Parker and Henry S. Penn, Washington;

Miss Vivian Rogers, Raleigh; O. M. Rivera Jr., Washington; J. E. Strickland, Raleigh; J. S. Stewart, Durham; S. C. Sheppard, Washington; G. G. Singleton, Petersburg; J. H. Turner, Memphis; L. B. Toomer, Savannah; E. E. Tillmon, Kansas City, Kans.;

E. C. Wright, Philadelphia; J. H. Wheeler, Durham; N. T. Williams, J. L. Williams and L. W. York, Danville.

Richmond delegates and hosts were: W. S. Banks, S. W. Robinson Jr., J. J. Nickens, J. Thomas Hewin, Charles T. Russell, Anthony Binga Jr., B. A. Cephas, J. E. Harris, Charles N. Jackson, Sumner G. Madden, Paul D. Morton, Lillian H. Payne, S. W. Robinson 3rd, R. B. Sampson, James H. Shelton, and C. L. Townes.

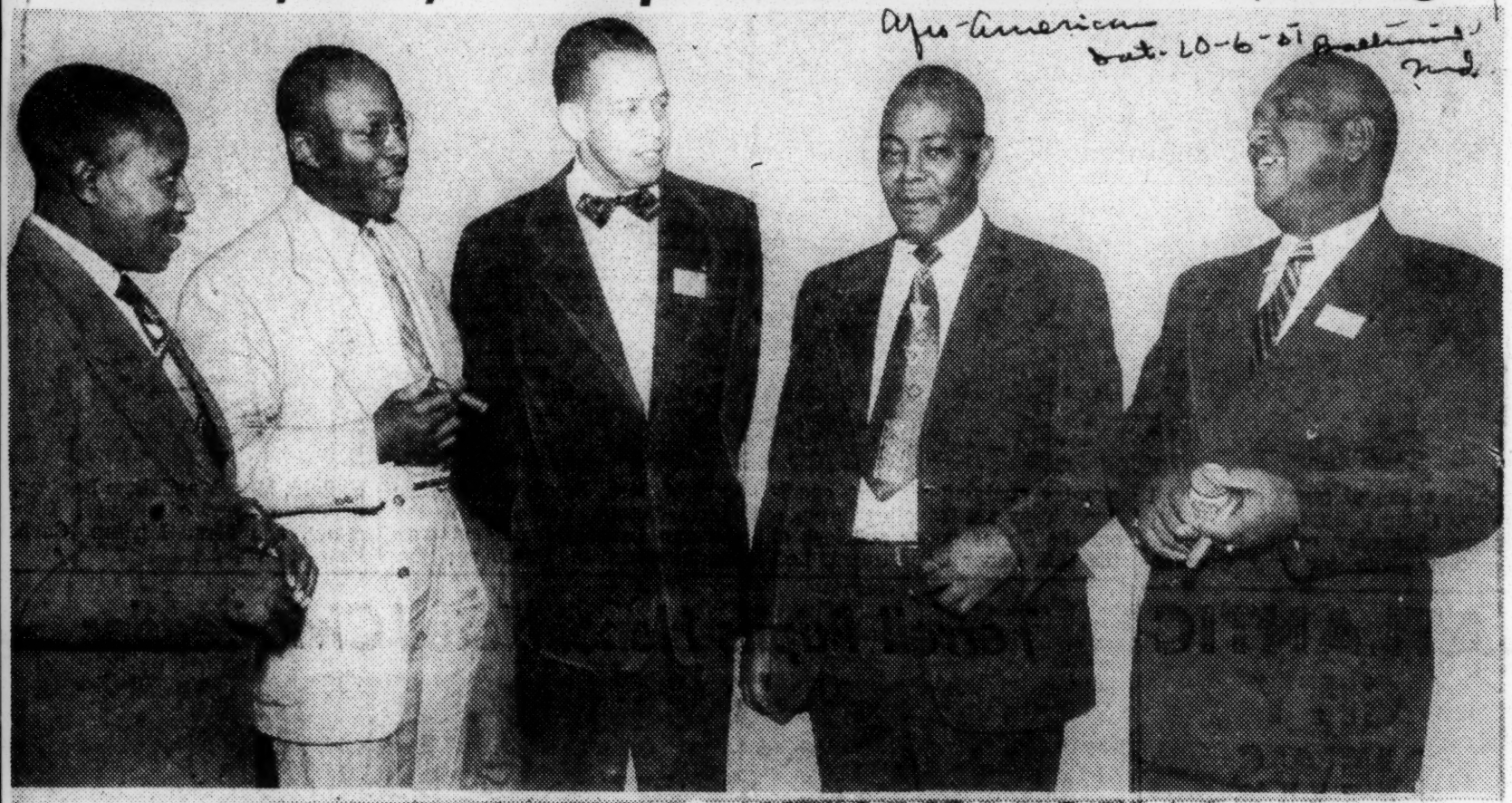
Heads Bankers

Ayes-American.
Sept. 10-6-51



J. H. Wheeler, vice-president and cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N.C., who was re-elected president of the National Bankers' Association at its 24th annual convention in Richmond on Saturday.

8 States, D.C., V.I. Represented at Bankers' Meeting



The 14 banks in 8 States, D.C., and the Virgin Islands sent representatives to Richmond last week end for the 24th annual convention of the National Bankers' Association. At the reception at College Inn on the Virginia Union Campus, Friday evening, were left to right, L. Wilson York, cashier, Danville (Va.) Savings Bank and Trust Co.; N. T. Williams, director, Danville Savings Bank; J. H. Wheeler, vice-president and cashier, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham; J. L. Williams, director, Danville; and I. P. Anderson, vice-president and cashier, Fraternal Bank and Trust Co., Ft. Worth.



Having a good time at the reception planned for the bankers in Richmond at the national convention are left to right, Mrs. Nettie B. Archer, assistant vice-president, Citizens' Trust Co., Atlanta; J. S. Stewart, director, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham; Mrs. Edward E. Tillmon, wife of cashier of Douglass State Bank, Kansas City, Kans., and E. C. Wright, president, Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Co., Philadelphia.

Lincoln U. Law School Dean Heads Nat'l Bar Association

Daily World Wash. 9-14-51

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — More than 162 delegates from 20 states attended the National Bar Association meeting which recently convened in St. Louis, Missouri August 20 through September 1.

Scovel Richardson, Dean of Lincoln University Law School was elected 16th president of the association. J. R. Booker of Little Rock, Arkansas, retiring president of NBA, handed over the gavel to the newly elected president; and closed the 6th annual convention of the Association.

Other officers elected were: J. Mercer Burrell, Newark, N. J.; 1st Vice-president; James H. Raby, Alexandria, Va., 2nd vice-president; Patrick E. Chavis, Indianapolis, Ind., 3rd vice president; Vanue Lacour, Baton Rouge, La., 4th vice president; Lucia T. Thomas, Chicago, Ill., secretary; Frankie M. Freemen, St. Louis, Mo. assistant secretary; John A Hibbler, Little Rock, Ark, treasurer. Members of the Executive Committee are: Mary E. Spivey, Cleveland, Ohio; Richard Atkinson Washington, D. C.; Harold Bledsoe, Detroit, Michigan; Raymond Cannon, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. H. Craig, Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Edward L. Patterson, Baton Rouge, La.



SCOVEL RICHARDSON

Representing the Memphis Bar Association was Hosea Lockard, member of the offices of Attorney A. A. Latting; and 1950 graduate from the Lincoln University School of Law.

Lawyers Elect Richardson Head; Assail Segregation

Journal and Guide Dat 9-15-51

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The National Bar Association reaffirmed its opposition "to segregation in every phase of American life and pledged itself "to oppose it vigorously . . . until its final elimination from America" at the 26th annual session held here recently. The convention met in Kiel Auditorium.

The body passed several other resolutions, but because the resolution committee had insufficient information, it recommended no action on "membership in Communist organizations." It also recommended no action in the "matter of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in view of the fact that [illegible] is now pending before a court."

Dr. DuBois along with several others has been convicted of violating federal law requiring officials of a foreign organization to register with the Department of State.

* * * *

THE MEETING was attended by 162 delegates from 20 states. They elected Scovel Richardson, dean of Lincoln University law school, St. Louis, 16th president of the organization. He succeeds J. R. Booker of Little Rock, Ark.

The other officers elected were: J. Mercer Burrell, Newark, N. J., 1st vice president; James H. Raby, Alexandria, Va., 2nd vice-president; Patrick E. Chavis, Indianapolis, Ind., 3rd vice-president; Vanue Lacour, Baton Rouge, La., 4th vice-president; Lucia T. Thomas, Chicago, Ill., secretary; Frankie M. Freeman, St. Louis, Mo., assistant secretary; John A. Hibbler, Little Rock, Ark., treasurer.

Members of the executive committee are: Mary E. Spivey, Cleveland, Ohio; Richard Atkinson, Washington, D. C.; Harold Bledsoe, Detroit, Mich.; Raymond Cannon, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. H. Craig, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Edward L. Patterson, Baton Rouge, La.

Other resolutions passed by the body included one urging the press to carry articles urging hotel owners and managers "to provide modern facilities for their guests, one commending President Truman for proposing the burial of an Indian veteran killed in Korea whose relatives were denied permission to bury him in a cemetery in Sioux City, Iowa because of his race.



SCOVEL RICHARDSON

Outlines a Program National Bar Head

Call Defender 9-7-51

ST. LOUIS. — (ANP) — J. R. Booker, president of the National Bar Association, delivered the opening address of the 26th Annual NBA Convention which met in St. Louis, Aug. 30 to Sept. 1.

President Booker submitted seven recommendations for the coming year, and traced NBA accomplishments during the past year.

The recommendations were as follows: That immediate plans be perfected to guarantee regular and punctual publication of the National Bar Journal;

That the Association continue its co-working agreement with the National Business league and the sponsoring arrangement with the White House conference on Children and Youth;

That the Association endorse the efforts of the Committee of Twelve in the negotiations for definite recognition of our group in the upper brackets and policy-making levels of all governmental agencies;

That the legislatures of the various states be asked to enact; uniform laws of conveyancing and uniformity of acts providing non-asylum privileges for those guilty of wife and child abandonment in any given state;

That congress be memorialized to launch a full scale investigation into the practice of certain states in denying full welfare and social security benefits to eligible clients because of race or color;

That our Committe on "Mobilization For Defense" be continued for further performance of duties;

That the Civil Rights Committee be urged to aid in the appeal of the elementary school segregation case from the U.S.A. District Court of South Carolina, and the other cases referred to involving discrimination on account of race, color or religion.

"Our constant efforts of attacking, particularly in the armed forces, have begun to bear fruit, for recently, under the sponsorship of Frank Pace, secretary of the army, an order was issued by Gen. Matthews B. Ridgway of the Far East Command abolishing segregated units in that sector. . ."

President Booker said that NBA acted as co-sponsor of the Mobilization Civil Rights Conference and participated in many conferences with top leaders of the nation at which time it requested the following six-point program:

Abolition of segregation, appointment of qualified Negroes on the administrative and policy-making level of the government, complete integration of Negroes in all new agencies, appointment of Negroes diplomatic service of the country, more widely in the foreign and issuance of an executive order guaranteeing the maximum use of all manpower in the production effort, and to abolish racial segregation in the armed forces.

The NBA head denounced the Amos 'n Andy radio and television shows for depicting the lawyer as a buffoon and characterizing him as a cheat and swindler.

President Booker ended his address with an appeal to continue the fight for full citizenship. He said:

"Lawyers must continue to fight for full citizenship. . .We must present a united front in urging all people. . .to vote out of office the foes of freedom, to vote in those whose policies and deeds. . show the spirit of liberty and justice for all."

Dean Scovel Richardson Named To Head National Bar Association

Declaring itself opposed to segregation "in every phase of the American way of life," the National Bar Association closed its 26th annual convention in St. Louis last Saturday electing a St. Louisan as president.

Scovel Richardson, dean of the Lincoln University School of Law, was elected unanimously by the body at Saturday afternoon's closing session. A second St. Louisan, Mrs. Frankie Muse Freeman was elected assistant secretary.

The convention opened here last Thursday and heard a list of distinguished speakers and panel leaders, including Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; George Schermer, director of Council on Race Relations, Detroit and others.

The association condemned the action of the Governors of Alabama and South Carolina for their public utterances in "contempt for the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States outlawing discrimination in public schools."

The convention voted overwhelmingly to table a resolution introduced on the floor to oppose segregated law schools specifically. The association did adopt as presented, a broad resolution opposing segregation in all forms.

The convention opened with a public meeting Thursday night at Kiel auditorium. The Columbian Club was placed at its disposal on Friday for a luncheon meeting and Friday night marked a dinner dance in the refectory of Kiel auditorium.

The Ladies' Auxiliary entertained with a waffle breakfast and a cocktail party during the sessions.

There were 162 delegates registered from 20 states.

Atty. John W. Harvey, president of the Mound City Association, which acted as hosts to the convention, said the meetings turned out just as the members of the association had hoped it would. Atty. Harvey, who is likewise the assistant attorney-general of the State of Missouri, expressed appreciation given by the press and citizens of St. Louis.

J. R. Booker, of Little Rock, Arkansas, retiring president, spoke Thursday afternoon declaring that the association continue its association with the National Business League and White Conference on Children and Youth.

The other officers elected are: J. Mercer Burrell, Newark, N.J., 1st vice president; James H. Raby, Alexandria, Va., 2nd vice president; Patrick E. Chavis, Indianapolis, Ind., 3rd vice president; Vanue Lacour, Baton Rouge, La., 4th vice president; Lucia T. Thomas, Chicago, Ill., secretary; **Frankie M. Freeman, St. Louis, assistant secretary**; John A. Hibbler, Little Rock, Arkansas, treasurer. Members of the executive committee are: Mary E. Spivey, Cleveland, O.; Richard Atkinson, Washington, D. C.; Harold Bledsoe, Detroit, Mich.; Raymond Cannon, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. H. Craig, Ctattanooga, Tenn.; and Edward L. Patterson, Baton Rouge, La.

(All Convention Photos by Bill



SCOVEL RICHARDSON, newly elected president of the National Bar Association which closed its 26th annual convention in St. Louis Saturday, is shown here conferring with Moss H. Kendrix, legislative assistant of the National Education Association, center; and J. Robert Booker of Little Rock, Ark., the retiring president. Kendrix was one of the convention speakers.

Bar Group Table JC School Issue

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The National Bar Association, at its 26th annual convention, which closed here last Saturday, straddled the fence on the issue of specifically opposing segregated law schools.

It did this by voting overwhelmingly to table a resolution introduced on the floor which proposed that such schools be condemned as being inconsistent with truly democratic American principles.

The convention, furthermore, took no action at all on the controversial issues of the jailing of counsel for persons accused of communistic activities and of imprisonment through the assessing of too-high bail of such counsel and of their clients.

Does Rap Segregation

The association did, however, condemn "segregation in all its forms," and approved a resolution censuring the Governors of Alabama and South Carolina for their public utterances in "contempt for the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court outlawing discrimination in public schools."

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, and George Schermer, director of the Council on Race Relations, of Detroit, were among speakers at the three-day meeting of some 162 lawyer delegates from 20 States and the District of Columbia.

Scovel Richardson, dean of the Lincoln University (Mo.) School of Law, a St. Louisan, was unanimously elected president of the body at Saturday afternoon's closing session.

Other Officers Named

Others named officers are:

J. Mercer Burrell, Newark, N.J., 1st vice-president; James H. Raby, Alexandria, Va., 2nd vice-president; Vanue Lacour, Baton Rouge, La., 4th vice-president; Lucia T. Thomas, Chicago, Ill., secretary; Frankie M. Freeman, St. Louis, assistant secretary; John A. Hibbler, Little Rock, Arkansas, treasurer.

Members of the executive committee are Mary E. Spivey, Cleveland; Richard Atkinson, Washington; Harold Bledsoe, Detroit; Raymond Cannon, Minneapolis; R. H. Craig, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Edward L. Patterson, Baton Rouge, La.

Host to the convention was the Mound City Bar Association, John W. Harvey, president, which placed the Columbian Club at the group's disposal on Friday for a luncheon meeting and Friday night gave a dinner dance in the refectory of Kiel Auditorium.

The Ladies' Auxiliary entertained with a waffle breakfast and a cocktail party during the sessions.

NBA Prexy Outlines Program for 1952

ST. LOUIS (ANP)—J. R. Booker, president of the National Bar Association, delivered the opening address of the 26th annual NBA Convention which met here Aug. 30-Sept. 1. He submitted seven recommendations for the coming year, and traced NBA accomplishments during the past year.

The recommendations included the following:

That immediate plans be perfected to guarantee regular and punctual publication of the National Bar Journal; That the association continue its coworking agreement with the White House Conference on Children and Youth;

That the association endorse efforts of the Committee of Twelve in the negotiations for definite recognition of our group in the upper brackets and policy-making levels of all governmental agencies;

Urge Congressional Probe

That the legislatures of the various States be asked to enact uniform laws of conveyancing; and uniformity of acts providing non-asylum privileges for those guilty of wife and child abandonment in any given State;

That Congress be asked to launch a full-scale investigation into the practice of certain States in denying full welfare and Social Security benefits to eligible clients because of race or color;

That the civil rights committee be urged to aid in the appeal of the elementary school segregation case from the U.S. District Court of South Carolina and other to involving discrimination on account of race, color, or religion.

barred to many colored lawyers through a requirement that in order to belong to the national group a lawyer must be a member of his local, county and State bar associations which, in most instances, bar colored lawyers from membership.

Effect Good and Bad

The resolution, offered by John W. Davis, 1924 Democratic Presidential candidate, is designed to take the judiciary out of politics, but its effect, if acceded to, would be virtually to deny colored lawyers an opportunity for appointment, as or a voice in the selection of Federal judges.

Since the association is in a position to give "impartial and expert views" to aid in the selection of judges, it held a pledge before election by both major parties on this point was "desirable in the interests of the people of this country."

A main feature of the association's plan to raise the standards of the judiciary is that judicial vacancies shall be filled by the executive from a list of eligible candidates prepared by a non-political nominating committee.

Bar Group Would Pick U.S. Judges

NEW YORK (NNPA) — The American Bar Association, which restricts membership of colored lawyers, voted last Thursday to urge both the Democratic and Republican parties at their next national conventions to write into their platforms a pledge that the President and Senate shall consult it before appointing any judges.

Membership in the association is

The National Bar Association

There was recently issued to the press copies of a paper prepared by Dean George M. Johnson of the Howard University School of Law for the annual conference of the Division of Social Sciences of Howard University. The paper is entitled, "The Integration of the Negro Lawyer into the Legal Profession." Among other areas of integration Mr. Johnson discusses that of the Negro lawyer into the bar associations of the country. Because of the limited integration in this area he says that "in 1923, the National Bar Association was organized." He quotes the purpose of the association as "to form a nationwide organization of practicing attorneys of the Negro race — and elevate the Negro lawyer in his profession and in his relationship with his people ..... and to create a bond of true fellowship among the colored members of the Bar of America, for their.....advancement and for the encouragement of the Negro youth of America who will follow their choice of this profession."

Here is Mr. Johnson's own comment about the need and worth of the National Bar Association: "The organization of the National Bar Association for the purposes stated should not be interpreted as an acceptance by Negro lawyers of the 'separate but equal' doctrine, which was firmly entrenched at that time. Kept from the main stream of the legal profession by the prevailing policies of existing national organizations of lawyers and keenly aware of the importance of organized representation on a national scale, the National Bar Association, with an estimated 500 members, serves a need which exists however, only because of the nature of Negro-white relations in this country. Members of the National Bar Association have been in the forefront in challenging the constitutionality of enforced racial segregation in any form. They have participated in the partially successful legal assault upon the separate but equal' doctrine."

That seems to be a highly sensible and realistic analysis. It places the justification of the existence of this Negro organization squarely upon the basis of need. In this it is like the Negro church, the Negro press, Negro business enterprises, and the like. It would be interesting to know whether or not Thurgood Marshall and the other Negro lawyers in the NAACP legal high command are members of the National Bar Association. If so, would they be subject to discipline under the resolutions adopted by the NAACP at Atlanta which mete out punishment to any NAACP official who gives any aid or comfort to anything in Negro life which has not as yet been fully integrated. It would also be interesting to find out whether or not Thurgood Marshall and Walter White are members of a Negro church or a Negro fraternity or a Negro club of any kind.

No doubt Thurgood Marshall does not agree with George Johnson in speaking well of the National Bar Association as being justified on the basis of need. But this newspaper does agree and says flatly that meeting the pressing needs of Negroes is not inconsistent with the fight for integration.

Scovell Richardson New Bar Group Head

ST. LOUIS—J. R. Booker of Little Rock, Ark., retiring president of the National Bar association, handed over the gavel to the newly elected president, Scovel Richardson of St. Louis, dean of the Lincoln university law school, as he closed the recent 26th annual convention of the association at Kiel auditorium.

Other officers elected were J. Mercer Burrell, Newark, N. J., first vice president; James H. Raby, Alexandria, Va., second vice-president; Patrick E. Chavis, Indianapolis, Ind., third vice-president; Vance Lacour, Baton Rouge, La., fourth vice-president; Lucia T. Thomas, Chicago, secretary; Frankie M. Freeman, St. Louis, assistant secretary; John A. Hibbler, Little Rock, Ark., treasurer.

Members of the executive committee are Mary E. Spivey, Cleveland; Richard Atkinson, Washington; Harold Bledsoe, Detroit; Raymond Cannon, Minneapolis; R. H. Craig, Chattanooga; and Edward L. Patterson, Baton Rouge La.

The association reaffirmed its opposition to segregation in every phase of American life and directed the secretary to send a letter to President Truman requesting enactment of laws to obtain full rights for American minority groups.



SCOVEL RICHARDSON

President Of Beauticians Frowns On Amos 'N' Andy

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — "After watching the Amos 'n' Andy show on TV the other night, I am more than ever convinced the show should be taken off the air," said Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, president of the National Beauty Culturists League.

Speaking at a press conference, Mrs. Johnson said, "The program depicts Negroes as shiftless, ignorant, and superstitious, and such a televised picture of this race will leave biased areas with the conviction that Negroes are inferior people."

Mrs. Johnson, who is currently being honored for 15 years service to beauty culture organizations, also resumed her attack on the black market in beauty culture.

* * *

THE BEAUTY culture leader will also be honored in **Houston**, Tex., at the national convention, Aug. 12-19.

William C. Wingate, who said his cosmetics and barber supply firm was third largest of its kind in the world, declared the beauticians' organization should restrict its business to firms of the race.

He was challenged in the stand by Pennsylvania president Mrs. Carolyn Dismond, who said Negroes should plan as Americans and not do so on racial lines. Mrs. Mae Thornton Muldrow of Newark presided.

Cordelia Johnson Heads Beauticians for 14th Time

HOUSTON, Texas—Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson of New Jersey, was re-elected to her 14th consecutive term of office as president of the National Beauty Culturists League at the close of their great 32nd National convention here last Thursday.

The convention opened Sunday, Aug. 12, at a huge mass meeting in Pilgrim Building, with Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern University, speaking on the them "Culture in Excellence."

Plaques and Awards

During the convention plaques and awards for meritorious service to the NBCL during the past year went to:

Flossie Wilson, Georgia M. Brown, Austine Williams, Bessie M. Freeman, Willie F. Hennessee, Minnie D. Hurley, J. Mercer Burrell, Doris C. Ford, Evelyn Benson, Versie Bailey, Elsie W. Day, Essie D. Turner, Alaine S. Waldon, Beulah Ford, Ella R. Martin, Katie Whicham, Ethel Archer, Florence Ali, D. A. Julius, Lola Wallace; Rose Morgan, Lottie Bailey, Le Ora Hodge, Georgia L. Brown, Lillie T. Franklyn, Isabel Gant, Georgia M. Brown, Louise R. Chapman, Carolyn Dismond, Maude Gadsen, Mae T. Muldrow, Cordelia Jennings, Arlee Sykes, Louise Smith and Sophia Smith.

Special Features

Other special features of the convention were:

The speech of Dr. C. H. Bynum, director of interracial activities; the Quindecennial Banquet, the honoring of Mrs. Johnson for her 15 years of beauty organization leadership, Mae T. Muldrow, chairman; 500-voice contest among national shop owners, workshops, demonstrations, lawn cocktail parties, a picnic; beach parties, motorcades, Texas Day and the newspaper workshop sponsored by Global News Agency with the courtesy of Carter Wesley of the Houston Informer.

Beauticians' League Convenes In Houston

HOUSTON, TEXAS — At the official opening of the National Convention of the National Beauty culturists league at Pilgrim auditorium, August 12, Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, National president, welcomed Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern university, whose talk, "Culture In Excellence" was awakening as well as a challenge to all in attendance.

Dr. Lanier stressed preparedness in view of the fact that there were spreads of opportunities for those who were ready. He cited Ralph Bunche and Jackie Robinson as examples.

The national president gave new emphasis to the Convention theme, "Nobility, Beauty and Courage" as she had stressed during the morning Worship at Bethel Baptist church, which Dr. W. H. Dudley serves as pastor.

Others on the program were the Rev. C. M. Lusters, Trinity Methodist church; Texas State Shop Owners chorus; Lou Swarz; Rose Morgan, Florine Wilkins, Anna M. Harris, L. H. Spivey, Louise Reeves, Carolyn Dismond and I. M. Robinson.

The feature was the giving of Merit awards and plaques for outstanding services rendered during the year to Flossie Wilson, South Carolina; Georgia M. Brown, Chicago; Austin Williams, Arkansas; Bessie M. Freeman, Washington; Willie Ford Hennessee, North Carolina; Minnie D. Hurley, New York City; J. Mercer Burrell, New Jersey; Doris C. Ford, Virginia; Evelyn Benston, Maryland; Versie Bailey, Nebraska; Elsie W. Day, New Jersey; Essie D. Turner, Philadelphia Alaine S. Waldon, Florida, Beulah Ford, New York; Ella R. Martin, Georgia; Katie Whickam, Louisiana; Ethel K. Archer, New Jersey; Florence Ali and D. A. Junus, Florida; Lola Wallace, Missouri; Rose Morgan, New York; Lottie Bailey, Texas; Le Ora Hodge, Oklahoma; Georgia L. Brown, Okiahoma; Lillie Truly Franklyn, Philadelphia; Isabel Gant, New Orleans; Georgia M Brown, Chicago; Louise R. Chapman, Missouri; Carolyn Dismond Pennsylvania; Maude Gadsen New York, Mae Muldrow and Cordelia Jennings, New Jersey Arlee Sykes and Louise Smith Houston.

Over 1,000 persons are in the city to be in attendance at the convention, which is under way at the Pilgrim building, 222 West Dallas, and will continue through August. Highlighting the sessions will be the Gold banquet for Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, "Texas Day"; Fashion Hair Style show and dance, Lawn socials, Voice contest by Shop Owners; Artists' luncheons; Theta Nu Sigma dance and the Galveston party.

The chairman, J. H. Jemison with Mrs. Mary Clark and Mrs Ida Mae Robinson were pleased with response at the official opening.

On Way To Convention In Houston

Eight Michigan Women Mistreated

On MOP Eagle

NEW YORK. — (GLOBAL) — Legal action is being planned against the Missouri Pacific Railroad following the disclosure that eight Michigan delegates to the National Beauty Culturist League Convention in Houston two weeks ago, were forced into jim crow coaches enroute to Texas on the line's crack streamliner, "The Eagle."

The victims, all from Detroit, were, Miss Dannear Fields, Miss Dozelle Smith, Mrs. Josephine Mitchell, Mrs. Thelma Parker, Mrs. Joanna Mason, Mrs. Juanita Kersey, Mrs. Mary Myler and Mrs. Lula Potter.

When the matter was brought to the attention of the convention, Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, national president, said: "We must never give up the fight for equal rights. This is not only an insult to these women, but to our great national organization. We shall urge vigorously that the Supreme Court decisions against segregation in interstate travel shall be upheld. We shall work with the NAACP to secure justice in this case."

National Legal Adviser J. Mercer Burrell of Newark, N. J., and Attorney U. Simpson Tate have begun the investigation.

In relating the incident, a spokesman for the group said: "We reached St. Louis without incident, where we changed to "The Eagle" of the Missouri Pacific. We took seats in a coach with other passengers, some of whom were white people, on an entirely unsegregated basis.

When we had left Palestine, Texas the conductor, after further conversation with the white passengers came to us and said loudly, 'All colored passengers move to the front coach. We are in a jim-crow state now. There are plenty seats up front now. They are just as nice up there as the ones you are in."

"When the colored passengers did not move swiftly, he screamed loudly. 'I have told you. If you don't go you are staying at your own risk.'"

"Two Mexican passengers asked the conductor if they had to go too, but no one gave them an answer. Mrs. Myer said, 'One of this group has a son fighting in Korea and I do not see why we have to move.' A white passenger across the aisle said, 'what do you think we are burning crosses down here for?'"

Lincoln Prexy Keynoter

National P-TA Meet Held in Delaware

DOVER, Del.—The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers held its twenty-fifth annual convention, centering around the theme "An Equal Chance for Every Child," June 24-27, at Delaware State College, here.

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln (Pa.) University, gave the keynote address Sunday evening at the formal dinner meeting. Other outstanding speakers and disodssion leaders during the four day session included William H. Shell, administrative officer, Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assis ant to U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Ruth Laws, assistant state director, home economics education, Delaware;

Colonel H. Edmund Bullis, executive director, Delaware State Society for Mental Hygiene Education; Mrs. Dorothy Banton, superintendent Kruse School; Hon. Elbert N. Carvel, Governor of Delaware; Atty. Louis Redding, member of Civil Rights Committee; Dr. George R. Miller, superintendent public instruction; Dr. Oscar J. Chapman, president of Delaware State College, co-host;

J. Stanley James, president of Delaware Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers; Mrs. M. J. Hitch, Kentucky, national program chairman, who will conduct a problem clinic each morning from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Cartersville, Ga., national president, will deliver her annual address Monday evening.

A motorcade to Longwood Gardens, the estate of the Hon. Pierre S. DuPont, will be made Tuesday noon.

Officers and delegates attending from the Washington area were Atty. William I. Lee, the Rev. J. D. Pair, Mrs. M. E. Carpenter, Mrs. Marion B. Scott, Mrs. H. Harris, Mrs. Marguerite Caldwell, all of Washington; Miss Jeanetta Chase, Bowie, Md.

Dr. Bond Key Speaker; Re-Elect Mrs. Morgan

By ARNOLD de MILLE

DOVER, Del.—The 25th annual convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, held here at Deleware State college, last week was attended by more than 350 delegates, visitors and friends from 19 states and the District of Columbia.

The organization is made up of parents and teachers in states where children attend separate schools. Its aims are to develop better schools and equal opportunities for Negro children where the facilities are below standards; to promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church, and community; to raise the standards of home life, and to develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social and spiritual education.

The Congress has a paid up membership of almost 122,000.

Member states are Alabama, Arkansas, Deleware, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, Maryland, Louisiana, Kentucky, Oklahoma, North and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

The convention opened Sunday with the keynote address by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university. Gov. Albert N. Carbvl of Deleware extended greetings. William J. Storey, mayor of Dover, also extended greetings to the delegates.

Among the speakers at the four-day convention were Dr. Ambrose Caliver, assistant to the U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; Col. H. Edmound Bullis, executive director, Deleware State Society for Mental Hygiene; Mary E. Langford, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, N. Y. C.; William Henry Shell, farmers home administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; Dr. Rachel Davis-DuBois, Director, Workshop for Cultural Democracy, N. Y. C.; Louis L. Redding, Deleware Civil Rights committee; Mrs Annie Lee Davis, United States Children bureau, Washington; Dr. J. H. Halderman, superintendent, Dover public schools; Mrs. Henry R. Butler, founder and first president of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Dr. Cannon Partridge, Tuskegee Institute.

Moderators during the convention were Mrs. Charles L. Williams, vice-president of the Florida State congress, Miami; Mrs. Ruth M. Laws, assistant state director, home economics education, Deleware; Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. H. S. Davis, president North Carolina State Congress; Mrs. Mary W. Blocker, Jacksonville, Fla., past national president, and L. A. Toney, advisory committee, Rural Youth of the U. S. A. conference.

The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers recently became the first national Negro woman's group selected to join the Women's Joint Congressional committee.

The WJCC is a clearing house for the legislative work of national organizations engaged in promoting federal measures pertaining to the general welfare. The organization does not endorse, promote or propose any such measures. "It merely provides the machinery by which member organizations interested in a given measure can pool their efforts without in any way involving other member organizations."

Mrs. Marguerite Caldwell, Topeka, Kan., will be the only Negro delegate to the monthly sessions of the group in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Florence Toms and Mrs. Marion Scott, both of Washington, will be the alternates.

Mrs. J. S. Morgan of Cartersville, Ga., was re-elected national president of the Congress. Also re-elected were Mrs. Charles Williams, Miami, Fla., vice president; Miss Jeanette Chase, Bowie, Maryland, secretary; Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Birmingham, Ala., treasurer; and Mrs. William W. M. Henry, director of the national office.

Mrs. J. S. Morgan Re-Elected Prexy Of Nat'l PTA

DOVER, Del.— (SNS) — Mrs. J. S. Morgan of Cartersville, Ga was reelected president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at the 25th Silver Jubilee Convention at Delaware State College.

Delegates voted to hold the 1952 session at Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky. June 22-25. The National Congress workshop was scheduled for August 13, 14 and 15 at Hampton Institute, Va.

Other officers reelected on the same slate with Mrs. Morgan were Mrs. Charles L. Williams, Miami, Fla; vice president; Miss Jeanette Chase, Bowie, Md, secretary and Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Birmingham, Ala treasurer.

During the session two officers were featured in a radio interview. They were Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. H. R. Butler, Sr, Atlanta, Ga.

Entertainment features of the meet were a motorcade to the famous Longwood gardens, a reception on the lawn of the Krouse School with Mrs. Dorothy Barton, superintendent of schools, as hostess. The social affair was televised.

A demonstration of a typical District P .T. A. meeting was successfully conducted by Miss Lillie Douglas, Georgia.

Thirty-three delegates from the City Council of Nashville, Tennessee, who had motored by bus to Dover, thrilled the large, appreciative audience Tuesday evening with their skit entitled "P. T. A. Hats" Mrs. Williamson, Nashville, Tenn. was the author and narrator of the skit.

Mr. M. S. Blackburn, national membership chairman, reported 136, 841 members. Georgia, the home state of the national president led the states in membership.

The president's recommendations, which will be the basis for the 1952 workshop are as follows:

1. Let each national committee study its program in relation to the recommendations of the Midcentury White House Conference. make whatever changes in emphasis necessary, and in relation to activities that are needed to carry out those recommendations.

2. Let each national committee select one or two recommendations for consideration for the following year, and send them out for the following year's work. Make sure that these recommendations are related to local needs.

3. Let each national committee seek to have states paralled their work accordingly and make it effective -- committees appointed to carry out state recommendations.

4. Let each state president by all means conduct a school of instruction in September with her entire Board of Directors for the expressed purpose of passing the program plan for the year onto the District officers who will in turn pass it on tothe local.

5. Let our subscriptions to the National Family progress on the basis of special recognition in the states .

Meet at Hampton, Urge Segregated Schools End

HAMPTON, Va. — Representatives from eighteen States and the District of Columbia attended the biennial workshop of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers conducted by Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Cartersville, Ga., national president, Aug. 13-15 at Hampton Institute.

Dr. William M. Cooper, registrar and summer session director at Hampton Institute, gave an address on "Problems That Parents Face Today." He said the needfor Parent-teacher groups today is greater than at any other time because of the increased demands of everyday life.

A panel discussion "Building Better Programs" was held under the leadership of Mrs. M. J. Hitch, Kentucky. Participants in the panel were Mrs. Elizabeth Espy, Florida; Mrs. Gladys Mallory Tyler, Kansas; Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Alabama, and the Rev. J. D. Pair, Washington.

1951-52 Platform Adopted

Discussion periods on the four-point program; health, school education, parent and family life education and world understanding, were led by Mrs. S. M. Burrell, J. A. Taliaferro, Mrs. B. B. Watson and Mrs. Burt A. Mayberry. Mrs. Marguerite Seldon and James A. Earley, were featured on the juvenile protection panel led by Mrs. M. E. Carpenter, national chairman.

The program and platform for 1951-52, adopted at biennial workshop, calls for the congress to exert all of its energies toward helping youth to build emotional security that they may meet any situation with courage."

On Health--Mental, Physical and Spiritual—it says:

"No nation can be strong without its people being physically fit. We cannot be prepared for emergencies unless we are able to make the best use of all of the nation's resources. We, therefore, recommend that the congress explore and expand its health program.

"That we emphasize the White House Conference pledge to children and youth that promises live, respect and a sense of belonging and illustrate by precept and example the value of integrity and the importance of moral courage."

"End Segregated Schools"

On home life and parent education, it advocates: an adequate housing program for every size family, improvement of family relations and the establishment of economic security.

On School Education, it advocates:

Federal aid to eduation with regard to race, creed or national origin; nursery schools and kindergartens as a part of public education; a two year extension of public school education, adequate special facilities.

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On World Undrstandng, t says: "We urge for our own children and firesides, community and country a higher appreciation of the rights and privileges of all peoples and pledge to co-operate in every effort dedicated to the building of a world society based on freedom, justice and mutual respect."

14 States' Delegates

National officers, State presinational committee chairman and visitors attending the biennial workshop conducted by Mrs. Morgan were:

ALABAMA: Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Mrs. Pauline Montgomvery and Mrs M. W. Burroughs.
DELAWARE: Mrs. William W. M Henry, S. Marcellus Blackburn and J. A. Taliaferro.
FLORIDA: Mrs. Elizabeth Espy.
KANSAS: Mrs. Gladys Mallory Tyler and Mrs. B. Bernard Watson.
KENTUCKY: Mrs. Ora K. Glass and Mrs. Minnie J. Hitch.
MARYLAND: Mrs. Jennetta Chase and Mrs. Cora L. Pinkney.
MISSOURI: Mrs. Maurine Wilson and Mrs. Burt A. Mayberry.
OKLAHOMA: Mrs. Gladys V. Dodson.
SOUTH CAROLINA: The Rev. Z. Townsend. Avant
TAXS: Mrs. D. C. Rayfor and Mrs. Lillian Downey.
WASHINGTON, D.C.: The Rev. J. C. Pair, Mrs. Hannah Harris, Mrs. M. E. Carpenter, William I. Lee and Mrs. Marguerite Caldwell.
WEST VIRGINIA: Mrs. A. L. Younger.
VIRGINIA: Mrs. Thelma Pegram and Mrs. S. M. Burrell.

Among visitors were Miss Dorothy Glass, Chicago; Mrs. Marguerite Seldon and Richard Carpenter, Washington; J. J. Hitch, Kentucky;

Mrs. Clara M. Faulcon, Mrs. Edinna G. Barrett, Mrs. Eunice J. Minnis, Mrs. E. R. Peyton, Mrs. I. G. Gladden, M. Taylor, William A. Carter, Mrs. William A. Carter, Mrs. Louise P, Jiggetts, Miss Georgia Salley, Mrs. Laura A. Crawley, Mrs. C. B. Brown, Alfred K. Talbot and A. B Holmes, all of Virginia.

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THE OLD AND NEW JOIN HANDS when the National Council of Negro Women held its 16th annual convention in Washington recently. Top photo: A Scotch lass shares confidences and laughs with two Junior NCNW-ers. Miss Annette Motley, student at the Edinburgh college of art (right) discusses textile design with Miss Ernestine Motley (left) student at Parker high in Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Elsie Smiles, student in Diagnostic Radiology, department of radiology, Medical Center, Jersey City, N. J. Miss Motley is making her first trip to America as guest of Mrs. Henriene Ward Banks of Chicago, Ill. Bottom photo left: Miss Ernestine Mack, Birmingham, Ala., a NCNW Junior Counciler, who won her trip to the annual meeting by selling subscriptions for a new Southern magazine, "Glare" published in Birmingham; Mrs. Fannie A. Ponder, president of the St. Petersburg, Fla.. Metropolitan Council and vice-president of the NCNW; Venice T. Spraggs, chief of the Defender's Washington Bureau and life member of the Council; Mrs Mary McCleod Bethune, founder-president emeritus and Mrs. Belzora Ward, first-term president of the Birmingham Metropolitan Council



UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED NCNW president, Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee (center) looks over new Southern publication with Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Myra Jones Bryant, editor of the NCNW Southern regional monthly bulletin and columnist of the Birmingham World. Dr. Ferebee, who succeeded Mrs. Bethune is beginning her second term as president of the National Council.

LABOR SECRETARY Maurice Tobin assures NCNW delegates that President Truman will press for the enactment of his civil rights program at the next session of Congress. He is shown with Mrs. Fannie A. Ponder, NCNW vice president, who was chairman of the opening session.

NCNW Votes Dr. Ferebee Second Term

WASHINGTON — Unopposed in her bid for re-election to the presidency of the National Council of Negro Women, Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, prominent physician and director of Howard university's Student Health service, was returned to office by the unanimous vote of more than 300 delegates attending the organization's 16th annual convention here.

While it had been expected that Dr. Ferebee would be opposd by at least two other candidates, according to early convention reports, delegates acted speedily to close the nominations on Dr. Ferebee's name, clearing the way for her to receive the full convention's vote.

Serving as the new president as executive director will be Mrs. Ruth Mueller whose appointment was approved by the executive committee on the eve of the convention.

At the conclusion of the four-day meeting which ended Saturday night it was apparent that the organization had overcome the disaffections of the early days following the resignation of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder-President, and is forging a program which it is clear has been charted by Dr. Ferebee and her executive staff.

A challenge was laid down for the delegates in three workshops on International Relations, Human Welfare and Citizenship Training, operating simultaneously under the chairmanships of Mrs. Edith Sampson, former United Nations representative, Mrs. Stella Counselbaum of Chicago, and Mrs. Ann Mason Roberts of Washington.

Highlight of the convention was its annual observance of United Nations week, marked by friendship visits to foreign embassies here, and the Inter-national Night program held in the Departmental auditorium. this occasion was George V. Denny Jr., founder-moderator of "Town Hall Meeting of the ," who was principal speak- r. Margaret Just Butcher, band furnished music for the program.

Addressing the convention on some practical steps for extending democracy. Howard University's choir, under the direction of Warner Lawson, dean of the College of Music, Miss Carol Hoppe, Catholic University School of Music and the United States Navy

National Council Of Negro Women Observes Dec. 5 As Annual Founders Day

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Annual Fonders Day of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc. will be celebrated throughout the country on December 5 in a variety of suitable occasions by local councils, affliate groups, life members, and friends of the sixteen-year-old organization.

Attorney Margaret H. Hawthorne of Washington, chairman of National Founders Day, in announcing program plans for the occasion stated, "In celebrating Founder's Day we honor the great woman, Mary McLeod Bethune, whose genius gave us a way of life. The past success of the National Council of Negro Women, and the hope for the future are the great gifts from our Founder that we share with our respective cummunities. As we prepare ourselves further to reach the goals of our organization, we pause to honor Mrs. Bethune and the efforts of those whose work continues the great tradition."

In reports received at Council headquarters, it is indicated that in addition to honoring the founder of the national, local councils are citing the accomplishments of their respective founders who have exemplified the ideals of Mrs. Bethune.

Special feature of many celebrations will be book reviews of the recently published biography **Mary McLeod Bethund** by Catherine Owens Peare, and a presentation of the pageant of Negro Womanhood **Such Is The Dream** by Mrs. Sue Bailey Thruman, former historian of the council.

Council Of Women Meet On Program For 1952

CHICAGO— (ANP) — A three point program for 1952 was discussed at the 16th Founders Day luncheon of the National Council of Negro Women held last week in the social room of the new Washington Park YMCA here. The program will focus attention on citizenship, a junior council, and social welfare.

Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) was one of the speakers at the luncheon. He stressed the importance of registering for voting, and pointed out that after registering each citizen was obligated to vote.

Other speakers included:

Mrs. Etta Moten Barnett, concert and screen artist; Miss Alice M. Meyers, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Edward Orloff, Illinois Commission of Human Relations, and Miss Evelyn Finucuane, recent winner of the city-wide Voice of Democracy contest sponsored by the Chicago Junior Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Miss Finucuane spoke on "I speak for Democracy," the speech for which she won the contest.

Other participants on the program included:

Mrs. Ruth Gant, general chair-

ary action in the above case was primarily the real wrong with football as it exists today.

The Missouri valley conference after an investigation announced it was powerless because it could take no action against a student of one of the member colleges. Said McHaney:

"That is what I call sophistry—sophistry of the rankist kind. The sophistry exhibited by the Missouri Valley conference is an example of what is principally wrong."

Drake left the Missouri Valley conference following this report. Bradley also has withdrawn. McHaney hinted that Missouri should sever relations with Oklahoma A and M The world marches on fellow colored Americans.

TED WILLIAMS CASE

Tom Yawkey, born to untold millions, became angry over the way the press handled the Ted Williams case with respect to a desirable trade and directed Lou Boudrea, his pilot of the Boston

Cherry Blossom Princess Candidate



Miss Aurelia Ruth Roberts, pretty Howard University coed of Washington, D.C., who is a candidate to represent the District of Columbia in the annual Cherry Blossom Festival to be held April 6-8. If successful, Miss Roberts will be the first of her race to participate in the colorful pageant. She is sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

GREECE LIFTS BAN ON WOMEN'S VOTE

FOLLOWING CLOSE UPON the recent tri-ennial convention of the International Council of Women of the World, which met in Athens, Greece in April, the women of Greece have participated in municipal elections. This is an encouraging example of the progress women have made in achieving full political rights.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is in attendance on the Human Rights Council in Geneva, Switzerland, reports that there were 200 women from 23 countries representing 31 councils at the tri-ennial. She says also that the question of the rights of women to vote was up before the Greek Parliament during its meeting and was successfully passed. She wondered whether the knowledge that 200 women were watching, made the Parliament more conscious of the interest all over the world in the right of women to participate in government.



MRS. TAYLOR

Eighty-two years ago, we are told, not a single woman, anywhere in the world had the right to vote of hold political office. Today, only sixteen countries—Afghanistan, Colombia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Jordon, Arabia Nicaragua, Switzerland and Yemen—still deny women their rights.

It will be remembered that the state of Wyoming was the first to give women full equality, but the movement spread throughout the United States and culminated in the Suffrage Amendment in 1919, while the steady persistence of suffrage leaders outside of the United States brought similar advances all around the world.

It seems a bit strange that Switzerland, home of the League of Nations and headquarters of the Woman's Movement, would still be holding out on women. Ethiopia and Haiti ought to be ashamed of themselves in holding back the advancement of women in that they so badly need help themselves.

It is the truth that the United States of America is still a good way off from having achieved full political equality for women. The United Nations, which in 1946 passed a resolution calling on all nations to enfranchise their women, has now decided to deal directly with the question.

Its Commission on the Status of Women has recently taken up an international treaty that would guarantee to women in all countries the right to vote, to be elected or appointed to public office and to exercise all public functions of every nature on the same conditions as men. It is said that the treaty can cut 50 years off the fight which would have to be continued until the end was achieved.

If 82 years ago not a single woman in the world had the RIGHT TO VOTE it will take 18 more years to make that 82 one hundred, but it will not take long for those 18 years to pass—even though they will cover almost a generation. Until then, women will continue to work and keep in mind the song sung by pioneer women, for as night follows day the words of the song will come to pass.

"One hundred years hence what a change there will be in politics, morals, religion and trade. In statesmen who wrangle or ride on the fence. Then woman, man's partner, man's equal shall stand, while beauty and harmony govern the land; to THINK for ONE'S SELF will be no offense. The world will be thinking 100 years hence."

Yanks Hear Dr. Ferebee In Germany

FRANKFURT, Germany — Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, President of the National Council of Negro Women, urged Negro troops to attempt to convey a sense of American democracy to Germans even though they know that "there are restrictions on their freedom at home."

Speaking to a hundred officers and men of the 24th Transportation Truck Battalion in Frankfurt recently, Dr. Ferebee said that cynics often ask how Negro troops can fight for freedom in Korea and serve as defenders of western freedom in Germany when they know that their liberty is restricted at home.

She added, however, that the freedom of action and thought experienced by Negro soldiers in defending their country better equips them for the struggle for equality at home. She said that such equality must be gained by protecting, nurturing and promoting the dynamic processes of democracy.

Dr. Ferebee is one of 11 American women representing major American women's organizations who are touring Germany to work and consult with German women's organizations.

American Women Must Aid Women Abroad, Dr. Ferebee

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON —(ANP)—American women have a world responsibility, therefore, they must broaden their achievements and intensify their efforts in order to share their accomplishments with other women of the world whose souls have been crushed, declared Dr. Dorothy B. Feregee, president of the National Council of Negro Women, last Sunday.

Speaking before 200 guests attending the awards banquet held in the Crystal ballroom of the Willard hotel last Sunday, Dr. Ferebee stated that Americans must nourish and nuture, must extend and deepen, so that people all over the world will know that democracy means the opportunity for each individual to become what he and he alone is capable of becoming.

Being one of the 11 women who recently toured six European countries under the auspices of the Women's bureau, she reported that women's organizations and women's work in Germany has been suppressed for the past 12 years, and there was no free choice of selection and no opportunity for the recognition of accomplishments.

In presenting awards to 10 outstanding women and two organizations for unusual attainments in the fields of race relations, art, government, statesmanship, theatre, human relations, social welfare and international affairs, the NCNW president pointed out that "we here in America take the privileges to honor lightly and for granted, but we must never forget it is a privilege that is denied in many parts of the world."

Dr. Ferebee presented certificates of award to Margaret Hawthorne, prominent Washington attorney; Helen Evans, president of the National Council of Women of the United States; Eunice Hunton Carter, brilliant New York attorney; Dorothy I. Height, eminent social worker; Betsy Graves Reyneau, famous artist; and Pearl Larnerr Williams, National Council of Jewish Women.

Those who were cited in absentia were Mary Cannon of the International Division of the Women's bureau; Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, of Maine; Gladys Dickason, CIO; and Jane Vialle, senator of the French Parliament.

Organizations awarded were the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and the National Board of the YWCA.

Dr. Ferebee was presented an award by Miss Florence Worrell, assistant to the chief of the International Division of the Women's bureau for so efficiently heading the panel of the American Women to Germany and particularly for the radio broadcast "Report to the People of Germany."

Hazel Scott, eminent pianist, received an award from the council at a concert which she gave in New York last month.

Josephine Baker will be cited by the council when she appears in a recital at the National Guards armory in Washington on June 30.

The Rev. Olivia Henry served as toastmistress. She was introduced by Vivian Carter Mason, vice president of the council.

Dr. Ferebee Tells Germans About Negroes

BERLIN, Germany — Despite some restrictions of his privileges, the American Negro is so free of fear in contrast to those which surround people in totalitarian countries that he will fight for the right to defend the democratic system, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee told a Berlin audience recently.

"If our system is not all that it should be," she said, "it is our responsibility as citizens, both black and white, to keep working until it is perfect."

Dr. Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women, is a member of the American women's panel touring Western Germany in an effort to promote greater understanding between German and American women's groups.

CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

NAT'L COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN MEETS IN D. C.

October 25-27 has been set as the time for the annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc. The place is the auditorium of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The highlights of the convention will be as follows: George V. Denny Jr., president of Town Hall and moderator of America's Town Meeting of the Air, will be the guest speaker for International Night. Atty. Edith Sampson will preside. Orientation by general convention chairman, Mrs. Aliene Ewell.



Mrs. Taylor

Also an inspiration speech by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune; welcome address by Secretary of Labor Tobin—introduced by Mrs. Thomasina Norford; reports by president and other national officers; question box—policies and practices—participants, Mesdames Vivian Alleyne, chairman; Daisy Lampkin, Mabel Robinson, Jeanetta Welch Brown, Rosa Blocker and Miss Bebe Hyslop.

A talk on good parliamentary procedure by Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman, General Education of Women's Clubs; workshops—Human Relations, Mrs. Stella Counselbaum and panel; International Relations, Mrs. Edith Sampson or appointees; Citizenship Education, Mrs. Anne M. Roberts and panel.

Panel: Leadership Training—adapting to national and local needs — Miss Gertrude Tanneyhill, program director of Greater New York Urban League; Mrs. Inabelle Lindsay, School of Social Work, Howard university; Mrs. Ivan Dashof, National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Vivian Mason, president of the Norfolk, Va., Council; Mrs. Belzora Ward, president of Birmingham, Ala., Council; Mrs. Jeanette Triplett Jones, counselor, DuSable high school, Chicago, Ill.

There will be embassy visits, dinner meeting where national affiliates will be presented and special music by the United States Navy Band and Howard university choir.

NACW ISSUES NEWSY PAPER

It is very easy to criticize adversely. One usually takes time out for that, but it takes a special effort to timely commend an act, so that its benign influence might be extended more widely for the good of all concerned.

We have in mind the recent copy of "National Notes," official organ of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc. Its type, general make-up, messages, reports of regions and states, list of coming events among women, records of national dues, gift to president and headquarters and visitors, pictures and personality sketches of leading women, information about our girls' organizations and movements, and general news coverage is well handled.

We wish to give a bit of praise to Mesdames Iola Rowan, administrative secretary; Ruth E. Bolar, editor; contributors, the printer and our own president, Ella P. Stewart. They can justly take pride in the fall number of National Notes which comes from national headquarters of the N.A.C.W. at 1114 O st., N.W., Washington, D. C. Among the contents we find memorials to the past national presidents who died in July of 1951, namely Mesdames Elizabeth Carter Brooks of New Bedford, Mass., and Sallie W. Stewart of Evansville, Ind.

The clubwomen of the country are eagerly awaiting information as to the change or changes that must necessarily take place in the adjusting of the Frederick Douglass Home affairs that have occupied the special attention of the clubwomen for the past quarter of a century, and which was personally dominated by Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, who held the position of president of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association.

This break in the personnel of the officers of the Douglass Association offers an opportune time for the N.A.C.W. to take the steps necessary to clarify that questionable situation and settle all differences for all time.

If there ever was a stumbling block in the way of progress for the N.A.C.W.—a stumbling block that divided interest, dissipated funds unwisely and created hostile animosities that were injurious to the welfare of the N.A.C.W.—yet accomplished little in itself—it has been this objective which the rank and file of clubwomen have never understood.

Although they have put more than (perhaps) $75,000.00 into it, yet they do not own it, neither do they control it. In the foolhardy arrangements made in Baltimore, when the organization —N.A.C.W.—voted to take it over it made possible the sappings of its life blood by taking into its bosom a snake that warmed itself into life and throughout a quarter of a century attempted to supplant its original purpose—the full development of colored women in America for the maintenance of a perpetual shrine to a dead man.

Space will not permit more at this time; however, if my readers are in doubt as to the accuracy of these statements, they are advised to contact those who have records and who know the real secret of the silent strife that has worked to undermine the national headquarters of the N.A.C.W. There were those who attended headquarters at the Douglass Home, although they knew the N.C.A.W. did not own it nor control it.

Remember—history does not record only the good, but the bad also, so that the same mistakes will not be made again.

Tea for Mrs. Barkley Council's Top Success

By LULA JONES GARRETT

WASHINGTON

Two statements will sum up the tea honoring Mrs. Alben W. Barkley, wife of the Vice-President, given by the Friends Interracial Committee of the National Council of Negro Women in the main ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel, Saturday.

Said Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, Council president, "We've already decided not only to make this an annual affair on the national scale, but to have duplicate teas during Brotherhood Week by Metropolitan Councils on the community scale."

Said Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of the Council, "This is what the Council has been striving towards through the years."

She had in mind the fact that more than 500 women, from States as close by as Virginia and as far away as Utah, who represented strat from housewives to Congresswomen; and countries, from America to Pakistan, were in attendance.

Smart Clothes Seen

She could have had in mind the smartness of the affair:

From the midnight blue suit, smart beaded pale green hat and white orchids of the honoree; the chic navy wool of Mme. Henri Bonnet, wife of the French Ambassador; the colorful pale blue, pearl encrusted collar-ed satin suit worn by Thomasina Norford, one of those who poured tea; the pale gray ensemble of Mrs. Mordecai Johnson, who was at the coffee urn for a spell; or the colorful orange embroidered sarong of Mme. Ry DeSevn of the Embassy of Israel.

She could have thought of the high interest of the conversations that ranged from politics wherever a group was centered by Mrs. John Whitehurst; to music, where Mrs. Todd Duncan was located.

President on Line

Dr. Ferebee headed the receiving line throughout the evening, with members of the board taking turns.

Assisting were:

Mrs. Charles F. Brannan, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. Oscar Chapman, wife of the Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Mordecai Johnson, wife of the president of Howard University.

Mrs. William H. Hastie, wife of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals judge; Mrs. Tom Clark, wife of the Supreme Court justice; Miss Frieda Miller, director of the Women's Bureau, Labor Department; Mrs. Thomasina J. Norford of the United States Employment Service, Dean Susie Eliott of Howard University; Mrs. Jesse M. Donaldson, wife of the Postmaster General;

Mrs. Dean Acheson, wife of the Secretary of State; Mme. Henri Bonnet, wife of the French Ambas- president of the National Medical Auxiliary and Mrs. George L. P. Weaver, wife of the special assistant to the chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

Mrs. Harris at Piano

Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris of Pittsburgh, furnished music during the afternoon.

Committee Listed

Co-chairmen Sylvia Gottliev and Jeanetta Welch Brown were speechless over the success of the affair. They just hugged each other ecstatically! Others of the arrangements committee were Mesdames Olya Margolin, Kathryn Stone, Kathryn Ellickson, Arabella Denniston, Dr. Ferebee, Miss Margaret Mealy and Miss Irma Piepho.

Out-of-town guests included:

Mrs. Freddye S. Henderson, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Ruth L. Harvey, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Grace A. Williams, Kansas City, Mo.; Mesdames Elizabeth J. Edwards, Mary E. Wall, Louise Jiggetts, Marie G. Street, Hattie Ragland, Thelma Millen, William M. Boyle Jr., Mrs. Mamie A. Edwards, all of Lawrenceville, Va.;

Mrs. Horace G. Christopher, Mrs. Louis L. Hughes and Mrs. P. B. Young Sr. of Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Sarah A. Owens of Philadelphia, Mrs. Hattie Brown, Idlewild, Mich., Mrs. Zipporah Medford, Richmond, Va., Mrs. R. E. McNair, Greensboro, N.C., Mrs. Mamie W. Allen and Mrs. Mabel M. Winston, Richmond, Va.;

From Kansas City

Mrs. Gladys L. Lucas, Mrs. Catherine McCathy, Kansas City, Mo.; Mesdames Ethel L. Johnson, Rachel C Smith, Helene McRae, Adell M. Hynson and Mary C. Brown of Annapolis, Md.; Miss Dorothy Height, New York City;

Mrs. Haley Bell, Detroit, Mich., Mrs. A. L. Spaulding, Charleston, W. Va., Mrs. E. Blackman, Bronx, New York City, Mrs. Osee Pate, Miss Elizabeth Atkins, Miss Arie M. Parks, Mrs. James R. Buford, all of Cleveland, Ohio;

Mrs. Sylora Render, Tallahassee, Fla., Miss Annie C. McDorsey, New York City; Mrs. Jessie Proffit, Bronx, N.Y.; Mrs. Addie Butterfield, Wilson, N.C., Mrs. John D. Hawkins, Henderson, N.C.

Virginians Attend

Miss Margaret Plumbert, Alexandria, Va., Mrs. E. L. Keeling, Miss D. L. Keeling, Mrs. B. Williams, Mrs. V. Edmonds and Mrs. E. Simpson of Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Natalie Vange, Alexandria, Va., Mrs. Sally E. Sanks, Alexandria; Mrs. Dorothy Hull, Fairfax, Va., Mrs. Dorothy Lymas, Philadelphia,

Mrs. Nathalene Jones, Mrs. Carrie B. Walker, O. B. Walker, Mrs. V. T. Maddux, Mrs. V. S. Brown, Mrs. E. W. Wallace and Mrs. Alva R. Jones, Lawrenceville, Va.

Dr. Ferebee Attends Meet For Women In Greece

ATHENS, Greece. —(ANP)— Queen Frederika of Greece opened the Triennial Congress of the International Council of Women last week as 250 from 21 nations from all over the world made Athens their headquarters.

Among the worlds leading women attending the meeting, new in progress, are Miss Eunice Carter, New York attorney and official United States delegate, and Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee officially representing the National Council of Negro Women in the United States.

High on the agenda for this international gathering will be racial discrimination and equality for women. Miss Carter told reporters at a press conference:

"Although there has been some improvement in the problem of racial discrimination through the opportunities provided for Negroes in the higher paid jobs during the war and since, I am not satisfied that this progress was sufficient."

The meeting will last through April 6. Following it, Dr. Ferebee will remain in Europe.

She will fly to Germany where she will study conditions of women in that nation. As an appointee of the international commission to make this study in Germany, Dr. Ferebee will be there under the auspices of the women's bureau of the U. S. Department of labor.

Two National Women Scheduled for Confab Here



Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, two top most women of the nation will be in St. Louis May 18, when the National Council of Negro Women will hold their annual Regional Conference in St. Louis with the St. Louis Council as hostesses.

Council's Region IV Meets in Galveston

GALVESTON, Tex.—The National Council of Negro Women of Region IV assembled in Wright Cuney Center, Galveston, in its third annual Working Convention, and for three days concerned itself with consideration of and deliberation upon some of the problems which face the area which comprises Region IV and which face America and the world today, with the theme "Freedom Is Everybody's Business."

It was evident that the broad citizenship program of the National Council of Negro Women lends itself for adoption on the local level. Examples of this were shown in the matter of voter-registration and voter-voting in getting workers at the polls in supervisory and other capacities, and in the appointment of representation to the State Civil Defense Boards.

The findings committee included Mrs. Sylvia Carrith, Arkansas; Mrs. Mattye Marshall, Mississippi; Mrs. Clare C. Harvey, Louisiana; Miss Sadie Bell Barrow, Louisiana; Mrs. Celestine Strode, Texas; Mrs. Myra J. Bryant, Alabama; Mrs. Belzova Ward, Alabama; Mrs. Ruth C Mueller and Mrs. R. B. Sims Louisiana.

ON PROGRAM

Dr. Arenia Conelia Mallory, regional director of Region IV, formally opened the convention Friday morning. Bringing greetings were Mrs. I. L. Jones, Mrs. Jane Wilson and Mrs. Constance Thompson.

Mrs. Gwendolyn Floyd, Little Rock, Ark., NCNW president, presided at the afternoon session. Mrs. Celestine Strode presided during the mass meeting that night, where the Hon. Herbert Y. Cartwright, Mayor of Galveston, was the speaker.

Mrs. Fannye Ponder presided over the Saturday morning meeting. Mrs. Luellelia Harrison took charge of the general session.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of the council, was the evening speaker.

Among the committee members who took part in the planning for the conference were Mmes. Lillian Jones, Olivet Morton, Gwendolyn Floyd, Mill E. Bay, Oralee B. Mitchell, Charles Spencer, Florence Phelps, W. Humphrey, L. T. Hathaway, O. Rugeley, Ethel Terry Dent, Isy Johnson, Celestine Strode, Marguerite Goodwin Armstrong, E. Marshall, Callie Dickerson d Odessa Steward Barker.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

PENS DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION

JUANITA BROWN, executive director of the National Council of Negro Women, sent the following message to the Daughters of American Revolution, asking that they end discrimination at Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C. The strong, intelligent and democratic appeal in the message should be known by every woman of color, hence, it is reproduced here for information. It is as follows:



Mrs. Taylor

"The National Council of Negro Women sends greetings to you on the occasion of your 60th Continental Congress. Realizing the growing challenge to democracy during this world crisis, we call upon you and your members to reverse the policy prohibiting the appearance of Negro artists on the stage of Constitution Hall.

"World understanding and better human relations begin with women, and American women must take the steps here at home that will keep our country united, and show the world that the democracy we preach and fight for is a living reality. Unrestricted civil and human rights and privileges to all Americans is a vital part of the defense of our country.

"Our strongest bulwark against Communism is a strong and unified America. Our American citizenship is a priceless treasure and those who possess it must perform the obligations and duties necessary to safeguard our country from all enemies both within and without.

"Won't you, one of the oldest and largest organizations among women in America help to promote the dignity and worth of the human person by recognizing the right of individuals to enjoy the arts of all citizens, and to share in the cultural advancement of our country and its benefits?"

* * *

In a subsequent announcement the president of the DAR issued a statement that Dorothy Maynor, famed Negro soprano, would appear at Constitution Hall with the Washington Symphony. However, the 'white artist only' clause is still in efect and the ban against Negro artists is still in existence.

Miss Maynor's appearance will mark the first time a Negro has appeared at the hall on a commercial basis. It is believed that the appeal from the NCNW had some effect.

Regional Council Of Women In Third Annual Conference

GALVESTON, Texas — The National Council of Negro Women, of Region IV assembled in Wright Cuney Center, Galveston, Texas, in its third annual Working Convention, and for three days concerned itself with consideration of and deliberation upon some of the problems which face the area which comprises Region IV and which faces America and the world today. With the theme: "Freedom is Everybody's Business" setting the grave tone of the Convention, delegates entered into all phases of this meeting with the grim knowledge that making the theme a workable instrument in its actual development and realization is the greatest challenge in the quest for full and first class citizenship that the National Council of Negro Women and particularly in the states comprising Region IV has ever had.

FINDINGS

FINDINGS are therefore set forth herewith in areas in which the greatest emphasis has been placed and must of necessity be continued, for in no other way can we assure and insure our survival as an integral part of the democratic process to which America is ascribed and to the world community based on brotherhood, for which America protects and defends herself in the self in the present world conflict.

Areas in which our Findings are concentrated are those which received major emphasis in this Third Annual Workshop Convention. They are: Citizenship and International Affairs.

IN CITIZENSHIP — It was evident that the broad Citizenship program of the National Council of Negro Women lends itself for adoption on the local level. Examples of this were shown in the matter of Voter-Registration, and Voter-Voting; in getting workers at the Polls in supervisory and other capacities; and in the appointment of representation to the State Civil Defense Boards.

We realize that in order to attain and hold the civic and economic goals to which we are entitled as Americans and as members of the Human Family, it is essential that we assume full and complete citizenship responsibilities in the attainment of our goals.

IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS — In spelling out the International emphasis, Councils in many communities have been ingeonous in taking advantage of their resources and devising means of furthering understanding, respect and appreciation for racial heritages other than our own, and that the quotation which follows taken from the International Night Program of the National Council of Negro Woman on November 18, 1950 has been put to work in many communities throughout this Region by local Councils. The quotation reads: "The National Council of Negro Women resolves to encourage all of its members and friends in every city and village, in home, in schools, in factories, offices, and on farms to join in making the United Nations successful in achieving a true and lasting peace."

The emphases that we live IN a World — not in a city or state or nation must be continued. In order to achieve the peace which peoples of the world are arduously seeking, the United Nations as an instrument for and of peace MUST have our total and full support.

With these two chief aspects of world emphasis being stressed and aware that the ideals of Citizenship and its attendant responsibilities and opportunities are vital in building a true and unfettered Democracy — and that if the Democratic ideals are to be given to the world as THE Way of Life — and at the some time show respect for other cultures existing in our World today, we must recognize the difficulty of achieving all of our goals in a world at war, and redouble our efforts to join hands and hearts with our neighbors both in our immediate communities and in our world community as well, in order to build a world society based on freedom, on justice, on understanding and on munities have been ingenious in

The emphasis that we live in a

Respectfully submitted,

Findings Committe.

Some of the Guests Attending the National Council's Tea Honoring Mrs. Alben Barkley in D.C.



Some of the nearly 500 women attending the tea Saturday afternoon at Shoreham Hotel sponsored by National Association of Colored Women honoring Mrs. Alben Barkley, wife of the Vice President of the United States. In the picture at the left, Mrs. Charles F. Brannan, center, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, chats with several employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Left to right are: Mrs. Anna Ruth Greer, Mrs. Delores Powell, Miss Bobbie Lewis, Mrs. Brannan, Miss Patsy Graves, Mrs. Ann G. Sanford and Mrs. L. J. Washington. Center photo, left to right, shows Mrs. Jean Capers, Cleveland lawyer, servnig tea to Mme. M. A. H. Ispahani, wife of the Ambassador of Pakistan. From left to right, standing, are Dr. Muriel Osborne, Mrs. I. Moten Johnson, Mme. Ispahani, Mrs. Alice Christopher of Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Alice Moore, Mrs. Capers, Mrs. Frank McKinney and Mrs. Justine Queen. In the photo at right are Mrs. George Hillborne, Mrs. Lois Alexander, Mrs. Cozett Peace, Mrs. Moss Kendrix and Mrs. Dorothy Leary.

NCNW Tea For Mrs. Alben Barkley Grand Success

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Approximately 500 attractive, smartly-dressed, dignified women from various sections of the country gathered in the Main Ball Room of the exclusive Shoreham hotel last Saturday to honor Mrs. Alben W. Barkley, wife of the Vice-President of the United States.

The Barkley tea was sponsored by the Friends' Interracial committee of the National Council of Negro Women in celebration of Brotherhood Week.

The guests were received by Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, president of the council; Mrs. Marion Elliott-Jackson, national recording secretary, Mrs. Barkley, and Mrs Sylvia Gottieb, vice chairman of the Friends' committee.

Tea was poured by Mrs. J. Howard McGrath, wife of the United States attorney general; Mrs Tom Clark, wife of the Supreme court justice; Mrs. Jesse Donaldson, wife of the postmaster general of the United States; Mrs. Oscar Chapman, wife of the secretary of the interior; Miss Alice Bell, executive at the YWCA; Miss Susie Elliott, dean of Women at Howard university; Mrs. Charles Thompson, wife of the dean of the graduate school at Howard university; Mrs. George Weaver, wife of the special assistant on the National Security Resource board, and Mrs. Haley Bell of Detroit.

Visitors were seen from all sections of Virginia, Maryland, Deleware, New York, Ohio, Florida, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, Michigan, Rhode Island, and other states. Also among the visitors were many representatives from Embassies and Legations. Music was furnished by Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of the NCNW, appeared very much pleased at the success of the affair, sponsored and attended by what she so often calls "my beautiful women." "This," she said, "is an example of what the council stands for—world brotherhood and interracial goodwill."

Dr. Ferebee Honored With Bon Voyage Tea

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, who will represent the National Council of Negro Women at the International Council of Women of the World meeting during the month in Athens, Greece, was honored with a bon voyage tea here Sunday afternoon in the Governor Clinton hotel.

At the close of the conference in Athens, Dr. Ferebee will serve as a member of the International Commissoin Selected to Study Conditions of Women in Germany. The project is being sponsored by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor in cooperation with the State Department.

An outstanding Washington physician and civic leader, Dr. Ferebee succeeded Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune as president of the NCNW two years ago.

Four Norfolk Women Receive Citations At Metropolitan Council Program



Four Norfolk women were honored during the mass meeting presented by the Norfolk Council of the Metropolitan Council of Negro Women on Sunday at First Calvary Baptist Church. Guest speaker for the occasion was Mrs. Jean Murrell Capers, city councilwoman of Cleveland, Ohio. The women who received citations are, from left: Mrs. Wanser I. B. Webb and Mrs. Elaine H. Brown, who were honored for distinguished service in the community and Mrs. Ruth Valentine and Mrs. Carrie Rainey, for first place in the National Council Mid-Century Register project.

Sails For Europe And Conference



Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, of Toledo, Ohio, national president of the National Association of Club Women, was among the leading women from all parts of the world who are attending the triennial meeting of the International Council of Women in Athens, Greece, March 26-April 8. While abroad Mrs. Stewart will visit London, Paris, and Rome. After the meeting, she also plans to visit the Island of Crete, the Island of Rhodes, and Geneva, Switzerland before returning to New York on April 15. Mrs. Stewart has also accepted an invitation by Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin to become a member of the women's advisory committee on defense manpower which meets monthly in Washington.

Galveston Host To NCNW Regional Meet

The National Council of Negro Women will hold their Regional meeting in Galveston, Texas April 27-29. Mrs. I. L. Jones, president of the Galveston Council and her committee are making plans for this three day meeting.

Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, president of Saints Industrial college is director of Region four. Dr. Dorathy Ferebee, National president of the NCNW will not be able to attend as she is in United Germany as guest of the State Department.

Region four includes Oklahoma, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas.

THE CONFERENCE meetings will be held at Wright Cuney Community Center, Ball at 41st Street, Friday and Saturday, April 27-28, from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The public is invited to attend the meetings.

A public mass meeting will be held at Wesley Tabernacle Methodist church, Sealy at 28th Street on Friday night, April 27, at 8 p.m. A reception will be held at the Hall, Market at 29th Street immediately following the meeting.

Sight seeing tours have been arranged for visitors and delegates on Friday afteronon from 12:00 to 1:30 p.m.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune will be speaker at the formal banquet at the Central YWCA building, 2102 Winnie on Saturday night, April 28 at 8 p.m. Dr. Bethune is the founder and president emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women.

DR. BETHUNE and Dr. Mallory will broadcast the conference high lights Saturday morning over KLUF. The thirty minute broadcast will be sponsored by Armstrong Drug store and the Strode Funeral home, the time will be announced later.

The Houston Council of the National Council of Negro Women will entertain the delegates with a breakfast and tour of the city of Houston, April 29. The breakfast will be at Hester House, 2020 Solo Street, Sunday morning.

The following committees were appointed by Dr. Mallory:

STEERING COMMITTEE: Mrs. I. L. Jones, president, Mrs. Leon Morgan, co-chairman;

HOSTESS COMMITTEE: Mrs. I. W. Humphery, chairman, Mrs. Sadie Hathaway, co-chairman;

MUSIC COMMITTEE: Mrs. Callie Dickerson, chairman, Mrs. Odessa S. Baker, co-chairman;

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE : Mrs. Florence Phelps, chairman;

DECORATIONS COMMITTEE: Mrs. E. O. Rugeley, chairman;

BANQUET COMMITTEE: Mrs. Mill Emerson Clay, chairman;

PUBLIC RELATIONS Mrs. B. J. Strode, chairman, Mrs. Margaret Armstrong, co-chairman;

TOUR COMMITTEE Mrs. E. J. Spencer, chairman, Mrs. M. V. Muse, co-chairman;

HOUSING COMMITTEE Mrs. B. L. Marshall, chairman, Mrs. E. J. Johnson, co-chairman;

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE Mrs. Thomas H. Dent, chairman, Mrs. Betsy B. Johnson, co-chairman.

The U. S. Army GHQ Chapel Center in Tokyo observed its fourth anniversary Easter Sunday 1951.

Noted Women Leaders Feted At Festival

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Dr. Dorothy Ferebee and Atty. Eunice Carter, members of the missions to Greece and Europe, were honored by the Manhattan Council of the National Council of Negro Women upon their return to the United States last week.

A unique international festival was sponsored by the council at the beautiful Royal Manor in Washington Heights and the two women were honored guests.

The theme of the festival was "Freedom Is Everybody's Business." Highlighting the occasion were short talks given by the honorees.

Other program participants were Fulbright fellowship winner Ruth Stewart, singers Karl Harrington, Almena Ballard an Joseph Lipscomb; dance pupils of Manhattan public school No. 10, directed by Margot Webb and Vereda Pearson; dramatist Mary H. Harden, pianist James Walters and dancer Ann Garnette.

Council Of Women Meet On Program For 1952

Wired Tri. 12-21-51. P.6

CHICAGO— (ANP) — A three-point program for 1952 was discussed at the 16th Founders Day luncheon of the National Council o Negro Women held last week in the social room of the new Washington Park YMCA here. The program will focus attention on citizenship, a junior council, and social welfare.

Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) was one of the speakers at the luncheon. He stressed the importance of registering for voting, and pointed out that after registering each citizen was obligated to vote.

Other speakers included:

Mrs. Etta Moten Barnett, concert and screen artist; Miss Alice M. Meyers, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Edward Orloff, Illinois Commission of Human Relations, and Miss Evelyn Finucuane, recent winner of the city-wide Voice of Democracy contest sponsored by the Chicago Junior Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Miss Finucuane spoke on "I speak for Democracy," the speech for which she won the contest.

Other participants on the program included:

Mrs. Ruth Gant, general chairman of the luncheon; Mrs. Jeanette Triplett Jones, mistress of ceremonies, and Mrs. Jean Dago, president of the Chicago Chapter.

Mrs. Jones pointed out the purpose of the NCNW, founded by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune in 1935 and announced the nine-point program which the national president, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, and her official staff have presented as a resource from which local chapters may draw their program.

Recognition was given to Mrs. Oneida Cockrell who symbolized the original charter members of the local chapter. Mrs. Madeline Morgan Stratton, charter member and second president, sent greetings which were read by Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Estelle McNeal, another charter member also sent greetings.

Virgil Abner, well known choral director, was the guest soloist.

National Council Of Women Moves Into 1951 Program

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Plans for developing the key points in the program of the National Council of Negro Women for 1951 were made in Washington recently at a meeting of the organization's Executive Committee, held at the Council headquarters, 1318 Vermont Ave., N. W.

The key points for 1951 — citizenship and international relations — will be carried out by the Council's Citizenship Department, headed by Mrs. Anne Mason Roberts, and its Department on International Relations, Mrs. Edith Sampson, chairman. The Youth Conservation and Labor and Industry Departments will follow up last year's special studies.

Continuation of the Mid-Century Register project was voted by the Committee in response to a popular demand from all over the country. Through the Register, the Council is compiling extensive data on the occupations and available skills of Negro women, as a resource in meeting employment needs at all levels in government, industry, business and the professions.

The Committee also voted to send representatives to the Triennial Conference of the International Council of Women of the World, which meets in Athens, Greece, March 27 — April 6, 1951.

The following names for one-year appointments to the Council's National Departments and Committees, were submitted by Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, President and confirmed by the Executive Committee.

Department Chairmen — Labor and Industry, Miss Dollie Lowther, and Mrs. Maida Springer; Human Relations, Mrs. Stella Counselbaum; Citizenship, Mrs. Anne Mason Roberts with the following citizenship sub-committees: National Defense, Mrs. Jean Capers, and Mrs. Lavonia Brown, and Social Legislation Miss Patricia Roberts.

International Relations, Mrs. Edith Sampson, Youth Conservation, Mrs. Fannie Mais; Public Relations, Mrs. Jessie Vann; Young Women's Council, Mrs. Alicia Parker, Mrs. Helen Meade; Historical Museum, Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman.

Social Welfare with the following sub-divisions: Mrs. Mary Weaver, Health; Mrs. Gertrude Robinson, Education; Mrs. Thomasina Norford Employment; Mrs. Phyllis O'Kelly, Child and Family Welfare; Religious Education, Mrs. Lillian B. Coffey.

Committee Chairmen: Mrs. Marion Bluitt, Budget; Mrs. Margaret Hawthorne, Constitution; Mrs. Hortense Tate, Nominating; Mrs. Jane Spaulding, Finance; Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Legal; Mrs. Edmonia Davidson, Intercultural; Mrs. Dorothy Lymas, Donor Dinner; and Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, Friends' Interracial Committee.

The conference theme for 1951 is — Freedom is Everybody's Business.

NCNW Citation to Horace Heidt

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, vice-president of the National Council of Negro Women and head of the Norfolk chapter of the Council, presented to Horace Heidt a citation on behalf of the National Council honoring his efforts to open the doors of opportunity for talented youth without regard to race, creed or color.

The unusual distinction, signed by President Dorothy B. Ferebee, had previously been awarded to Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Mrs. Agnes Meyer and Authoress Lillian Smith.

Heidt on his "Original Youth Opportunity Program," heard on radio Sundays over CBS and seen on CBS television Mondays, has been responsible for developing more top talent than almost any other individual in show business. Currently starring with his troupe is the 18-year-old baritone, Jesse Owens, who recently won $1,000 on the grand finals broadcast of the Heidt show from Washington. Pianist Halyard Patterson of Fresno, Calif., and trombonist Stanley Morse of Zanesville, Ohio, were also among the performers who were given their first opportunity for stardom on the Heidt shows.

NCNW Interracial Committee Sponsors Tea for Mrs. Alben Barkley

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A tea, honoring Mrs. Alben Barkley, wife of the Vice President of the United States, and sponsored by the Friends Interracial Committee of the National Council of Negro Women, will be attended by council members and friends from all over the country on Feb. 24 in the main ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel.

"This interracial affair will be one of the highlights of World Brotherhood Week in the city of Washington," stated Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive secretary of the council, at a meeting of official hostesses for the tea. Mrs. Brown said that enthusiastic response to this affair has been indicated by acceptance received from cities like Detroit, Cleveland, Norfolk, Chicago and many others.

Ably assisted by Mrs. Sylvia Gottlieb, vice chairman of the Friends' Committee, and Mrs. Arabelle Denniston of the council staff, the meeting was attended by some of the hostesses who will help to make the tea one of the outstanding council activities of the year.

Present were Mesdames Mariar Bluitt, Sadie Franklin, Christine Ray Davis, Addie Garvin, Verda Welcome of Baltimore, Lucille Phillips, Margaret Stewart, Luveta Gresham, Ella Roller, Mabel Whitby, Alice Bell, Catherine Spencer, Mary Weaver, Marie Shanks Key, Virginia Smith, Eleanor Lucas, Perlie Cox, Elouise Richardson and Lois Alexande

Also the Misses Ruth Harvey, Kate Sheppard of Baltimore, Linie Smith, Patsy Graves, Dean Susie Elliott of Howard University and Miss Ruth Hankins.

Interracial Committee Tea Will Honor Mrs. Barkley

Mrs. Alben Barkley, wife of the Vice President of the United States, will be honor guest at a tea sponsored by the Friend's Interracial Committee of the National Council of Negro Women in observance of World Brotherhood Week on Saturday, February 24, in the main ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel.

In issuing invitations to this affair, Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, president, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president emeritus of the National Council, stated, "Brotherhood Week gives us an opportunity to stress the kindred feeling of all women, and to broaden the base for understanding and good will among people everywhere. We are honored to have our many friends, representing varied interests and backgrounds, join us in this step toward understanding and fellowship."

Among those who will be present to receive and assist at pouring tea are Mrs. Charles F. Brannan, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. Ralph Bunche, wife of the Nobel Peace prize winner; Mrs. Oscar Chapman, wife of the Secretary of Interior; Mrs. Mordecai Johnson, wife of the President of Howard University, and Mrs. Beryl Hastie, wife of Circuit Court Judge William Hastie of Philadelphia.

Also serving will be Mrs. Tom Clark, wife of the Supreme Court Justice; Miss Frieda Miller, head of the Women's Bureau; Mrs. Thomasina J. Norford of the Labor Department; Dean Susie Elliott of Howard University; Mrs. Jessie M. Donaldson, wife of the Postmaster General; Mrs. Jessie Vann of the Pittsburgh Courier; Mrs. Dean Acheson, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. Ora Stokes Perry of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Jean Capers, City Councilwoman of Cleveland; Mme. Henri Bonnet of the French Embassy; Mrs. Eunice Matthews, president of the National Medical Auxiliary, and Mrs. George L. P. Weaver of Washington.

Mrs. Sylvia Gottlied and Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown are co-chairmen of the Friend's Interracial Committee sponsoring the tea. Other members of the committee are Mrs. Olya Margolin, Mrs. Kathryn Stone, Mrs. Kathryn Ellickson, Mrs. Arabella Denniston, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, and Misses Margaret Mealy and Irma Piepho.

Dr. Ferebee Honored On Return to U. S.

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, and Atty. Eunice Carter, members of missions to Greece and Europe, were highly honored by the Manhattan council of the National Council of Negro women, upon their return to the United States here last week.

The council sponsored a unique international festival at the Royal manor in Washington Heights, at which the two women were guests of honor. Theme of the festival was "Freedom is Everybody's Business."

Highlighting the occasions was a nonformal talk given by Dr. Ferebee and Atty. Carter, both of whom gave a vivid account of their experiences at the triennial conference of woman of the world, which convened in Greece.

Other participants on the program were Fulbright fellows Ruth Vereda Pearson; dramatist Mary H. Harden; pianist James Walters Stewart, singers Karl Harrington, Almena Ballard and Joseph Lipscomb; dance pupils of Manhattan Public School No. 101 under the direction of Margot Webb and

Mrs. Mueller Becomes Associate Director Of Council Of Women



MRS. RUTH MUELLER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Doctor Dorothy B. Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women, announced the appointment of Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller of New York City as Associate Director of the National Council of Negro Women.

According to Dr. Ferebee, Mrs. Mueller will be primarily responsible for the field services of the Council.

Mrs. Mueller is a native of Mississippi, where she received her early training. She graduated from high school at Leland College, Baker, Louisiana; college at Arkansas State College. She holds a master's degree from New York University. She has pursued graduate and special work at Atlanta University; Columbia University; Temple University; New York School of Social Work; Vassar Summer Institute; the New School of Social Research.

Mrs. Mueller's professional services have included teaching in the public schools of Mississippi, Jeanes teacher in Georgia, Y-teen director Philadelphia YWCA, director of the Hope Day Nursery in New York City director of Interracial Education, Brooklyn YWCA; supervisor Youth Board Centers of the New York City Protestant Council.

She is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

WHAT ARE THE WOMEN PLANNING IN GREECE?

THIS WEEK THE National Council of Women of Greece is hostess to the International Council of Women of the World. They are planning for PEACE.

Valuable things are expensive. Other treasures — the precious pearl of Heaven — are only to be bought if you sacrifice all your other possessions. Such a precious pearl is PEACE — is INTERNATIONALISM, but who dares to say what the price is by which an asset like INTERNATIONALISM can be bought?



MRS. TAYLOR

What do women know about internationalism? Women wants facts, reality, not just empty words, and young people who are hungry and thirsty and unemployed, and are subject to the Call to War, are sick of the whole matter — a matter in which neither women nor young people have an articulate voice. "There's is only to do and die."

Women and youth are being driven to look elsewhere for facts where they feel that one says what one means and will act as one speaks. It seems sad to see the youth turning to radical parties, but at least, they go where they think they will find the naked truth, and that is a hopeful sign.

The day of vague and unreal internationalism is gone. If there is to be any more internationalism, it will have to be of another kind, and some now unknown quantity will have to be injected into it, for today's men seem utterly unable to bring it to pass. The maze grows more intricate in the hands of men. More women are needed into the picture. More women of every country.

Women have been accused of not going to the polls as they should after they received the vote but that made only a slight difference in the settling of the affairs of state. Women fought for suffrage. They won it and thought they were through. They could go home and everything else would come to them.

Then, too, women as women had no PLATFORM of their own when they were given the vote. They had nothing new and really uplifting to offer the world. They have no ONE OUTSTANDING NATIONAL or INTERNATIONAL PLATFORM TODAY. They are trying to cover so much territory and they are so divided themselves by man-made institutions that like their men, they think only of their individual groups, classes and clans.

They have been dominated, segregated, discriminated and brow-beaten so long that they do not care much to be represented by women unless it is a member of their particular family. Political parties had not expected that women would be so clanish. As soon as they became aware of this fact, men ceased to be concerned about what women would or could do.

It has become necessary that women — all women — get out of their petty domestic affairs and get into the larger issues of life, but it is just as necessary that they learn to scrutinize their methods and analyze their responsibilities and strive to be really an effectively NEW FORCE in the social order.

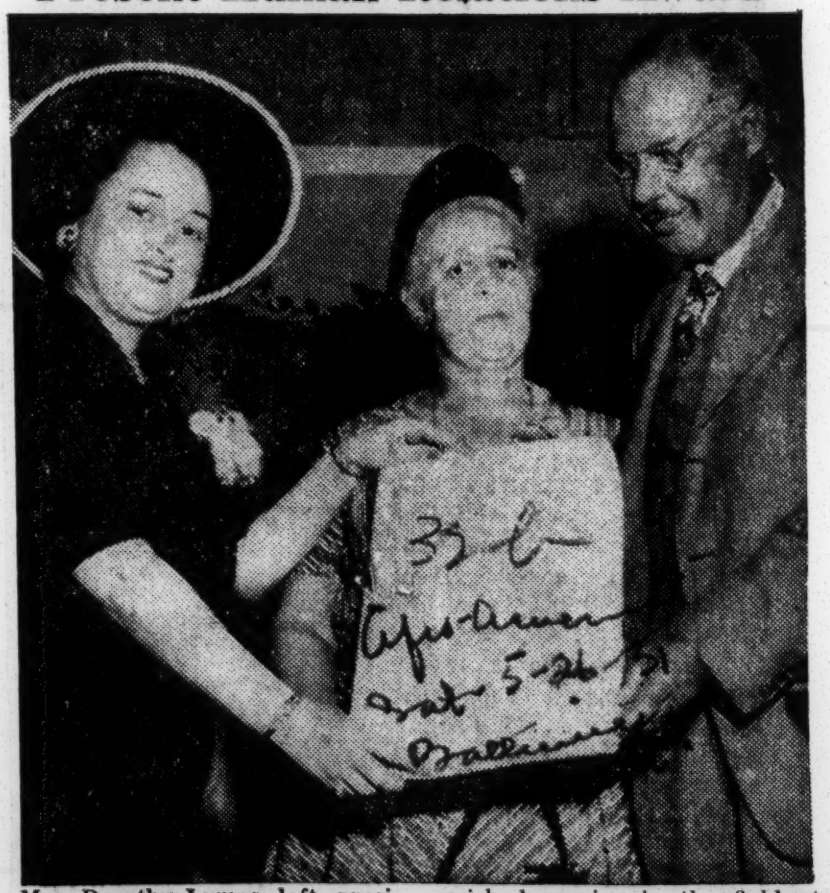
Women do not know where power and real influence are to be achieved. They were happy enough to be allowed to handle the social and educational work and the legislators were happy enough to let them bother with these problems, which important as they are still are minor problems in comparison with financial and international planning.

By this restriction of their platform women worked only for class interest. They have failed to strive for key positions that govern HUMANITY and MONEY.

It is becoming more evident each day that women must take on their shoulders the burden of responsibility of leadership. They —as women — must work out a great platform, and all comprehensible platform on an international scale with the backing of international opinion and sell it to all women, and men, too, for that matter. There must be a trusteeship of women that interferes in all matters, NOT MODESTLY, but COMMANDINGLY.

We are all struggling in a changing world in which men has used every power he knows (even the atom bomb) except the power of woman. What this old world needs is a new DECLARATION— a declaration which will be the outcome of womanly intuition and feeling—a declaration of INTERDEPENDANCE OF ALL NATIONS AND BOTH SEXES.

Present Human Relations Award



Mrs. Dorothy Lymas, left, president of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Council of the National Council of Negro Women Inc., presents a citation for distinguished service in the field of human relations to Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League.



ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT AND WHOLEHEARTED INTEREST was evinced last Saturday by more than 100 women in the Chicago chapter of the National Council of Negro ~~Women~~ and the work and aims of the national body. They were attending the 16th anniversary observance of NCNW at a luncheon meeting in the social room of the Washington Park YMCA.

The program was challenging and stimulating and presented an outstanding array of speakers of national and international renown. At left Mrs. Jeanne Dago, president of the local NCNW scans "Women United" a Council publication with the general chairman, Mrs. Ruth Mouzon Gant. Photo at right includes some of the guest speakers and program participants (from left seated) Miss Alice Meyers, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Congressman William L. Dawson, 1st District of Illinois, guest speakers and Mrs. Jeanette Triplett Jones, the mistress of ceremonies. Standing: Mrs. Etta Moten Barnett, another guest speaker; Mrs. Gant and the Rev. Dorothy Sutton, who introduced Edward Orloff of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, another guest speaker.

NEGRO DENTAL GROUP TO MEET AUG. 12-17

Dr. R. Q. Venson In Charge Of Arrangements

Plans are being completed for a meeting here next month of the National Dental Association, composed of Negro dentists from throughout the United States. A committee of 13, headed by Dr. R. Q. Venson of 179 Beale, has charge of local arrangements.

The convention will be the 38th annual session of the association, which will be held Aug. 12-17 for the first time in Memphis. Scene of the six-day conclave will be Booker T. Washington High School.

Mayor Overton will welcome the delegates, who will hear talks also by Dr. James T. Ginn, dean of the University of Tennessee Dental School, and Ben F. Carruthers, a member of the United Nations Committee on Human Rights.

Assisting Dr. Venson on the Convention Committee are the following Memphis dentists: A. K. Smith, vice chairman of 247 North Main; C. E. Taylor, 169 Beale; C. J. Bates, 145 Beale; G. W. West Jr., 173 South Third; W. S. Yarbrough, 78 East Calhoun; W. H. Young, 154 Beals; Fred Rivers, 200 South Fourth; A. W. Jefferson, 789 Alaska; E. F. White, 164 Beale; A. B. Carter, 907 Florida; J. W. Motley, 105 Poplar; and F. L. Stephens, 149 Beale.



LADIES AUXILIARY GIVES $500 TO NDA SCHOLARSHIP FUND — At the recent meeting of the National Dental Association in Memphis, Tenn., the Ladies Auxiliary to the NDA presented the dental organization a check for $500 for the NDA scholarship fund.

In the above picture, Mrs. A. M. Mackel, Natchez, Miss., first president of the Auxiliary presents the check to Dr. Cicero Edwards, Washington, D. C., chairman of the NDA scholarship fund.

Pictured from left to right are: Dr. M. L. Walton, president of the NDA; Dr. Edwards, Mrs. H. E. Thomas, president, Ladies Auxiliary to the NDA; Mrs. J. A. Jackson, secretary-treasurer of the Auxiliary, and Mrs. Mackel. — (ANP).

DENTISTS TO DISCUSS FLUORINE OVER RADIO

Negro Panel To Be Heard On First Day Of Convention

The value of fluorine as an aid in preventing tooth decay will be discussed at 4:15 this afternoon over WDIA by a panel of Negro dentists here for the National Negro Dental Association convention, beginning today and ending Friday.

The convention's principal address will be delivered by Dr. Ben F. Carruthers of New York, social affairs officer of the United Nations, at 8:30 tomorrow night at Booker T. Washington High School. The program will be broadcast locally by WMPS.

Some 500 Negro dentists from every state in the Union and from the British West Indies and Bermuda are expected to attend the six-day event, Dr. R. Q. Venson, general chairman of the local Planning Committee, said yesterday.

The Women's Auxiliary of the National Negro eDntal Association will hold its annual convention here at the same time, also at Booker T. Washington.

Mayor Overton will welcome delegates.

Sponsors for the convention are the Shelby County Dental Society and the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Dental Association. Also co-operating are the Tennessee State Dental Association and the University of Tennessee College of eDntistry.

NEA Ok's Plan To Admit Negro Members To Assembly

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -(ANP)- Progress in wiping out still another phase of discriminatory disadvantage suffered by Negro members of the National Education association was reported here last week by Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers college and executive secretary of the American Teachers association.

Dr. Trenholm said he had been advised by Dr. Willard Givens, NEA executive secretary, that Negro members of NEA in every state will now be eligible for nomination and selection as delegates to the organization's representative assembly which meets annually the first week in July.

The decision to allow Negro members to pick their own delegates was the outcome of a proposal submitted by the TAT through the NEA-ATA joint committee to the NEA executive committee at Atlantic City last Feb. 18.

Prior to this action, Negro teachers in 15 states could not legally qualify for selection as state delegates to the assembly because of a prohibition to their full membership in a state association recognized by the NEA. States barring Negro delegates were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Under the new action, state associations of Negro teachers are permitted to send delegates to the assembly on the same basis in states where affiliated organizations do not permit Negroes to join, hold office or vote.

Georgia Teachers State Organization Joins NEA

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The Georgia Teachers' and Education association became the first state organization of Negro teachers to affiliate with the National Education association under a recent interpretation which admits a second state affiliation to the NEA.

According to Moss H. Kendrix, NEA representative, the Georgia association through its executive committee and board of directors applied for affiliation with the NEA at the close of the recent annual convention of the GTEA at Macon, thereby becoming the first such state group to seek admission to the NEA.

Mr. Kendrix announcement was made before the closing luncheon session of the Southeastern regional conference of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity which met at Johnson C. Smith university last week-end. Seven of the fifth states affected by the new interpretation make up the fraternity's Southeastern jurisdiction.

Mr. Kendrix reported that the new interpretation was issued by the NEA as a result of recommendations by the American Teachers association, which had for several years worked for the change through a joint committee that exists between the NEA and ATA. ATA sources were quoted as terming the move "a transitional expedient."

According to the speaker, the "ATA feels that the system adopted by the NEA will immediately assure NEA State level delegates from Negro teacher organizations. The ATA did not ask for constitutional changes to implement the interpretation but merely for a rule to exist until full membership is afforded the Negro teacher in other state organizations."

It was noted that the leadership of NEA affiliated bodies in the fifteen states involved had approved the decision and had indicated forthright willingness to cooperate in the adopted plan. At the time of Mr. Kendrix' address, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia groups had designated delegates to go to the NEA's July convention at San Francisco.

Teachers Group Join NEA

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Eight southern Negro state teachers associations have joined, and six others are acting to join the National Education association, it was announced last week by the NEA.

Already affiliated with the NEA in accordance with the association's new policy on state member groups are the colored groups from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Caolina Tennessee and Virginia.

Three states already have taken steps to join—Kentucky, Mississippi, and Oklahoma. Three other states, Louisiana, Maryland and Texas, are reported to have taken the matter under consideration.

Those actions resulted from a change in NEA policy in April, 1951, which opened the NEA to southern Negro teachers who in the past were not able to join. In these cases they were not allowed to affiliate with the NEA because they could not join the all-white southern state associations.

Local associations of Negro teachers in the past could join the NEA and send delegates to the representative assembly, or in some cases they were allotted delegates from the total given the white state group.

Under the new rule now in effect, they will be given representation based on the numbers of their members affiliated with the national group.

NEA's First Mixed Meeting Set July 1-6

SAN FRANCISCO. — As a result of recent interpretation which permits NEA affiliation of colored teachers associations in the South, there will be greater colored participation in the coming National Education Association annual convention than ever before in the history of this 93 year-old professional organization.

The NEA will hold its 30th representative assembly and 89th annual meeting here July 1-6. More than 3,000 delegats from local and State education and teachers associations will represent the near-half million members of the NEA at the convention.

NEA representatives could not give an exact count of the number of colored delegates expected. However, it is estimated that nearly one hundred such delegates will be present from colored and integrated teacher organizations.

Fifteen Southern colored organizations are eligible for affiliation with the NEA under provisions of an April 6 interpretation permitting two NEA State affiliations in those states. Since the interpretation was issued, thirteen such State groups have connected with the national body.

30 Eligible Local Groups

There are around 30 colored local associations which may send delegates to NEA conventions.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Virginia are the State groups listed as having affiliated with the NEA and are expected to have delegate at San Francisco. Likewise a number of colored delegats will play important roles in the convention.

Since the NEA does not record its memberships by race, it is impossible to determine its number of colored members or th racial identity of its pre-registration delegates.

convention Participants

JOHN W. DAVIS, president, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va. Chairman NEA National Commission on Defense of Democracy through Education; participation—discussion on "Meeting Organized Propaganda Against the Schools." Commission report before representative assembly.

MRS. IRMA B. BLACKWELL, Chase City, president, Virginia Teachers Association; participation—discussion on "Working Together for Better Teaching—Through Improved Grade placement and Promotion Practices."

J.C. PARLER, Orangeburg, S.C., president, Palmetto State Teachers Association; participation—discussion on "Working Together for Better Training—Through Better Administrative and Supervisory Services for Teachers."

ELMER T. HAWKINS, Chestertown, Md.; president, Maryland Educational Association; participation—discussion on "Working Together for Better Teaching—Through improving our teaching in the field of human relations."

HOMER T. EDWARDS, Athens, Ga.; president, Georgia Teachers and Education Association; participation — "Working Together for Better Training—Through Improving the Program of Secondary Education."

Dr Picott Among Speakers

DR. J. RUPERT PICOTT, Richmond executive secretary, Virginia Teachers Association, participation—discussion on "Exchange of Experiences from State Legislative Sessions."

MISS MARY L. WILLIAMS, Charleston, W. Va.; teacher, chairman, joint committee of National Education Association and American Teachers Association; participation—leader of joint committee discussions.

GEORGE W. GORE, JR., president, Florida A, and M. College, Tallahassee, and American Teachers Association; participation—recorder, discussion group on "Moral and Spiritual Values."

A. H. ANDERSON, Winston-Salem, N.C.; president, North Carolina Teachers Association; participation—discussion on "Trends and Problems in Teacher Load."

ROBERT C. HATCH, Alabama State Department of Education, Montgomery; participation in discussion on "Local, State and National Relations Among Professional Organizations."

Delegates to NEA Convention

ALABAMA: Walter J. Carroll, president, State Teachers Association. J. F. Drake, president, Alabama A and M College, Normal. L. D. Draper, principal, Lisman. Mrs. Louise J. Hatch, Alabama State College; Leon Kennedy, principal, Birmingham. R. C. Hatch, executive secretary, ASTA; vice-president, American Teacher's Association; H. Councill Trenholm, president, Alabama State College;

ARKANSAS: E. H. Hunter, North Little Rock, president, Arkansas Teachers Association. Mrs. M. C. Arrant, State Dept. of Education, Little Rock. Mrs. E. D. Hamilton, principal, Little Rock. F. W. Smith, Little Rock. J. H. White, principal, Helena.

FLORIDA: George W. Gore, Jr., president, Florida A and M College, Tallahassee; Charles D. Brooks, Jacksonville; president, Duval County Teachers Association. S. W. Curtis, executive secretary, Florida Teachers Association, Clearwater. W. De Vaughn Sweets, principal, Jacksonville. Miss Caldonia Simpson, teacher, Clearwater. W. S. Maize, A and M College, Tallahassee. Milton Rooks, teacher, Clearwater.

GEORGIA: H.T. Edwards, Athens, president, Georgia Teachers and Education Association.

KENTUCKY: R. L. Dowery, Shelbyville; president, Kentucky Negro Education Association. J. Bryant Cooper, Mrs. Agnes G. Duncan, and William L. Spearman, executive secretary, Kentucky Negro Education Association, all of Louisville.

LOUISIANA: Miss Margaret M. Farrar, New Orleans, president; New Orleans Teachers Association. Mrs. Mary F. Carter, teacher; New Orleans.

MARYLAND: Elmer T. Hawkins, Chestertown; president, Maryland Educational Association.

NORTH CAROLINA: A. H. Anderson, Winston-Salem; president, North Carolina Teachers Association. W. G. Byers, principal, Charlotte. James T. Taylor, North Carolina College, Durham. Mrs. D. McCorkle, Winston-Salem.

SOUTH CAROLINA: J.C. Parler, Orangeburg, president; Palmetto State Teachers Association. W. E. Solomon, executive secretary.

TENNESSEE: C. C. Bond, Lexington; president, Tennessee Negro Education Association. G. A. Key, principal, Chattanooga. Mrs. W. R. Greenfield, Mt. Pleasant. G. W. Brooks, Clarksville; executive secretary, TNEA.

TEXAS: Mrs. Lullelia Harrison, Houston; president, Houston Classroom Teachers and Principals Association.

VIRGINIA: Mrs. Erma B. Blackwell, Chase City; president, Virginia Teachers Association. Mrs. M. H. Watson, supervisor, Rocky Mount. L. T. Binford, principal, Richmond. O. A. Morton, principal, Richmond. J. Rupert Picott, Ric evrcryt isxecue caethmond; Virginia Teachers Association, Richmond.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

CHICAGO CLUB WOMEN OUTLINE YEAR'S WORK

According to custom the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women held its first quarterly meeting at a suburban town, LaGrange, Ill., Monday, Sept. 10, when the officers and club representatives reported summer activities and the outline of work for the coming club year was presented.

The following coming events are included on the Association's program: October 31 to Nov. 1, a two-day Evaluation Conference will be held; Sunday, Nov. 11, the District Association of Colored Girls will sponsor its annual tea; a musical Soiree has been set for Dec. 2; the student aid and Scholarship department will hold its annual tea Dec. 9 and January 27, 1952, has been set as the date of the annual DAC Girls essay contest. Memorial services will also be held March 25, 1952, and the Association will sponsor its annual tea Sunday, March 9.



Mrs. Taylor

Attention is called to the "Voice of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women" every Friday from 10:45 to 11.00 a.m. over station WJFC. This opportunity for the association to be heard has been given by Jack L. Cooper and club women are asked to send cards to Mr. Cooper, 1331 W. 111th pl., with comments on the program.

If you wish to appear on the broadcast or have material or announcements, contact the chairman of the broadcasting committee, Mrs. Amy V. Keller at 4747 So. Michigan ave., Drexel 3-8329. All material must be in the hands of the committee on Wednesday before the broadcast.

SARAH LEE FLEMING RECEIVES NACW AWARD

The National Association of Colored Women, through its president, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, has granted an award to Mrs. Sarah Lee Fleming of New Haven, Conn., for humanitarian services rendered by her during the past 25 years.

Amnog the many acts attributed to her are the procuring of milk for undernourished children of the community in the lower Dixwell avenue area; the raising of funds for scholarships; the consolidation of club work throughout the state of Connecticut and the organizing of the Connecticut State Union in 1934 which is a dominant factor in the state today.

During this time the delinquencies of some young colored women traveling alone with little or no money came to her attention. Knowing that a race is measured by its women, she busied herself with the organization of the Women's Civic League in 1936 to meet this crisis. Under this name she led the founding of the Phyllis Wheatley home.

An old house at 108 Canal st. was turned over to the League by the city fathers who appreciated the effort on the part of the women.

The land upon which the house stands is now needed by the government for the expansion of the Elm Haven project, but the work done during the past fifteen years is still needed, therefore, the New Haven citizens, who take pride in the far-sighted leadership of Sarah Lee Fleming are asking financial aid in a drive for $50,000 to purchase a new and better Phyllis Wheatley home where deserving young women, regardless of race, arriving in New Haven alone and short of money may be accommodated as well as protected while she adjusts herself to her new environment.

Whatever is given will be carefully guarded until sufficient funds are raised to construct the building. Direct your letters to the Women's Civic League, Inc., New Haven, Conn., Mrs. Sarah Lee Fleming, president; 216 Dwight st., New Haven, Conn.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW WITH FEDERATED CLUB WOMEN

ABOUT 15 years ago I left the Southland at the call of the late Robert Sengstacke Abbott, owner and publisher of the Chicago Defender. He welcomed me to Chicago and to the great publishing plant, which represented his life's work, and he made known to me the leading desire of his heart—the potentiality of women and what they could mean to civilization. He wanted women mentally emancipated from old customs, traditions and inferior complexes; he wanted them intensely organized—all women of all races; he wanted them to participate in their government through the use of the suffrage; he wanted them to become a vital part of each community.



Mrs. Taylor

The Chicago Defender has paid me a salary for the last 15 years. It has given me the opportunity to serve in the pulpits, through the press, on the platforms, through personal contacts and through travel. The past fifteen years have been well spent. Thanks to my sponsor and benefactor, and to his nephew, John H. Sengstacke, who has carried out his uncle's program. I know from the written and spoken words of hundreds of women throughout the country and abroad — anxious, thinking and grateful women — that his contribution has not been in vain. I am happy in the thought that I have been permitted to serve in a large way.

I returned (for a few weeks) to my native state and city (Georgia and Savannah) which was also Mr. Abbott's native state and city, as the guest of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. Marjorie Brawley Gaillard was president. I am a past president of the organization and one of its founders. The meeting was held in Atlanta, Ga.

While here I have had the privilege of checking on the progress and records of the eight states that compose the Southeastern, especially my own state. Our group has no better organized organization than the National Association of Colored Women and its branches. When the pioneer women laid the foundation, they did it well, for everywhere women know of the organization and are working along its planned lines. Everywhere women are doing fine jobs in every field or social endeavor, but I am afraid I must say — most of them want to be generals and give orders when they do not know the organization, nor do they have city-wide vision, state-wide vision or regional vision. They seem to know more about the National Association than they do about their town, city and state needs.

All of them have been leaders in their individual homes and small circles around them and they attempt to carry those same ideas into larger groups not recognizing where their rights stop and the other fellow's rights begin. They do not want to recognize constitutions and parliamentary usages — in fact — many attempt to work without a constitution and they become Laws unto Themselves.

We cannot go far that way. Parliamentary laws are to organizations what good manners are to society. No one is big enough to override them. Leaders sometimes become too possessive. They must always remember that leaders are the servants of the people. The pople must decide.

Then, too, I find city and state federations spreading themselves too thin over too wide a territory of objectives — doing neither one of them 100 percent. Through my experience I realize that departmental work as laid down by the National Association of Colored Women should be carried out throughout the entire organization from the National Association to the individual club, but city and state and regional federations should have no more than one, two or three objectives at the same time peculiar to their own environment along with the departmental programs. Around this special objective the city, state and regional federations should revolve.

In my opinion, what the southeastern states now need that their state training schools program has been completed and turned over to the state government is what the National needed for so many years — a city, and state headquarters or center—in fact, every town could adopt this program. In such a center which could be used as a clearing house and auditorium and other features that would bring in a revenue to help maintain the center.

Clubs could meet there and a competent person could be in charge to keep a record of activities so that history can record the work of the women of our group. I'll raise the question now, where are the records of 40 or 50 years of club work that many clubs, cities, and states have done? They rest with the dead and little colored children question what have their ancestors done to make the world better for having lived in it?

I shall soon be calling for your club records for our national history that is in the making. Are you prepared to give me concrete facts covering dates and personalities as well as your work? Please write me at my Chicago address. I would like to hear from you.

theA havbt. JMach.

Women Vow Fight On Washington Jim Crow

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(A N P)— The Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., meeting here last week went on record as giving wholehearted support to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell in her fight to abolish discrimination from the capital of the Nation.

The Federation recommended that representatives from each of the states in the Northeastern Region pledge their support to the Coordinating Committee to Abolish Segregation in D. C. of which Mrs. Terrell is president.

The Federation also went on record as opposing radio and television shows as well as motion pictures which portray the sterotype Negro. The delegates agreed to boycott the products of companies sponsoring such shows as the "Amos and Andy" show and the "Beulah" show.

They also approved resolutions calling for Home Rule in the District of Columbia and for integration in public schools.

The Federation expressed its approval of the department of defense in integrating Negro troops in Korea, and called for an immediate end of segregation in every phase of the armed forces.

It agreed to send letters of approval to the National Negro Business League for opening its headquarters in the District of Columbia.

About 150 delegates representing seven states—Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia—met in Washington last week for the 55th annual convention of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, an affiliate of The National Association of Colored Women.

The theme of the meeting was "Achieving Our Goals, Through Education,—Family Life—and Community Upright."

Officers elected were: President, Miss Susie F. Jones, Brooklyn; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Inez W. Tinsley, Mrs. Viola Mason, Mrs. Lillian, Hines, Mrs. Rosa L. Weller, Mrs. Rosa L. McDaniels, Mrs. Naomi Y. Hatcher, Mrs. Lucy A. Robinson, and Mrs. Mary E. C. Gregory.

Mrs. Dora N. Lee, N. Y., was reelected chairman of the executive board, Mrs. Melnea Cass, recording secretary; Miss Beatrice Coleman, assistant financial secretary; Mrs. S. Ellwn Wilson, treasurer; Mrs. Bessie Payne, parliamentarian; Mrs. Carrie Satterwhite, statistician; Mrs. Ethel J. Minton, organizer; Mrs. Margaret Caution, statistician; Mrs. Viola P. Allen, historian; Mrs. Jessie Moore, chaplain; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Brooks, scholarships; Mrs. Ann W. Rice, treasurer, scholarship loan fund; and Mrs. Irene Canada, Mass., supervisor of girls.

The next meeting of the Northeastern Federation will be held at Bordentown, N. J., in 1953.

Among the highlights of the Washington meeting was the Town Meeting held at Howard University when Dr. Frank S. Horne, assistant to the administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency, led the panel discussion on Housing. Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford, Minority Groups Consultant, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, led the panel on employment for defense production; Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau, NAACP, spoke on legislation; and Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, member, Executive Council of the Diocese of Washington of the Episcopal Church, talked on Church Relations.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

Editor's Note: Mrs. Taylor appeared as keynote speaker during sessions of the biennial Southeastern Regional meeting of the National Federation of Colored Women's clubs. The following is a report on the convention.

ATLANTA, Ga.—One hundred and 38 delegates were in attendance during sessions of the biennial Southeastern Regional meeting of the National Federation of Colored Women's clubs in three-day convention here recently. Virginia, with 37, was the largest delegation in attendance. Alabama, represented by 23 delegates, was second.



Mrs. Taylor

Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, noted civic, club and fraternal leader and columnist of the Chicago Defender, was a challenging and inspiring keynote speaker at the opening session Sunday night at Liberty Baptist church.

Mrs. Taylor, speaking from the subject, "Lifting the Masses," as the chief work of the Southeastern federation, emphasized the need for "intensive organization, interracial cooperation and constructive citizenship."

An overflow crowd heard the speaker call upon the women to take their rightful places in the vanguard of civilization and not be satisfied with duties in the home, the church and social clubs. Among the highlights of her address were the following excerpts:

1. **"To lift, one must have strength; to achieve one must know the basic facts of life.**
2. **"A new world of opportunity has opened and continues to open before Negro women. No longer can women content themselves with just their families, churches and social groups. The need today is for trained women on a world scale.**
3. **The challenge to our Federated women is to lift the black masses. What the Negro needs today is what everyone else needs—courage determination to meet the critical years ahead.**

Business sessions were held Monday and Tuesday at Morris Brown college. The president, Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, brought greetings to the gathering at the Monday session which included an impressive memorial hour conducted by Mrs. A. L. Higgins, Memphis, Tenn.

The Junior hour was conducted by Mrs. Kate Mack of Tuskegee Institute. A panel discussion, "The role of the woman in European countries," was participated in by Mesdames Alice Mickens, Ruby Stutts Lyells and Fannye A. Ponder. An interesting art exhibit and fashion revue were under the supervision of Mrs. Daisy Murrell.

On Monday night, the Presidents' night, a parade of states was conducted by Mrs. Hattie Green with Alabama and Virginia tieing for first honors. Mrs. Sadie B. Wright, president, Alabama, was crowned "Queen of the Region," and will hold the Bertha L. Johnson trophy for a year.

Mrs. Ruth West Marshall, of Virginia, and Mrs. Wright were both awarded a $25 treasury bond. The trophy will go to Virginia the second year. Tennessee, the second place winner, was awarded a trophy. The "Scrap Book Award" also went to Tennessee and honorable mention to Alabama, who won the first year, 1949.

A highlight of the session was the president's address. Mrs. Gaillard gave a resume of the administration from 1946 to 1951. She was presented with a large silver tray by the Southeastern Federation; an orchid from Alpha Eta chapter of Iota Phi Lambda sorority and from Birmingham.

The NACW will honor Women of the Regions in Los Angeles in 1952. Mrs. Gaillard was selected for this honor by the Southeastern federation. Other activities included the showing of a film, "Palmour Street," by Dr. W. A. Mason, of Georgia State Public Health Service, which featured the mother, home and child department of which Mrs. Amanda Bowen is chairman.

Sessions features also included a work shop, conducted by Miss F. O. Alexander, chairman of the education department. New officers were installed by Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor following the election conducted by Mrs. H. M. Gibbs.

Among the leaders in federated club activities in attendance was Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Mrs. Bertha Johnson, past president. Officers for the Southeastern federation for 1951-1953 are:

Mrs. Luella H. Goff, Covington, Va., president; Mrs. Ruby S. Lyella, Jackson, Miss., first vice president; Mrs. Ida Henderson, Atlanta, second; Mrs. Mamie Fields, Charleston, S. C., recording secretary; Mrs. Sadie B. Wright, Tuscaloosa, Ala., assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Alice G. Mickens, West Palm Beach, Fla., corresponding secretary.

Other officers are Mrs. Marie Eiland, Memphis, treasurer; Mrs. Margery B. Gaillard, Birmingham, Ala., chairman executive board; Mrs. Geneva Haugabrook, Atlanta, chaplain; Mrs. Mary D. King, Memphis, Tenn., historian; Mrs. Ester D. Moore, Hickory, N. C., auditor; Mrs. Peachie Johnson, Charlottesville, Va., statistician; Mrs. G. W. Williams, Oakley Training school, Oakley, Miss., junior supervisor and Mrs. Frances M. Walker, West Palm Beach, parliamentarian.

Many social activities, including a sightseeing tour, enlivened the sessions. Donations of $100 each were made to the National headquarters and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and $50 to the United Negro College Fund. The next biennial will be held in 1953, at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

National Housewives' League
(National Negro Business League)

Mrs. Fuqua Heads Nat'l Housewives

WASHINGTON — Closing out its fourteenth national convention here Friday the National Housewives' League, auxiliary to the National Negro Business League, by draft action re-elected Mrs. Christina Fuqua, of Detroit, Mich., to her eighth term as president.

More than fifty delegates from twelve cities, including the District of Columbia, attended the three-day meeting which convened in conjunction with the fifty-first annual convention of the National Negro Business League.

The House Wives organization was founded by Mrs. Fannie B Peck of Detroit, Mich., to aid Negro businesses by encouraging housewives to shop at enterprises owned and operated by Negroes.

OTHER ACTIONS

In other action, the convention (1) Registered its name and took steps for incorporation; accepted the newly formed Washington chapter, and voted to hold an institute preparatory to founding a model business in each city.

Officers elected in addition to Mrs. Fuqua were:

Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, president-emeritus; Mrs. Jessie D. Locker, Cincinnati, Ohio, first vice president; Mrs. Estella L. Crosby, Boston, Mass., second vice president; Mrs. Hannah Williams, St. Louis, Mo., third vice president; Mrs. Nannie E. Black, Detroit, Mich., recording secretary; Mrs. Ernestine Mahan, Cincinnati, Ohio, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Josephine Smith, Detroit, Mich., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ella M. Martin, Boston, Mass., financial secretary; Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, Birmingham, Ala., treasurer; Mrs. J. DeShazor, Durham, N. C., parliamentarian; Mrs. Arena Bugg, Washington, D. C., assistant parliamentarian; Mrs. A. L. Higman, Dallas, Tex., custodian; Mrs. Regina Chandler, Washington, D. C., historian; Mrs. Addie Duff, Louisville, Ky., chaplain, and Mrs. Pearl Bell, Louisville, Ky., organizer.

Mrs. Bren Tee Ashford of Detroit and Mrs. E. E. Walker of Cincinnati were named as representatives to the board of directors of the Business League. Regional chairmen are: Mrs. Mary A. Turner, Boston, Mass., Northeast Region; Mrs. Agnes F. Mansfield, Central; Mrs. Helen G. Malloy, Detroit, North Central; Mrs. B. E. Howell, Dallas, Tex., South Central, and Mrs. Magnolia Leak, Durham, N. C., Southeast.

Mrs. Fuqua had stated her intention not to be a candidate for re-election, but was drafted by the nominating committee.

Business League Thumbs Down on Changing Name

Negro-American Business Leaders Re-elect Sudduth

Older Members Refuse to Drop 'Negro' From League's Title

WASHINGTON

Horace Sudduth, real estate broker of Cincinnati, Ohio, was re-elected last Friday to serve a fourth term as president of the National aBusiness League here.

About 200 delegates attended the 51st annual convention of the league that was founded by Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute in 1900.

The three-day session, held in the Department of Commerce Auditorium, beginning Wednesday, was enlivened by a discussion on whether or not to retain the racial "tag in the name of the league.

Diggs Leads Fight

Charles C. Diggs, former member of the Michigan State Legislature, led the fight from the floor to drop the tag. He was supported by Maceo Smith of Texas. However, their attempts were thwarted by the older guards in the organization.

In welcoming the league delegates to the District, Thomas W. S. Davis, assistant secretary of commerce, assured the visitors that "the Department of Commerce is willing and anxious to lend all possible assistance to the promotion and development of American business.

"That means all legitimate American business, regardless of the size of payrolls or the type and extent of its operations," he emphasized.

Answer to Racial Ills

Mr. Sudduth told the delegates:

"Whether or not the segregation, discriminatory employment practices, and the denial of complete citizenship and constitutional rights that we are enduring and have endured for 327 years shall be removed in a generation or in the next 100 years is entirely dependent upon the decision and actions of our conventions, as well as the financial support given to the new program of the league."

The business leader stated that the group had assembled "not for the purpose of asking or pleading for economic freedom, but for the purpose of doing something about it ourselves."

Curtailed Budget

Mr. Sudduth, in his address, lamented the fact that the ambitious proposal to have 30 field representatives employed with an executive secretary, public relations and research departments, had to be abandoned because such a project would cost $200,000 a year.

As a result the league has reduced its budget from $200,000 to $50,000. This budget will make possible the employment of fo urfield representatives and an executive secretary, the league president revealed.

Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia attorney, told an overflow throng of diners at Howard University's Frazier Hall during a Founder's Day banquet last Thursday, that the league should prepare for integration.

He suggested that colored persons in business should pool their resources into a giant fund to make a careful research on the field and to provide its members with the findings.

Deletion Suggested

He recommended that the league drop the "Tag" from its title and suggested the change of the name to the National Chamber of Commerce.

He also urged as an alternative that its members become affiliated with and use the services of the present Chamber of Commerce.

R. E. Clay, national organizer of the league, challenged Mr. Alexander's recommendation of deleting the "Tag" from the name of the organization following the principal address.

Affiliated Groups

Among the organizations affiliated with the business league are:

Six point to come

American Savings and Loan League, National Medic alAssociation, National Business Education League, National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, National Housewives League of America;

National Funeral Directors' Association, National Builders' Association, National Dental Association, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, National Association of Real Estate Brokers, National Insurance Company, National Bar Association, and National Bankers' Association.

Former Presidents

Former presidents of the league include:

Booker T. Washington, 1900—'15; J. C. Napier, ex-Registrar of Treasury, 1915-'21; R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, 1921-'34; C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, 1934-'38; Dr. J. E. Walker, president of Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn., 1938-'44; Roscoe Dungee, editor, Oklahoma Black Dispatch, 1944-'46; A. G. Gaston, Booker T. Washington Insurance Company, 1946-'48; and Mr. Sudduth, 1948 until present.

With the exception of Jesse H. Mitchell Jr., president of the Industrial Bank of Washington, who was elected treasurer, succeeding J. W. Walker of Memphis, Tenn., and his son, Doyle Mitchell, who was selected as assistant treasurer, a newly created post, the entire state was returned.

Other Officers

The other officers are:

George W. Cox, Durham, N.C., first vice-president; J. E. Robinson, Houston, Texas, second vice-president; Mrs. Christina Fuqua, Detroit, third vice-president;

J. J. Henderson, Durham, N.C., auditor; J. R. E. Lee Jr., Tallahassee, Fla., registrar; Mrs. R. E. Clay, assistant registera; H. S. Benn, haplain and R. E. Clay, national organizer.

National Office Approved

In one of the most significant steps taken by the convention, the league voted to open a national headquarters with an executive secretary to be chosen by the executive committee within 90 days.

The opening of the office will begin as soon as $18,000 is raised. It was reported that over $8,000 has been pledged and $2,000 in cash has been collected.

It was voted at the Atlantic City convention in 1948 that an expanded program of the league be undertaken with four regional secretaries.

The group also approved plans to subsidize activities of the Housewives' League.

Among the delegates were:

Alabama—H. B. Gibson; Colorado—Lawrence H. Lightner; Florida—J. V. Anderson, A. L. Kidd, J. R. E. Lee, D. W. Perkins, Mrs. Gladys C. Vaught, Miss Eartha M. M. White, N. H. Martin, Mrs. Lenora Lawson;

Georgia—Mrs. Ruby Blackman, M. Whitaker; Louisiana—Dr. S. V. Totty, A. V. Boutee Sr.; Missouri—Robert A. Minor, Walter Weaver, Alfed J. Ford, L. B. Hurt, Irving A. Williamson, Fred R. Jones;

Kentucky—Addie Duff, Mrs. Agnes F. Mansfield, Mrs. Verna Smith, Eugene F. Lacey; Missouri—Robert A. Miner, Alfred J. Ford, L. B. Hurt;

Michigan — Mrs. Mary L. Beasley, George W. Reed, W. D. Morrison, C. C. Diggs, Louis C. Bount;

Ohio—George C. Berry, Horace Sudduth, J. H. Dickerson; New York — William J. Curtis, James A. Jackson, William R. Hudgins;

Illinois—Kit Baldwin, S. B. Fuller, Caldonia Green, Jerome S. Morgan, L. Robinson, I. W. Brown, Oscar C. Brown, Aurdia E. Hunt, Vivian M. Scott; Mrs. Naomi Hughes Roland;

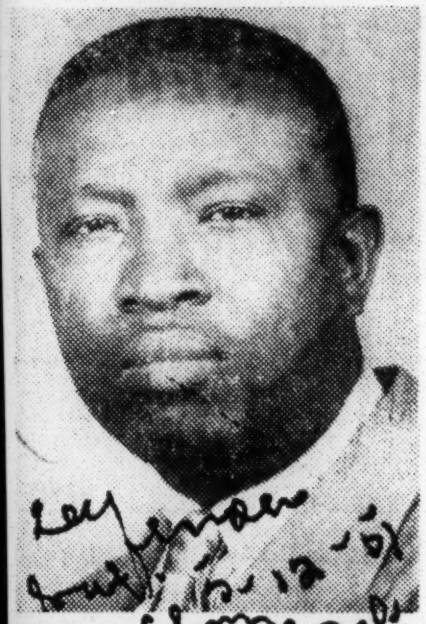
Tennessee—Mrs. Obelia M. Clay, R. E. Clay, Dr. William L. Crump, W. V. Harper, Edward R. Kigh Sr., T. J. Johnson;

Texas—H. M. Morgan, A. E. Warner, Mrs. Mamie Lou Porter, Mrs. Hattie Williams, Mrs. R. D. A. Jones, A. Maceo Smith;

Washington — Jerome F. Karmer, Frank P. McGerr, Bernard Cresswell, Ray Guild, William Webb, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Rufus Byars, Isaiah A. Burton, Bishop W. W. Matthews, Margaret Ford, Dr. A. Langston Taylor, John R. Pinkett, Mrs. Iola W. Roban, Mrs. Bessie M. Freeman, Alvin J. Talley and Col. West A. Hamilton.

32b 1951

National Institute of Science



HEADS SCIENTISTS — Chairman of the Department of Mathematics at Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Joseph J. Dennis is elected president of the National Institute of Science during 8th annual meeting of the group at North Carolina A and T College, Greensboro. N. C.

32b 1951

National Lawyers Guild

Dickerson Heads Nat'l Law Guild

Comm'n Dat. 10-27-51

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Atty. Earle B. Dickerson of Chicago last week was elected the first Negro president of the predominantly white National Lawyers Guild at the eleventh annual convention of the organization here.

Judge Hubert T. Delany of New York was chairman of sessions devoted to panels and resolutions on underlying causes of the crisis in civil liberties in the United States.

BLAST RACE BIAS

The convention unanimously passed resolutions condemning discrimination against Negroes in the legal profession, condemning the existing differences between rights as guaranteed by the constitution and as they actually are and condemning the July riot in Cicero, Ill.

The NLG urged the U. S. Attorney General to drop the prosecution of an indictment against Dr W. E. B. DuBois and his associates. This indictment charged that Dr. DuBois as head of the Peace Information Center acted as a foreign agent.

FORMER ALDERMAN

A former city alderman, Dickerson, the newly elected president, also is president of the Chicago chapter of the Guild, president of the Chicago Urban League, and a former member of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, appointed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II.

56th Annual Convention

NMA Opening Important Meet In Philly Aug. 20

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)—The fifty-sixth annual convention of the National Medical Association, to meet here Aug. 20-24, will feature lectures and clinics of interest to the general practitioner, its specialist, and the layman.

Guests of the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine, the convention will have its headquarters in Convention Hall and Philadelphia Municipal Auditorium.

Dr. H. H. Walker of Nashville president of NMA, will preside over the grand opening meeting Aug. 21. Dr. Michael O'Heeron research professor of Urology Baylor Medical school, Houston, Tex., will be the main speaer.

HENDERSON TO SPEAK

Dr. E. L. Henderson, Louisville, Ky., immediate past president of the American Medical Association and chairman of the Foundation for the Aid of Medical colleges in the country, also will spea.

The medical section will be in session Wednesday and Thursday with Dr. Walter Younge of St. Louis, Mo., presiding.

The surgery section will meet Monday through Friday, Dr. Matthew Walker, Nashville, chairman; Dr. Reginald Smith, Chicago, chairman emeritus; Dr. James R. Laurey, Washington, vice chairman, and Dr. John Graves, Philadelphia, local liaison chairman.

Wednesday and Thursday will be dates for eye, ear, nose and throat. Officers of this section include Dr. W. D. Morman, chairman, St. Louis; Dr. Douglas Mazique, Chicago, vice chairman, and Dr. Robert Dawson, Durham, N. C., secretary.

UROLOGY SECTION

The section on urology will meet on Tuesday through Thursday, with Dr. Walter Grant, Chicago, chairman; Dr. R. Frank Jones, Washington, vice chairman, and Dr. Kline Price, Washington, secretary.

Public health and preventive medicine section will meet Tuesday through Friday. Officers include Dr. Walter J. Hughes, Greensboro, chairman; Dr. Clement Scott, Detroit, vice chairman, and Dr. Darnell P. Mitchell, secretary.

Physical medicine and rehabilitation will be discussed Tuesday and Wednesday, Dr. Moses Clayhorne, Johnstown, Pa., chairman; Dr. W. A. Fingal, Charleston, Mo., vice chairman, and Dr. H. J. Austin, Trenton, N. J., secretary.

Sessions on dermatology will be held on Wednesday and Thursday with Dr. Ralph Scull, Chicago, chairman; Dr. Carter L. Marshall, New Haven, Conn., vice chairman and Dr. Paul Boswell, Chicago, secretary.

CLINICS SLATED

Clinics and operations are to be held at Philadelphia General Hospital. Out clinics will be held at Mercy-Douglas Hospital.

Officers of the NMA in addition to Dr. Walker include Dr. Edson E. Blackman, Charlotte, N. C., vice president; Dr. J. T. Givens, Norfolk, executive secretary, and Dr. Morgan E. Norris, Kilmarnock, Va., assistant secretary.

AUXILIARY TO MEET

The Woman's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association will meet at the same time as the NMA Aug. 20-24. All meetings will be in Convention Hall.

Mrs. Locount R. Matthews, president, will preside over the formal opening and welcome session, Tuesday.

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, president, National Council of Negro Women, will address the convention, Wednesday. On Thursday, Mrs. Mary E. Langford of Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., will speak.

Officers of the women's auxiliary include Mrs. Lecount Matthews, president; Mrs. Alma Wells Givens, honorary president; Mrs. Henrine Knaive, chairman of executive board, and Mrs. Alvin Scott Mason Sr., president-elect.

Medics To Probe Issue At Confab

By DR. E. B. PERRY

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Among the important topics to be discussed at the National Medical association convention, August 20-24 ,will be the question of how to get more Negro doctors to practice in the South.

One of the points likely to be brought out in this discussion will be that conditions for colored physicians in that area are improving.

Dixie traditions and customs have caused many well prepared physicians and surgeons to frown upon settling in the South. Doctors who settled below the "Mason - Dixon - line" migrated elsewhere when the first opportunity presented itself. This has resulted in shortage of physicians in these communities.

For example, Houston has 23 Negro doctors—four of these are in semi-retirement — to take care of 120,000 colored persons. This means that white doctors serve about 65 per cent of the Negro sick.

Separate Institutions

Houston has separate and private institutions, some modestly endowed and helped by the various Community Chest organizations. The Houston Negro hospital, endowed by the late J. S. Cullinan, Sr., receives a chest allottment.

Funds for this hospital came when a cook preferred to be operated on in a small frame house hospital by men of "my color." The philanthropist was touched by the remark and said:

"What a shame that men should be required to work under such unfavorable conditions." He then provided funds for the hospital.

Physicians of all races and creeds are admitted to practice here. White doctors bring colored patients here, but Negro physicians cannot take colored patients to white institutions.

Bi-racial Staff

Houston's St. Elizabeth hospital has a bi-racial staff. The only set back to a bi-racially staffed hospital is the dearth of clinical material. Great men are developed in the large clinical centers. Instead of fretting over staff membership in too many hospitals in the same location, doctors should strive for active staff participation in teaching hospitals.

Homer B. Phillips in St. Louis is an example of benefits derived from teaching hospitals. It is partially staffed by men from St. Louis university and Washington university, and Negro doctors hold positions as directors of departments and have been certified by specialty boards.

Many southerners see the end of racial segregation in medicine. They point to the recent invitation of the staff members of the Jefferson Davis hospital in Houston inviting colored doctors to join in their weekly tumor conference. This hospital is staffed by the faculty of Baylor Medical school.

Dr. Gathins New Head Of Group

PHILADELPHIA — Disturbed over the continuous use of dope by teen-agers, Dr. Henry H. Walker of Hubbard hospital, Nashville, Tenn., and president of the National Medical association, called on the 3,500 delegates attending the 56th anhual convention to take full cognizance of the damaging effects it is having on the youth of the land and asked them to press the campaign against dope peddling.

Dr. John P. Turner of Philadelphia past president and general chairman of the convention, requested the delegates to call on their state governing bodies to enact laws giving life terms to persons guilty of selling dope to teenagers.

He also asked the group to press for legislation to establish state institutions to care for those who have become victims of the drug habit.

Welcome By Governor

The five-day convention, which began Monday, was held at Convention hall. At the grand welcoming meeting, held Tuesday night in Irvine auditorium on the University of Pennsylvania campus, Gov. John S. Fine Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Mayor Bernard Samuel of Philadelphia, welcomed the delegates with high praising remarks.

"As a medical association you are in your 56th year," remarked Gov. Fine, "and as an association you are to be commended for the service you have rendered America over the years. You have rendered that service in the face of many signs of racial difficulties. I am happy in the knowledge that these difficulties are being lessened throughout the country."

Mayor Samuel announced that he was taking the occassion of welcoming the honored visitors to the City of Brotherly Love to round out exactly 10 years as Mayor of Philadelphia.

Revise Constitution

At the Monday session the House of Delegates met an revised the constitution for the first time in 10 years. The revisions made were to more or less streamline the organization and "better fit the needs of the present day."

On Wednesday night the delegates and guests went on a boat ride, with music and dancing, down the Delaware river. A Smoker was held on Thursday at Reynolds hall for the men and a card party and fashion show at the Charm school for the Woman's Auxiliary.

The closing general meeting with reports from the House of Delegates and installation of new officers took place Friday afternoon. Dr. Joseph Gathins, Washington, D. C., was elected the new president.

The convention wound up Friday night with the grand ball in the Crystal ballroom of the Municipal auditorium.

National Medical Association Has Good Record In Serving Its Members

By E. B. PERRY

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — The National Medical Association, which will have its annual convention in this city August 20 to 24, has an excellent history in attempting to satisfy the desires and aspirations of its members.

Dr. C. V. Roman, founder and also a professor at Meharry, perhaps states better than anyone else the purpose and aims of the N.M.A. when he said:

"Conceived in no spirit of racial exclusiveness, fostering no ethnic antagonism, but born of the exigencies of American environment, the National Medical Association has for its objects the banding together for mutual cooperation and helpfulness, the men and women of African descent who are legally and honorably engaged in the practice of cognate professions of medicine, surgery, pharmacy and dentistry."

Organized in 1895 at Atlanta, the N.M.A. elected Dr. R. F. Boyd, Nashville surgeon, its first president. Among the early founders of the N.M.A. were:

Drs. Roman, and F. A. Stewart, Nashville; T. H. Slater, Atlanta; O. D. Porter, Bowling Green, Ky.; J. E. Hunter, Lexington, Ky.; N. F. Mossell, Philadelphia; J. A. Kenny, Tuskegee Institute; M. F. Wheatland, Newport, R. I.; A. M. Curtis, Washington; W. H. Wright, Baltimore; George E. Cannon, Jersey City.

Dr. Roman was the first editor of the N.M.A. Journal which began publication in 1909.

The association has promoted the science and arts of medicine. It serves as a parent compact organization of a federation of the medical associations of the various states, and also the county or district medical societies of the various localities.

It is the mouthpiece of the ambitions, persecutions, achievements, and contributions of Negro men in medicine, surgery, and the allied specialities.

The N.M.A. has been responsible for many schools having won recognition as a class "A" institutions. It is responsible for the entire Negro personnel at the Veteran's hospital at Tuskegee.

Through the years the professional organization has combined its efforts to point out the lack of democracy in staff membership at municipal hospitals, notably in the South and too often in the North. In the North, Negro doctors are kept out of the hospital staffs on a qualification basis; in the South, they are ketpt out on a jim crow basis.

At its annual conventions, the N.M.A. has been the means of interchange of ideas, planning of diplomatic strategy for the medical and scientific advancement of all men.

An opportunity for interchanging ideas and learning new techniques will be offered members during the clinic sessions at the 1951 convention.

Here is a round-up of the clinics:

Operative Surgical clinic, Aug. 20, at Temple University hospital, Graduate hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Mercy-Douglas hospital, and the University of Pennsylvania hospital.

Clinics by the surgical department, Aug. 21, at the University of Pennsylvania hospital, with Dr. I. S. Ravin the conductor.

Dermatology clinc, August 22, Hahnemann hospital and Philadelphia General hospital.

Dr. John Graves, local surgeon, chairman of clinic arrangements.

Medical Schools Needed To Curb Deaths In South

PHILADELPHIA—The need for post-graduate training of Negro physicians in the South to reduce mortality rates among southern Negroes was stressed last week during the 56th annual convention of the National Medical Association held Monday through Friday at Philadelphia's Convention Hall.

Dr. E. B. Perry, one of the convention speakers, told the 1500 medical men present from all parts of the country that the colored doctor in the South is handicapped because he is not able to get post-graduate education in most of the tax-supported medical institutions in that part of the country.

Dr. Perry, a former board member of the American Cancer Society in Houston, Texas, said that the colored physician must travel 2,000 or 3.000 miles to Chicago, New York, or Philadelphia to obtain advanced education in the branches of medicine.

* * *

AS A RESULT of this condition, he declared, many southern Negro physicians remain unable to obtain the post-graduate training which would enable the saving of many lives annually, and which would encourage the practicing of many younger Negro physicians in the South where they are most needed.

Other speakers addressed the convention on specialized medical advances, new therapy, the need for the watching of government trends to avoid "controlled" medicine and other subjects.

The 1,500 delegates, their women's auxiliary and many of their wives and families were welcomed to the city by Philadelphia's Mayor Bernard Samuel and Pennsylvania's Governor Fine.

THE VAST majority of them resided in the Quaker City's most outstanding hotels where the delegates stated that they received a cordial welcome and that no untoward incidents were reported.

Dr. Joseph G. Gathings of Washington, D.C., was installed as the new president of the association to succeed Dr. H. H. Walker of Nashville, Tenn., who presided over the convention sessions.

Other officers include: Dr. W. C. Atkinson, Coatesville, Pa., president-elect; Dr. Robert J. Jason, Washington; Dr. A. C. Fentress, Norfolk, and Dr. R. E. Jenkins, vice-presidents; Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, general secretary; Dr. Burch, N. J., recording secretary; Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, treasurer; Dr. J. T. Aldrich, speaker of the house of delegates; Dr. E. M. Wilkins, vice-speaker; Dr. E. A. Gilkes, secretary; Dr. J. A. Kenny Jr., assistant secretary; and Drs. James Whittaker and E. D. Hudson, sergeants-at-arms.

* * *

Members of the board of trustees are Dr. A. Porter Davis, chairman; Dr. E. D. Burke, Dr. T. L. Zuber, Dr. E. P. Henry and Dr. A. C. Terrence.

Negro Medics Hail 1952 Convention

The November issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association pronounces the 1951 Convention of NMA in Philadelphia as "historic in many ways." The Editor notes that for the first time in its 56 years, the NMA was received by a major city as an important organization without the usual special arrangements as to meeting place, lodging, eating, and entertainment dictated by the color-line in its various nuances.

The NMA meetings, exhibits, banquets and other activities were held in Philadelphia's famed Convention Hall. The banner of welcome suspended across Broad St. between the Bellevue-Stratford and Ritz-Carleton hotels was an unmistakable greetings and is said to be a first for a Negro organization. "Certainly," the Editor notes, "it was a first for the NMA and possibly for the nation."

The Mayor of Philadelphia and the Governor of Pennsylvania gave warm greetings in person. Members, wives and families were registered at all of the principal hotels and enjoyed all of their facilities. Representatives from the State and County medical societies and the American Medical Association were present and gave greetings and recognition.

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, a past president of NMA, made the response for the organization to the addresses of welcome. He stated: "The leading hotels welcome us as guests. The finest hospitals and educational institutions make freely available their facilities in cooperation for the comfort and success of our Convention. The magnficent new Mercy-Douglass Hospital is now being made a reality." He praised both the Mayor and Governor for their administrations which "reflect a real determination that all citizens of a great democracy shall be judged not by the color of their skin but by their character and fitness."

NEGRO DOCTORS HAIL 1951 CONVENTION AS HISTORIC

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Scientific Advancement

Dr. Murray reviewed the advance of democracy in medicine and had high praise for the scientific advancement of NMA members. He said: "Contributions to medical literature and the advancement of the frontiers of scientific medicine through original work by members of this Association have given us a status of maturity in scientific circles."

The Editor of the Journal concurred, stating that "the quality of the scientific programs and the general caliber of the participants were high."

The House of Delegates voted the annual Distinguished Service Award for 1951 to Dr. Rivers Frederick of New Orleans, Louisiana. Dr. Frederick, born in 1873, is active in community service and has received many citations and honors, including an Award of Merit for Outstanding Service by the American Cancer Society.

AMA Represented

Dr. Elmer L. Henderson, retired president of the American Medical Association and now Chairman of its National Education Campaign Coordinating Committee, addressed the Convention. He devoted his remarks (which are carried in the NMA Journal) to AMA's "National Education Campaign" against what he characterized as "socialized medicine."

He stated: "In the campaign against socialized medicine, we have gone directly and openly to the American people with our stand on the issue of Compulsory versus Voluntary Health Insurance."

Dr. Henderson said that contrary to false accusations and smear stories of opponents, AMA has not conducted a high-powered Washington lobby backed by a huge "slush fund". "We have reached the people by means of the usual methods of public relations."

He welcomed NMA to the company of 11,000 National, State and Local organizations which he said have gone on record in opposition to Compulsory Health Insurance, "or any other form of socialized medicine."

Further Advancement

Dr. Joseph G. Gathings, President of NMA, writing in the Journal made note of another significant advancement. He stated that the NMA has outgrown the annual sessions for those who are on summer vacation — it is now a serious scientific business. "No longer should the August fellows be gratified and socially glamorized by making our annual sessions a facet to their summer vacation jaunts".

Negro Doctors Urged By Leaders To Fight Bias

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Discrimination which exists, in many medical schools and hospitals against Negro doctors and students must be fought and ended, in the opinoin of Dr. Joseph G. Gathings, president of the National Medical Association.

Pointing out that constituent groups of the American Medical association control at local, county and state levels who shall and shall not be admitted to specialty groups hospital staffs, and share in certain industrial or contract practice as well as professional and civic activities, President Gathings said the time had come to fight for both intefgration and participation.

The president of the NMA added that he felt that the association was sufficiently strong to use the ful force of the law to end certain types of discrimination.

The NMA mantains, he said, that the courts will sustain it in its belief that it is unconstitutional and therefore illegal to take the taxes of all the people, and build a hospital from public funds and then deny use of the hospital to any segment of tax-payers and skilled physicians of the nation.

As part of its program to break down segregation in the medical profession, the NMA urges:

"All qualified Negro physicians to apply for admission to any local county, state or sectional medical group wherever they resided.

"All qualified students to seek admission to any medical school of their choice, especially tax supported schools of their state.

"Medical graduates should seek internship and residences in any hospital they choose.

"And physicians should seek admision to the staff of any hospital of their choice, especially hospitals supported wholly or in part by tax funds."

In pointing out that the battle against segregation in the medical profession was not as dark as it might appear at first, Dr. Gathings cited action taken by the House of Delegates of the AMA in San Francisco in June 1950

National Negro Business League Plans To Open Washington Office

ATLANTA, Ga.—Three important plans for the future were undertaken at the annual meeting here last week of th e National Negro Business league:

(1) The league approved plans for establishing a national office in Washington, D. C., within the next 30 days. (2) A committee was appointed to work out details for starting an Atlanta department store owned and staffed by Negroes. (3) The group decided to hold the 1951 meeting Oct. 11-13 in Washington.

The department store idea was suggested by J. D. Wolfe, president of the Atlanta business league, and a three-man committee composed of J. R. Henderson, T. M. Alexander, and C. A. Scott, was appointed to work out details for the project with J. J. Allen, who has already established such stores in Chicago and in Buffalo, N. Y.

In establishing the national office in Washiington, it was agreed that Mrs. Rose Brown Bracey carry on the secretarial duties of the league for Memphis, Tenn., for the time being.

Distinguished Speakers

During the two-day meeting President Horace Sudduth made his annual report, and the league heard several distinguished speakers:

At the luncheon Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual life insurance company told the group, "We're not building for ourselves—we're building a race. We have a constant struggle to lift our race higher. Now is the time for us to stand together. We've got to do it cooperatively."

Nelson P. Jackson, of the National Urban league, spoke on the program of that organization. He cited the gains already made in employment and the possibility for larger gains in the future.

Sudduth was the principal speaker at a banquet sponsored during the meeting by the Atlanta business league for the board of directors.

He rapped the handicaps of the race in American democracy by stating that the history of the transition of the Negro from slavery to citizenship "will undoubtedly be the greatest human story ever told."

Sudduth emphasized that the business and professional men and women of the race should become fully conscious of all the racial problems of the Negro and "exemplify a willingness to share the success in reasonable proportion with the race by contributing continuously and systematically to the support of all national organizations dealing with the national problem."

He charged that the bothersome problem of race causes denial of citizenship rights, discriminatory employment practices limited economic opportunities, and unequal educational facilities and privileges which have no right to exist in this civilization and especially in a democracy.

Atlanta Company Host

The Atlanta life insurance company was host to the group during the meeting. Cyrus W. Campfield acted as master of ceremonies and called on the following persons for impromptu speeches:

Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. C. Spauding, Durham, N. C.; J. E. Walker, Memphis, Tenn.; C. A. Scott, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. William A. Boyd, Atlanta Ga.; Dr. William J. Trent, president, Livingstone coHege, Salisbury, N. C.; E. M. Martin, Atlanta, Ga., and Norris Herndon, president, Atlanta life insurance company.

Other speakers heard during the opening session were: L. D. Milton, president of Citizen Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. E. Robinson, Texas; E. M. Martin, secretary of the Atlanta life insurance company; C. A. Scott, editor-general manager of the Atlanta Daily World; C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual insurance company, Durham, N. C.; and J. E. Walker, Universal life insurance company, Memphis, Tenn.



WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mr. Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League, Incorporated, announced the Official Opening of permanent national headquarters for the League in Washington, D. C.

According to Mr. Sudduth, an Ohio business man and owner of the popular Manse Hotel in Cincinnati, "the establishment of permanent national headquarters by the League, marks the inauguration of a broader program of education and service to business men and women and the public at large." It is the first per anent national headquarters established by the League since its organization in 1900.

Temporary headquarters have been set-up at 1228 You Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with Arthur Waller acting as Convention Secretary and aiding in setting up the national office; and Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, acting as Director of Public Relations and aiding with the national program Permanent headquarters will be selected at the 51st Annual Convention of the League which will be held at the U. S. Department of Commerce here, October 10, 11, 12, 1951; and at which time an Executive Secretary and Staff will be appointed to execute the program.

Laying Groundwork for NBL Convention

Afro American Sat. 8-25-51
Baltimore, Md.



The local registration committee of the National Negro Business League is laying the groundwork for the 51st annual NBL Convention to be held in Washington at the United States Department of Commerce, Oct. 10-12. From left to right are Dr. Muriel O. Wellman, Mrs. Regina Chandler co-chairman and Mrs. Jessi Harshaw, co-chairman. (Fred Harris Photo)

Negro Business League Meets in D. C. in Oct.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The National Negro Business League, founded in 1900 by Booker T. Washington, will hold its fifty-first annual convention at the U. S. Department of Commerce Oct. 10 - 12.

Negro Business League Office In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League, Incorporated, has announced the official opening of permanent national headquarters for the league in Washington, D. C.

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* * *

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ermanent Office in D. C.

Open Headquarters Of Business League

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FIRST SINCE 1900

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HORACE SUDDUTH
... NNBL president

Permanent headquarters will be selected at the fifty-first annual convention of the league which will be held at the U. S. Department of Commerce here, Oct. 10, 11 and 12, and at which time an executive secretary and staff will be appointed to execute the program.



OPENS OFFICE.—Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League and owner of the Manse hotel in Cincinnati, announces the establishment of permanent national headquarters by the National Negro Business League in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of inaugurating a broader program of education and service to business men and women and the public at large.

National Business League To Hold 51st Convention

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The forthcoming annual convention of the National Negro Business League to be held here Oct. 10-12, will be the fist meeting since the opening of the organization's new headquarters in Washington. A feature of the 51 annual session will be the drafting of a more up-to-date program for the organization.

The Washington headquarters were established to provide a central place for the conduct of the organization's business, and to facilitate the operations of the body. Commenting on the new headquarters during a visit here last week, E. C. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank, of Philadelphia, Pa., said:

"This move by the League to set up national headquarters is very timely. We need an organization, located in the capital of our nation which will enable the Negro businessman to keep up with the movements of our government along the lines of defense production.

* * *

IT HAS BEEN reported that during the next three years our government will spend 150 billions a year for defense purposes. This means that our country will have to depend upon the full participation of both big business and small business." He added:

BILLIONS OF dollars in securities and bonds are on the New York Stock Market practically every day, yet none of the securities are issued by Negro companies. Our insurance and banks throughout the nation are doing a remarkable job with the funds they have entrusted to their use. But these funds are so limited, they do not even make an indentation in our economic structure."

Business League's President Sudduth Selects DC Office

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1951— "Upon a recent trip to Washington, D. C., Mr. Horrace Sudduth, President of the National Negro Business League announced the new location of the National Headquarters of the League. With a beautiful suite of offices at 1927 Eleventh Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the League is getting down to the job of "interweaving ourselves into the full business life of America," said Mr. Sudduth. Calling for support of the League's educational and research program, Mr. Sudduth said "It is obvious that without a national functioning business program that will build a business background for our existing business which will enable them to compete and without a program which will encourage new business, we cannot hope to appreciably increase or remove our present low economic position. . . The 1950 Census showed that 61 percent of the Negroes in this country are now living in major and smaller cities and towns. Such a concentration of our people opens up many opportunities heretofore closed to us. It gives us an excellent chance to conscientiously utilize our spending power . . . Negro businessmen and women should participate to a greater extent in the business affairs of the Nation, particularly in the ownership and operation of retail stores of all kinds. Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown was named Acting Executive Secretary of the League and is setting up the new national office and further developing the program which will be presented to the Board of Directors scheduled to meet in D. C., about the middle of January 195?

Address of Business League President Points Needs of Race

Part of a speech made at the fifty-five annual of convention of the National Negro Business League, Washington, D. C., by Horace S. Sudduth, president. The meetting was held in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The struggle for economic freedom is the greatest cause before the American Negro today. The building of bigger better and more diversified businesses, the complete removal of discriminatory employment practices, and the interweaving of ourselves into the full business life of America are the immediate and most important of all of our present racial needs. These things are basic to the removal of all of the other just complaints that we have as American citizens.

Whether or not the segragations, discriminatory employment practices, and the denial of complete citizenship and constitutional rights that we are enduring—and have endured—for three hundred and thirty-seven years, shall be removed in a generation, or in the next hundred years or another hundred years, is entirely dependent upon the decisions and actions of our conventions and members, as well as upon the intelligence, vision, attitudes and financial support given to the new program of the National Negro Business League by our business and professional men and women.

Those undemocratic attitudes which created the low economic position we occupy today **will never be changed** until we have—by our own accomplishments—gained the respect of all peoples of the world.

Do Something

We have assembled here in Convention, not for the purpose of asking or pleading for economic freedom, but for the purpose of doing something about it ourselves. We have assembled here for the purpose of pursuing a self-help program which, when put into action, will create and recreate new freedoms which will give to us in a comparatively short time—all of the rights and privileges of a first class citizen. WE MUST NOT FAIL! We are too intelligent not to interpret correctly the handwriting on the wall.

The preliminary reports of the 1950 Census of population published by the Bureau of Census of the United States Department of Commerce divides our total population into two groups, namely, **whites** and **nonwhites**. Those census figures show that we have a total population in this country of 150,697,000 who rpresent many, if not all, of the races of the world.

It is very noticeable that out of the many minority groups in this country, none of them—except our group—are burdened with problems sufficiently undemocratic to prevent them from integrating themselves into the ful business life of America.

Census Figures

A breakdown of the census figures into whites and non whites shows that 135,215,000 are classified as whites; 14,894,000 as Negroes; and 588,000 Orientals, which includes Indians, Central and South Americans, Chinese and Japanese. We constituted 96.2 per cent of the total nonwhite population of the total number of persons clasiified as white, 10,147,00 are foreign persons and the forefathers of persons and the forefahters of the remaining 125,068,000 white persons—including the bonded servants and criminals—came to our shores as relatively free men and free women before and after the United States adopted the Constitution and Bill of Rights under which we are now living.

They are now the makers and administrators of our Constitutional laws and the creators of the prevailing social and economic structures and political democracy under which this country operate. These people have been able to live and develop as free men and free women without the abridgement of any of their rights as citizens of this democracy. They have alwyas had the right to think and speak and act as their conscience and intelligence gave them judgment, and not as someone else preferred them to do.

But when our forefathers landed in Jamestown in 1619 one year before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620, they came as chattels—to become slaves—to do the will of others—and without the right to protest. For nearly 250 years, our foretathers lived in slavery, with all of its horrors, and for their labor they received shelter, food and clothing. The value of the toil and labor that they contributed to the total material wealth of this country over those years will never be known.

88 Years Ago

Eighty-eight years ago, with very little or no money, and with practically no business background, we became citizens of this country with the power to engage in business and the right to think and speak as our own conscience and intelligence dictated.

Opportunity

The opportunity we have now to build a well-financed functioning National Negro Business League with a competent staff to develop and carry out a business, educational and service program may not soon come again if we are unable or unwilling to grasp the opportunities now within our reach. In this part in erecting the framework within which economic progress may be made and maintained.

Let us now do all we can to remove some of the restraints which are imposed on us so that those who follow us will have a happier life. Our children are counting on us to do that. They are depending upon us. ARE WE DEPENDABLE?

Booker T.

Booker T. Washington during his life made lasting contributions to our educational, civic and social life; but the greatest contribution he made to our national welfare was in 1900 when he organized the National Negro Business League. I say that because it is true—an undisputed fact.

The functions and purposes of the National Negro Business League represent the foundation upon which we will build the solutions of our racial problems as American citizens. To develop it to its fullest possibilities and potentialities would be an exhibition of our wisdom and worthiness for first class citizenship.

We must be confident in our forward look for better days. Without confidence, faith and hope, there can be no real achievement. And so we have made the start. We lay the foundation for economic freedom. We share in establishing the structure. We enter it, intending to do our part in erecting the framework within which economic progress may be made and maintained.

Let us now do all we can to remove some of the restraints which are imposed on us so that those who follow us will have a happier life. Our children are counting on us to do that. They are depending upon us. ARE WE DEPENDABLE?



Daily World Sat 3-17-51 Atl. Inquirer

NATION'S BUSINESS LEADERS MEET IN ATLANTA — Some of the most outstanding persons in the world of business are shown above at one of the sessions of the Board of Directors of the National Negro Business League meeting in Atlanta. From left above: J. E. Robinson, Dr. S. V. Totty, J. E. Walker, Horace Sudduth, C. C. Spaulding, Kit Baldwin, George Berry, Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey (secretary of the organization); back row, G. D. Rogers, Jr., J. J. Allen, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., Mrs. Isaac Hathaway, Mrs. Fuqua, M. C. Dickerson, Edward Kirck, Rev. Benn, C. B. Johnson, W. H. Aiken, J. B. Blayton, Eugene Lacey. The group had just finished receiving the Report by President Horace Sudduth. — (Adair Photo)

Asks Business Leaders To Back League's Work

Daily World Sat. 3-17-51

BY WILLIAM GORDON
(Atlanta Daily World Managing Editor)

Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League told an audience at a special banquet here Friday night that "The Emancipation Proclamation threw into our laps many problems." He added that "those problems built a wall around our lives which has been only partly removed."

The occasion was the first of the two-day meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Negro Business League, comprising some of the top leaders in American industry.

Atl. Inquirer

The president of the National Negro Business League, who has won national recognition as an executive charged that, "those burdensome problems created by the denial of citizenship rights, discriminatory employment practices, limited economic opportunities and unequal educational facilities and privileges, have no right to exist in this civilization, and especially in a democracy."

Mr. Sudduth stated that the history of the transition of the Negro from slavery to citizenship under the law, "will undoubtedly be the greatest human story ever told."

The president emphasized that the business and professional men and women of the race should become fully conscious of all the racial problems of the Negro and "exemplify a willingness to share the success in reasonable proportions with the race by contributing continuously and systematically to the support of all national organizations dealing with the national problems.

In pointing out some of the highlights of the program of the National Business League, Mr. Sudduth called for a strong educational program designed to acquaint the country and the people with the necessity for support of the National Negro Business League. In carrying out an educational campaign among business and professional groups, Mr. Sudduth said, "we can play into the total economic success of our group. We will not only gain financial support for our national economic program, but will get financial support for the NAACP, the Urban League and the National Negro College Fund.

He further said that such national organizations would show wisdom by giving energetic moral support to the success of the League's capital fund campaign, used in paying the initial cost of the national economic program.

Remarks were made by Dr. J. E. Walker, President of the Universal Life Insurance Co., of Memphis, Tenn., and long-time member of the League; Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. of Durham, N. C.; E. M. Martin, Secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., Atlanta, J. E. Robinson of Texas, L. D. Milton of the Citizens Trust Co., and C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World.

Introductions were made by Menelik Jackson, of Jackson, Inc.

Announcements were made by Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey, Executive Secretary of the National Negro Business League. Closing prayer was given by Father S. C. Usher.

The speaker for the evening was introduced by W. H. "Chief" Aiken, J. L. Wolfe, president of the Atlanta Business League presided.

The first formal session of the Board of Directors of the National Negro Business League featured a comprehensive report of activities since last year's convention at Tuskegee. President Horace Sudduth presided over the meeting which drew 19 of the 25 Board Members.

Mr. Sudduth out-lined the intensive program of education and information that has carried him, Dr J. E. Walker and Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey, secretary of the organization, to many parts of the country.

This concentration on education and information was necessary, he said, to gather the financial support necessary to establish the central headquarters for the organization that is a major current project of the organization.

The president made a number of proposals which the board, as a group, will consider at this morning's session, the last formal session for the meeting.

These recommendations included the establishment of a date for this

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Business League Host To National Directors

By CLAUDE GEORGE, SR.

The Atlanta Chapter of the National Negro Business League was host to the board of directors of the National Negro Business League at Friday and Saturday sessions having as their aim the raising of $50,000 to build a central office to house a national office.

Sessions were held at the Butler Street YMCA. A banquet, to which the public was invited, was held Friday night. J. L. Wolf, president of the Atlanta League, presided. Invocation was delivered by Rev. H. C. McEwen, pastor of the First Congregational Church. W. H. Aikens introduced the guest speaker, National President Horace Suddath.

Daily World 3-19-51

Suddath outlined an economic program for the Negro group. "We can go a long way in solving our own problems by united efforts," he said.

Menelik Jackson, local businessman, asked the following persons to make short talks: Dr. J. E. Walker, president Universal Life Insurance Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual Ins. Co., Durham, N. C.; E. M. Martin, secretary Atlanta Life Insurance Co., Atlanta; J. E. Robinson, board member, Houston, Texas; L. D. Milton, president, Citizen Trust Co., Atlanta; C. A. Scott, editor and general manager, the Atlanta Daily World. All endorsed the local and national program. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. S. C. Usher, rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

On Saturday, the board of directors was entertained by the Empire Real Estate Board, at a luncheon. Dr. Spaulding was principal speaker. Saturday afternoon the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, with Martin as host, entertained the board in the recreation room at the home office. Announcements were made by Mrs. Rosa B. Bracy, national secretary.

year's convention, the location of the national office, programming, budgeting, employment of a secretary and the convention theme.

Speaking for the business-men of Atlanta, W. H. "Chief" Aiken said that the local supporters of the Business League could be counted on to make a satisfactory contribution toward the realization of the league program.

A detailed examination was made into the financial receipts and expenditures of the past four months. President Sudduth commented on the benefits received from recent expenditures and was complimented for his "unselfish enthusiasm" by several board members.

According to Mr. Sudduth, the "objective (of the expenditures) was worth the struggle. We have now done the spade-work for our project now we can go ahead and achieve our aims."

J. E. Robinson, of Houston, Texas echoed this sentiment as did many of the persons assembled. Said Mr. Robinson: II "If we follow Sudduth, we will achieve our objective and be proul of our achievement."

The meeting was attended by Mr. Eugene Lacey, of Cincinnati; Leroy Allen, of Chicago; J. H. Dickerson, of Daytona Beach; Kit Baldwin, Chicago; George Berry, Columbus, Ohio; Edward R. Kirk, Nashville; C. B. Johnson, Memphis; Reverend J. S. Benn, Jr., Philadelphia.

Mrs. Christine Fuqua, Detroit; Mrs. Issac Hathaway, Montgomery; G. D. Rogers, Jr., Florida (filling the vacancy, created by his father's death); C. C. Spaulding, Durham; Dr. S. V. Totty, Southern University; J. B. Blayton, Atlanta; Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., Atlanta; W. H. Aiken, Atlanta; J. E. Walker, Memphis, Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey secretary of the Board of Directors and C. Johnson, Memphis.

Business League Looks Ahead

The National Negro Business League, at its Board of Directors meeting in Atlanta last weekend, voted to establish, within the next thirty days, Office Headquarters in the nation's capital. It is the culmination of a long-time dream of League officials and comes as the answer to the rapidly growing importance of the Negro as a consumer. Everywhere and in every phase of the Negro's life, conditions, particularly his economic status, are improving. This means that his purchasing power is increasing.

A Southern Business Consultant, more than a year ago, conducted a survey on the purchasing power of the Negro in the South, the results were reported last April. Negroes of the Southeast, he finds, have a current buying power of three and a half billion dollars. This he said, represents an increase of 250 per cent above their purchasing power, which in 1939, he said, was barely above the billion dollar mark.

Three factors accounted for this sharp increase: first, general rise in the prosperity of the South,, second, better than-average-increase in job opportunities, and third, migration from low-pay farm to higher-pay city work.

With such a survey and numerous others as a guide, the Business League should have no insuperable difficulties in making an impressive beginning in Washington.. It has in this situation, a golden opportunity to render a newer and more efficient service to Negro business over the Nation.

The power and importanace of the Negro market has never been fully explored nor properly evaluated. Atlanta University, with the cooperation of approximately 25 other Negro colleges, rendered a distinct service to Negroes and to the Negro college, in the survey of "Negro Business and Business Education," which was edited by Dr. J. A. Pierce. It was a monumental study and in many ways outrivaled the celebrated Atlanta University Studies, made famous by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. But even with this excellent foundation upon which to build, the Negro Business League has been unable to supply the vitally needed research data for small businesses for the most part, operated by Negroes.

At Long last, the League is about to move out into this channel and its going to spell success for all businesses operated by Negroes, if it but only take advantage of the challenge which Washington Headquarters present this time of crisis. We believe the League has both the vision and support necessary to achieve this goal.

In New Position



Arthur O. Waller, D.C. civic leader, who was recently appointed convention secretary and acting director of the national office, National Negro Business League. The new offices are located at 1228 U St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Mr. Waller, executive secretary of the Washington Negro Business Association, is president of Banneker Junior High School PTA, and officer of the Bloomingdale Cvic Association, and training instructor, Warden Service, Civil Defense. He is a health and physical education instructor in the public schools.

Business League to Meet in D.C.

WASHINGTON

With the Affiliated Business Association, headed by Harry Carter, co-operating, the National Business League is set to make its 51st annual convention here one of the most successful ever held.

Delegates have begun to register in advance of the convention, and it is expected that some 500 will attend the sessions to be held Oct. 10-12 at the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Welcoming the delegates Oct. 10 at the opening session will be Thomas W. S. Davis, assistant secretary of Commerce; F. Joseph Donohue, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Harry Carter of the ABA.

General Headquarters

General headquarters will be located at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W. Registration will begin Wednesday, Oct. 10 at 9 a.m. under direction of J. R. Lee, registrar, and Mrs. Regina Chandler chairman of the local registration committee.

Other officers of the league are: Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati, president; George W. Cox, Durham, N.C.; J. E. Robinson, Houston, Texas and Mrs. Christina Fuqua, Detroit, vice-presidents; J. J. Henderson, Durham, N.C.; comptroller Mrs. R. E. Clay, Bristol, Tenn.; assistant registrar; the Rev. J. S. Benn, Philadelphia, chaplain; R. E. Clay, Nashville, Tenn., organizer and J. E. Walker, Memphis, Tenn. treasurer.

National Negro Business League Plans Great Convention

Washington, D. C., September 19.—With the Affiliated Business Association, headed by Harry Carter, cooperating, the National Negro Business League is set to make its 51st Annual Convention one of the most successful ever held.

Delegates have begun to register in advance of the convention, and it is expected that some 500 will attend. The convention will be held October 10, 11, and 12, at the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Welcoming the delegates on Wednesday, October 10, at the opening session will be Mr. Thomas W. S. Davis, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Mr. F. Joseph Donohue, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Mr. Harry Carter of the A. B. A.

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In a panel discussion on Thursday morning, October 11, Mr. Art Brown, Executive Assistant and Coordinator of Promotion of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. will discuss the national program and services of the Chamber, while Colonel William H. Press, Executive Secretary of the Washington Board of Trade, will discuss the program and services of a local Board of Trade.

One of the most important sessions of the convention will be held on Thursday afternoon when Mr. W. V. Harper, Commissioner of Education and Program Director of the National Negro Business League will present the "Report on Organizational Structure and Program of the National Negro Business League." Dr. W. L. Crump, Coordinator of Business Administration and Education at Tennessee A. & I. State University will lead the discussion on the subject.

The Friday sessions will be devoted to reports, election of officers, appointment of staff and meeting of the board of directors.

A reception for the delegates has been scheduled at Howard University. A very impressive Founder's Day banquet has also been scheduled at the University.

Officers of the League are Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati, Ohio President; George W. Cox, Durham, N. C., First Vice President J. E. Robinson, Houston, Tex. Second Vice President; Mrs. Christine Fuqua, Detroit, Mich., Third Vice President; J. J. Henderson Durham, N. C., Comptroller; J R. Lee, Tallahassee, Fla., Registrar; Mrs. R. E. Clay, Bristol Tenn., Assistant Registrar; Rev J. S. Benn, Philadelphia, Pa. Chaplain; R. E. Clay, Nashville Tenn., National Organizer; J. E Walker, Memphis, Tenn., Treasurer.

National Negro Business League Gives Convention Theme

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19 — "The Business of Homemaking Through Thoughtful Spending" will be the theme of the 14th Annual Convention of the National Housewives League of America when it is formally opened by the National President, Mrs. Christina Fuqua of Detroit, Michigan.

The delegates to the Housewives Convention will be welcomed by Mrs. Marion H. Jackson, prominent Washington Business woman and First Vice-President of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority. The convention will be held in conjunction with the National Negro Business League October 10, 11, 12, at the U. S. Department of Commerce. Regional Chairmen and the Executive Board will meet Tuesday October 9th in the Auditorium of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Registration will begin on Wednesday, October 10, 8:30 a.m., with Mrs. Ella M. Martin of Boston, Massachusetts in charge.

Highlights of the Convention includes the presentation of the Yearbook and History of the Housewives League, and a skit—"The Membership Drive."

Mrs. Jesse D. Locker, First Vice President of the National Housewives League will present the discussion of "A New Approach To Execution of League Purposes."

The Bi-Annual election of officers will be held Friday, October 12th by Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, President, Emeritus. Installation of Officers will be made by Mrs. Nellie W. Greene of Washington, D. C.

The Importance Of Business

THE FORTHCOMING fifty-first annual convention of the National Negro Business League and fourteenth annual convention of the National Housewives League in Washington early next month should serve to re-emphasize the importance of Negro business in the steady improvement of our group in this country.

Established by Booker T. Washington, that far-sighted statesman, at the dawn of the century, the Business League has steadily grown through periods of varying difficulty until recently it has established its national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and is stepping up its efforts to increase and improve business enterprise among Negroes.

Sight must never be lost of the fact that America is a business civilization that has grown globally powerful on the basis of free enterprise and individual initiative; and that in such a society no group can become important that does not control fixed and fluid capital.

Certain elements in the Negro group have sought to minimize (and often to ridicule) the Negro's efforts in business and to stress instead foreign ideologies and the supposed greater importance of laws, education and the arts.

They have lost sight of the fact that these other things wither or thrive in proportion to the economic well-being that everywhere initiates, nourishes and supports them.

Without Negro business where would our people have obtained the training and experience in the conduct of business?

Where, indeed, would many of them have received the jobs where they learned techniques which enabled them to get w[illegible] in general business when barriers of color were lowered?

Aside from these important considerations, however, is the urgent necessity of any group that hopes to get anywhere controlling or at least sharing in the industrial, commercial and financial processes of the country.

Any group grows in importance and significance chiefly in proportion to the extent of its functioning on ownership, executive and managerial [illegible] levels.

Regardless [illegible] its size, its educational attainments an[illegible] its accomplishments in the arts, it will re[illegible]ain insignificant and unimportant if it [illegible]oes not have some stake in agriculture, [illegible]ndustry, commerce, transportation and [illegible]nance.

While [illegible]e Negro has difficulties in the field of b[illegible]siness, as elsewhere, because of the omnipresent color question, our failure to make greater strides than we have is largely due to our failure to take full advantage of the opportunities available to us, and not the opposition of white people. This is proved by the fact that many have succeeded in business and more are doing so every day, and in businesses which are in general competition.

Our greatest handicaps have been lack of training, lack of knowledge of financing and lack of the willingness to pioneer and sacrifice "good times."

The greatest thing the National Negro League can do at this time is to foster and stimulate that pioneering spirit and specialized training essential nowadays for success in business or

any other field.

There is in Negro business a crying need for more and better-trained personnel, more up-to-date accounting, better knowledge of inventories, pricing and purchasing, and the securing of higher type and better-trained personnel giving service and not just "Negro" service.

S. J. Phillips, President Of BTWBM To Survey Progress Of NNBL Since 1900

Booker Washington Birthplace, Va.—S. J. Phillips, president of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, on his return from attending the National Baptist Convention, Inc., U. S. A., in Oklahoma City, has announced that he will attend the 51st annual session of the National Negro Business League "to see how far they have come since the first historic meeting was called by Booker T. Washington in 1900."

The league's session will be held in Washington, Oct. 10-12. Among questions Mr. Phillips is asking himself the answers to which he expects to get at the meeting in Washington are the following:

Has the League been able to inspire an appreciation for the Negro's opportunities in the business world?

Has the League formulated a definite business education program in the Negro colleges?

Will the League's new Washington headquarters serve all business fields with specialized information, or will it merely channelize inquiries through the Department of Commerce?

Is the League operating as a carbon-copy of the United States Chamber of Commerce, or is it going to assume the role of a lobbying organization, whose chief interest is legislation.

Mr. Phillips announces that the National Negro Business League, and others are invited to visit the Washington Office of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial which is located at 918 F. Street, N. W.

51st Confab October 10-12

Business League to Meet in Washington

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The National Negro Business League, which opened national headquarters here recently, will hold its fifty-first annual convention in the nation's capital, Oct. 10-12. This will mark the first convention since the opening of headquarters here last July.

On the three-day agenda will be a discussion of the "next steps forward" in expanding and strengthening the league's program of activities.

51 YEARS OLD

Organized in 1900 largely through the efforts of Booker T. Washington, the league has been instrumental in encouraging and advising Negro business organizations and individuals. It now has the organized support of women through the Housewives' League which also will meet in Washington, Oct. 10-12.

Horace Sudduth is league president. Rosa Brown Bracy, who is president of the National Housewives' League, is secretary of the NNBL.

Persons desiring further information should write to J. R. Lee, registrar, National Negro Business League, 1228 You Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The registration fee is $5. All checks should be made payable to the National Negro Business League.





Business Leaders Meet—More than 200 business leaders took active part in the fifty-first convention of the National Negro Business League in Washington, D. C. Upper left: On the speakers' platform, left to right, were Harry Carter, Washington; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard University; Mrs. Cordelia G. Johnson, Jersey City; C. C. Spaulding, Durham; and Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati, NNBL president. Lower left: Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, temporary secretary, second from left, chats with Mrs. Vivian Scott, Chicago; Mrs. Lenora Kawson, Jacksonville, and Mrs. R. Louise Groomes, Detroit. Second from left: Delegates, left to right, include: Mmes. Ruby Blackburn, Atlanta; Eva Bowman, Nashville; Christina Fuqua, Detroit, Housewives League prexy; R. E. Clay, Nashville, and Dr. S. V. Totty, Baton Rouge. Right:



Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia attorney, addresses the gathering. To his right are Lenerte Roberts and the Rev. J. S. Benn of Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. Benn is chaplain. NNBL leaders looking to the future plan a multi-million-dollar loan fund.—Cabell Photos.

Negro Business Eyes Future

By REVELLA CLAY

WASHINGTON—Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was re-elected president of the National Negro Business League for his fourth consecutive term during the concluding business session of the organization's fifty-first annual convention held here Oct. 10-12.

Approximately 200 delegates from points throughout the United States attending the three-day meeting returned to office all incumbents with few exceptions and gave enthusiastic support to Sudduth's program for an expanded and soundly organized league with permanent national headquarters in the nation's capital.

Re-elected along with the Cincinnati businessman were George W. Cox, Durham, N. C., first vice president; J. E. Robinson, Houston, Tex., second vice president; Mrs. Christina Fuqua, Detroit, Mich., third vice president; J. J. Henderson, Durham, N. C., auditor; J. R. E. Lee Jr., Tallahassee, Fla., registrar; Mrs. R. E. Clay, Bristol, Tenn., assistant registrar, and the Rev. H. S. Benn, Philadelphia, Pa., chaplain. Jesse H. Mitchell of Washington, D. C., was elected treasurer succeeding J. E. Walker of Memphis, Tenn., while Doyle Mitchell, also of Washington, was elected to the newly created office of assistant treasurer.

Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia, Pa., was retained as legal adviser, while the office of national organizer, formerly held by R. E. Clay of Nashville, Tenn., was discontinued.

OFFICE PROGRAM

In what Mr. Sudduth described as the most important action of the convention, the delegates subscribed to the program adopted at the Atlantic City convention in 1948 for expansion, and passed a resolution to employ at the headquarters here a paid executive secretary, four regional secretaries and an office staff in order to begin the expanded program.

The budget for this year was set at $50,000, with $18,000 to be raised within sixty days. Close to $10,000 in pledges and cash was raised at the convention, more than $2,000 of which was paid by convention closing.

Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown of Washington, D. C., who has been been temporarily serving as director of public relations, was named temporary secretary pending selection of a permanent officer by the executive committee within the next ninety days.

PROGRAM CLIMAX

Sudduth, who renewed his plea for an economic self-help program when he keynoted the convention Wednesday, hailed the passing of the resolution and described the meeting as highly successful and said that the program of the 1948 convention "came to a climax at this fifty-first convention."

Of the action he said: "We have succeeded in alerting the minds of the businessmen of the country to the necessity of an expanded organization. We will go forward from this convention, with the purpose of advancing our national economy."

With business comprising the major part of the convention schedule, action proceeded smoothly and without dissent until former State Senator Charles S. Diggs of Detroit made a motion calling for consideration of changing the league's name. Raymond Pace Alexander in his address to the convention Thursday night had urged the changing of the name to exclude "Negro" on the grounds that this limited membership.

The motion created lengthy and heated discussion, and J. E. Robinson of Houston then moved that the motion be tabled until the next convention, the date of which has not been set. Mr. Sudduth declared both motions out of order and was sustained by the convention.

In another important action, the League voted to subsidize any program activity of the House Wives League, with sufficiency enough to provide for a paid executive secretary and staff, and voted that local leagues include their annual budgets a sufficient amount of money to pay the cost of operating the program of the local House Wives League.

The league convention was featured by a public meeting Wednesday night at which J. Joseph Donohue, District Commissioner, gave the principal address, and Mr. Sudduth delivered his annual address; a Founders Day banquet Thursday, and talks by Government officials and business executives.

CONVENTION SPEAKERS

Among those addressing sessions of the convention were the Hon. Thomas W. S. Davis, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Department of Commerce; William H. Shell, administrative officer of the Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture; George L. P. Weaver, assistant to the Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford, minority group consultant, Department of Labor, and Russell R. DeBow, assistant to the director of the Office of Price Stabilization.

Members of the executive committee of the Business League chosen were George W. Cox of Durham, N. C., chairman; Horace Sudduth; Jesse H. Mitchell and J. E. Robinson, Lenerte Roberts, Alfred Rawls, Fred Allen John R. Pinkett, John W. Carter, Ed Kirk, James Holtry, Walter Aiken, Maceo Smith and Mrs Eva Bowman.

DELEGATES

Delegates attending included:

DETROIT, Mich.—Mrs. Mary L. Beasley, George W. Reed, Carlton W. Gaines, W. D. Morison Jr., Louis C. Blount, C. C. Diggs and Mrs. Louise Groomes.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Dr. S. V. Totty.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—James A. Holtry, A. V. Boutte Sr.

KENTUCKY—Addie Duff, Louisville; Mrs. Verna Smith, Mrs. Agnes F. Mansfield, C. E. Wade Jr., Louisville; Eugene F. Lacey, Covington.

FLORIDA—J. V. Anderson, Tallahassee, J. R. E. Lee, Tallahassee; Atty. D. W. Perkins, Miss Eartha M. M. White, Mrs. Lenora Lawson, Jacksonville; N. H. Martin, Tampa.

ILLINOIS—J. J. Allen, Kit Baldwin, Mrs. Naomi Hughes Roland, S. B. Fuller, Caldonia Green, Jerome E. Morgan, L. Robinson, I. W. Brown, Oscar C. Brown, Judge I. Jones, Vivian M. Scott, Murdia E. Hunt, Chicago.

TEXAS—A. Maceo Smith, Dallas; H. M. Morgan, Tyler; A. E. Warner, Mrs. Manie Lou Porter, Mrs. Hattie Williams, Mrs. R. D. A. Jones, Houston.

TENNESSEE—T. J. Johnson, Memphis; Edward R. Kigh Sr., Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Clay, Nashville; Eva L. Bowman, Dr. William L. Crump, W. V. Harper, Nashville.

OHIO—George C. Berry, Columbus; Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati.

NORTH CAROLINA—C. C. Spaulding, T. B. Speight, J. J. Henderson, Durham.

MISSOURI—Robert A. Miner, Walter Weaver, Alfred J. Ford, L. B. Hurt, Irving A. Williamson, Fred R. Jones, St. Louis.

PENNSYLVANIA—Lenerte Roberts, John B. Wilder, the Rev. J. S. Benn, William H. Fearonce, Lynwood C. Blount, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Col. West A. Hamilton, Jerome F. Kramer, Frank P. McGerr, Berned Cresswell, Ray Guild, William Webb, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Rufus Byars, Isaiah A. Burton, Bishop W. W. Matthews, Margaret Ford, Dr. A. Langston Taylor, John R. Pinkett, Mrs. Constance Grice, Joseph F. Albright, Mrs. Helen E. Newberry, Mrs. Iola Wynn Rowan, Mrs. Bessie Mercer Freeman and Alvin J. Talley.

Also from other sections: Lawrence H. Lightner, Denver, Col.; James A. Jackson, Wendell P. Alston, William R. Hudgins, New York; George A. Beavers Jr., Los Angeles, Calif.; J. Henry Smith, Tuskegee, Ala.; G. W. Cummings, Philadelphia; Mrs. Obelia M. Clay, Bristol, Tenn.; D. D. Garrett, Greenville, N. C.; J. H. Dickerson, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Gladys C. Vaught, Jacksonville, Fla.; H. B. Gibson, Birmingham, Ala.; Brad Griffith, New York, and William J. Curtis, New York.

32b 1951

National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Inc.

National Ass'n, Aug. 5-9

Funeral Directors To Meet in Cincy

Courier Sat. Sept -51

CINCINNATI—The fourteenth annual meeting of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Inc., will convene here Aug. 5-9, with convention headquarters at the Manse Hotel. Delegates will assemble from some thirty-eight states and will number well over five hundred.

The program provided by the local committee with Hampton Jamison, president, promises to surpass expectations of many veterans of this organization. The funeral directors will be guests of the Cincinnati morticians at the Brooklyn vs. Cincinnati Reds' baseball game Aug. 5. Later memorial services will be held at Union Baptist Church at 8 P. M.

SUNDAY SOIREE

Sunday's agenda will also include a "soiree" at the Manse Ballroom beginning at 10 P. M. Monday evening the annual banquet will be held at the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel with state and city dignitaries present at 7 P. M. The rest of the social agenda includes a cabaret party at the famous Cotton Club and a closed formal at Elmstead Country Club, with a picnic on Thursday at Pierce's farm.

The arrangements of the local committee are headed by Walter S. Houston, general chairman, ably assisted by the members of the local association.

The public is invited to visit with these morticians, many of whom are from their native states.

Insurance Men Set Pace for Economic Security for Race

By TED COLEMAN

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The National Negro Insurance Association is setting the pace in the great movement for economic security of Negro citizens by building from within. This phase in the ever-present battle for democracy will be emphasized in the organization's thirty-first annual convention, opening here June 26.

Theme of the meet is "Reorganizing for More Effective Service."

Sixty member companies, serving some five million policy holders throughout the twenty-seven states in which they operate, will participate in the interesting sessions. NNIA is also celebrating its thirtieth anniversary.



NORMAN O. HOUSTON
. . . NNIA president

HAS NATIONAL OFFICE

First step in the new program was the establishment of a national office in Chicago last year. The new set-up is handled by the firm of Marvin and Marvin, public relations consultants at 4339 Drexel Boulevard. Since the inception of the national office, the program is already showing its effect.

A national publication, The Pilot, and numerous educational and promotional pieces have appeared on the insurance horizon reminding the member companies and agencies of their potentia and duty to the public and a variety of appeal items for creating new business and holding the old.

NNIA OFFICERS

Officers of the NNIA include Norman O. Houston, Golden State Mutual Insurance Company, president; C. A. Shaw, Watchtower Insurance Company, first vice president; J. G. Ish Jr., Supreme Liberty Life, second vice president; Walter W. Butler, Union Protective Insurance Company, third vice president; Dr. Henry Toles, Golden State Mutual, fourth vice president and medical director; A. P. Bently, Fireside Mutual Insurance Company, secretary; D. D. Shackleford, Louisiana Life Insurance Company, assistant secretary; A. M. Carter, Pilgrim Health and Life, treasurer;

N. H. Bennet Jr., North Carolina Mutual, statistician; C. E. Simmons Jr., Afro-American Life Insurance Company, actuary; C. Bernard Gilpin, Richmond Beneficial Insurance, historian; Atty. W. J. Durham, Excelsior Life, general counsel; Bishop R. A. Valentine, Mutual Life, chaplain, and D. C. Chandler, Dunbar Life Insurance Company, sergeant-at-arms.

PROVING FITNESS

Led by this brilliant array of business talent and brains, NNIA is fast proving to the world that Negroes fit into the pattern of American business as qualified and competent individuals and its member companies are demanding recognition for their achievements in this field.

N. O. Houston, in a recent interview wfith a newsman said, "Business knows no color. We are insurance firms competing for business on a strictly business basis. We deserve to live and grow also and foremost we are insurance men."

TRUMAN MESSAGE

President Harry S. Truman in a recent letter to Mr. Houston, congratulating the organization on its thirtieth anniversary wrote:

"It is with real pleasure that I extend cordial greetings to the members of the National Negro Insurance Association on the occasion of your thirtieth anniversary."

The Negro insurance companies are truly "building from within." Organized to meet a special need, they have built financial security for themselves and have improved the financial security of several million policyholders. In so doing, they have served more than the Negro community; they have added strength to America.

"The success of Negro Americans in organizing to meet their own insurance requirements is a measure of their ability to overcome the obstacles so often placed in their way. It is a living proof, if more were needed, that equal opportunity knows no boundaries of race, religion or ancestry."

Not forgetting the people and organizations responsible for its rise as a potent factor in the economic structure of our nation, NNIA lauded its more than five million policyholders, financial institutions, the Negro press, the NAACP, the Urban League, the church and schools, for their support through the years. In view of the critical times, all are urged to foster a closer relationship for the future.

Working on the theory that Negro business is not the same as jim crow business, the National Negro Insurance Association comes into Memphis on its thirtieth birthday to "reorganize for more effective service."

Governor Welcomes NNIA

Insurance Men Meet in Memphis In 31st Session

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier News Editor)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—From all parts of the nation, insurance men representing sixty Negro insurance firms, members of the National Negro Insurance Association, gathered here this week in the NNIA's thirty-first annual convention and its gala celebration of its thirtieth anniversary as a successful organization.

At the helm and presiding over the sessions which opened Tuesday is Norman O. Houston of Los Angeles, president of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, and president of the NNIA. Host to this year's big affair is the Universal Life Insurance Company, Dr. J. E. Walker, president.

MOMENTOUS SESSION

No stones have been left unturned to assuer the visiting delegates and officials of what seems certain to be the most momentous convention in NNIA history. Seminars and panels aimed at improving every phases of the Negro in the insurance field are under way.

This year the NNIA will implement its big national program which last year saw the establishment of a national office in Chicago, and a streamlined approach to the problems of the Negro in his personal and family welfare, as regards both policyholders and the insurance agencies themselves.

On hand was a full staff of the officials of the NNIA, alert and briskly alive to the challenge of the business world in their field.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

B. G. Olive Jr., chairman; W. Ellis Stewart, E. M. Martin, Joseph A. Faison, H. J. Christophe, and J. Leonard Lewis.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

W. W. Butler, National Negro Insurance Week Committee; George A. Beavers, program committee; J. D. Grantham, National Collection Month Committee, and Murray J. Marvin Jr., executive drector.

HEAR GOVERNOR

A highlight of the session was the message sent to the NNIA by President Truman.

Mayor Overton welcomed the delegates at 11:30 A. M. June 27 at Clayborne Temple AME Church where the meeting was held. Gov. Gordon Browning also adressed the NNIA at Metro-

Charles Shaw New President

Insurance Men Eye New Fields

Universal Life, Union Protective Hosts to 400 Delegates, Visitors

By ROBERT M. HATCLIFFE
(Courier News Editor)

MEMPHIS—Memphians outdid themselves here last week in entertaining 232 registered delegates and at least 200 visitors to the thirty-first annual convention of the National Negro Insurance Association.

Southern hospitality oozed from every corner of the Bluff City, but it was matched by 90-degree heat waves. The blistering weather was checked temporarily on the final day of the convention by a downpour that washed out the convention picnic.

Houston, Tex., will be host to the NNIA next year, but plans are now under way to conduct the convention during the month of October in an effort to avoid the hot summer season.

Charles A. Shaw, of Watchtower Life Insurance Company, Houston, Tex., was elected president of the NNIA, succeeding Norman O. Houston of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles.

Both, Mr. Houston, in his annual message, and Mr. Shaw, in his acceptance speech, warned that Negro-owned insurance companies must reorganize and revamp their programs to meet increased competition from white-owned insurance companies. Both men also pointed out that "our companies" must be ready to cope with an integrated America.

The tall and graying Mr. Shaw, in accepting the responsibility of serving as president of the NNIA for the next twelve months, told delegates Friday afternoon:

"We are now faced with a new era of increased competition which makes broader training, greater skills and keener business acumen 'a must' in our companies' operation. More and more we are finding greater interest on the part of our white companies in the Negro insurance market.

"Surveys and questionnaires being received give evidence of the fact that our so-called monopoly on racial business will soon be a mere myth, and we too shall find that any idea of limiting the solicitation of business in our companies to racial boundaries is suicidal.

"I cannot adhere to the philosophy that it is a good business for white companies to be privileged to solicit business on a universal basis and our companies must be circumscribed by a racial boundary. If Negro risks are acceptable and profitable to white companies, by the same token white business, or business of any shade or color, should be acceptable and profitable to our companies.

"As we move forward in our fight for complete integration into the political, economic and cultural life of this nation, I for one am not willing to demand that segregation and discrimination be banished as it pertains to me and then adhere to the same vicious principle as it applies to the operation of my business.

"The signs of the time point clearly to the fact that at some time in the not too distant fuure, the real limits of one's business operation will not be perscribed by racial boundaries, but upon one's ability to render a more effective and efficient service than his competitor. It is, therefore, imperative that as we face this era of increased competition, we must reorganize our thinking and our planning for more effective service."

Outgoing president of the NNIA, handsome Norman O. Houston of Los Angeles, delivered a stirring message to the assembled delegation Wednesday morning.

He pointed out that white companies soon "will compete for our manpower" and added that "we face enlarged competition in the fields of our member companies major activities."

This, he said, is due to the fact that "tremendous forces in this country are shaping the future towards an integrated America."

He called on the NNIA to encourage "this process of integration by building a program that will aid (Negro) companies to move forward and improve their goals."

Mr. Houston pointed with pride to the NNIA's recently opened national office at 4339 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago. He also praised the work of the NNIA's executive director, Murray J. Marvin Jr.

The NNIA in its Thursday session streamlined its thirty-year-old rules and regulations, providing for more effective service by member groups to the public and their organizations.

Outgoing President Houston said: "The changes will allow for a broader program of study and research into insurance management and techniques, and in relation to public issues will serve as a stabilizing factor in the areas of operation.

"The constitutional changes," Mr. Houston stated, "would make for more progress for the organization and would give member groups a fuller value for their annual dues."

At the closing session Friday afternoon two awards were made, the Louis C. Blount Award, an agency officers' trouphy, was presented to George Cox of North Carolina Mutual, and the George Cox Award, a managers' trophy, was awarded to Joe Harris of the Washington, D. C., district of North Carolina Mutual.

Other officers elected were:

J. C. Ish Jr., Chicago, vice president; J. L. Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla., executive section vice president; E. L. Simon, Atlanta, agency section vice president; Asa Spaulding, Durham, technician section vice president; Dr. R. I. Greenidge, Detroit, medical section vice president; A. P. Bentley, Columbus, Ohio, (re-elected) secretary; Roscoe Tyler, Detroit, assistant secretary; A. M. Carter, Augusta, Ga., (re-elected) treasurer; W. R. Allen, Richmond, statistician; C. Bernard Gilpin, Richmond, (re-elected) historian; Noah H. Bennett, Durham, actuary; W. C. Buford, Louisville, general counsel; D. C. Chandler, Cleveland, Ohio, (re-elected) sergeant-at-arms, and Bishop R. A. Valentine, Chicago, chaplain.

Members of the NNIA board of directors are Norman O. Houston, Los Angeles, chairman; B. G. Olive (re-elected), Memphis; E. M. Martin (re-elected), Atlanta; Joseph A. Falson, Philadelphia, and Dr. Mary M. Bethune, Tampa, Fla.

The convention began taking on life Tuesday morning in Clayborne Temple, carrying out the theme: "Reorganization for More Effective Service."

Universal Life Insurance Company, Dr. J. E. Walker, president, and Union Protective Assurance Company, Lewis H. Twigg, president, were hosts to the convention.

Convention headquarters buzzed with action Tuesday as delegates from all sections of the country filed in to be registered.

Committee meetings were conducted in the afternoon. The public mass meeting Tuesday night at Metropolitan Baptist Church attracted a capacity audience despite 90-degree weather. Chief speakers of the night were Tennessee's Governor Gordon Browning, who was introduced by Dr. J. E. Walker; M. O. Allen, Tennessee Insurance Commissioner; L. O. Swingler, editor, the Memphis World; Aaron Day of Durham, N. C., and Dr. Mary M. Bethune

Bill Chase of a national distillery hosted delegates with a cocktail party Tuesday night at the Universal Life Insurance Company.

Memphis' Mayor Watkins Overton welcomed delegates at the Wednesday morning session. He was introduced by Lieut. George W. Lee. A garden party for lady delegates, wives of delegates and lady visitors was held Wednesday afternoon on the spacious lawn of the Dr. H. H. Johnsons. All delegates were guests of the Union Protective Assurance Company at a Dutch supper Wednesday night.

The ranch-styled home of the Tom Hayeses on South Parkway was the scene of a smoker Thursday night for men attending the convention. And, at the same time, ladies attending the convention joined Memphis ladies at an elaborate reception held in the beautiful home of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Walker.

Dr. and Mrs. Julian Kelso entertained seventy-five guests early Friday morning at Tony's Inn.

Delegates received noon-day meals in the beautiful recreation room of the Universal Life Insurance Company.

A. P. Bentley of Columbus, Ohio, secretary of the association, reported to delegates that the National Negro Insurance Association began the year with sixty insurance companies and thriteen underwriters' associations, a total of seventy-three organizations.

During the year, the Protective Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago was merged with the Jackson Mutual Company of Chicago and one underwriters' association was dropped for non-payment of annual dues.

Membership of the NNIA now includes fifty-nine companies and twelve underwriters' associations, a total of seventy-one organizations, Mr. Bentley reported.

A. M. Carter of Augusta, Ga., NNIA treasurer, made his annual report Wednesday morning, revealing that the insurance association has a total of $15,400.91 in the bank.

Income for the fiscal year amounted to $21,079.86, and disbursements, $24,682.57.

MEMO from MEMPHIS

BY HARRIETT CALKER

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Hello There: Doesn't a year pass quickly? Seems only yesterday we were thinking how long away June was — and the NATIONAL NEGRO INSURANCE ASSOCIATION meeting here. Now 'tis upon us and committees are buzzing, plans are being made, everyone's loking forward to June 26-29 — and the many events planned therefor.

LES CHERES AMIS

This delightful dance was held at Hotel Men's Improvement Club. Many a guy and his gal tripped the light fantastic. The music was good. The club was decorated in the spring-theme and at one end there was a table heavily laden with goodies for guests to partake of. Along the sides of the dance floor white table cloths gleamed and each hostess and her guests occupied a table. Members of the club include Mesdames Johnson Rideout, Isom Wilson, Hosea Lockard, Charles Hooks, John Holt, William Pipes, Andrew Blanks, Benjamin Lewis, Robert Franklin, Misses Martha Flowers, Bernice Harris, Ophelia Vaught and Dorothy Slate. There were many happy folks there, Rose and A. A. Branch, Ann Hall with William Weathers, Mabel Love, Johnetta Kelso, Vivian and Melvin Conley.

Tom and Taylor Hayes, saw the incoming new YMCA Boys work head, Mr. A. Scott, he made his arrival with Phil and Alma Booth, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Young, Mae Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Bodden, Miss Georgia R. Sylvers, Sam Qualls with Ceneta Washington, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sawyer, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Byas, Mr. and Mrs. William Bargerson and Mr. and Mrs. Carr. 'Twas a gay evening. We all enjoyed it.

NAACP DRIVE

The local branch of the NAACP opened its annual drive for membership on April 15 under the chairmanship of Mr. Josh Tools. Mr. Tools is an active person in Memphis. He is employed at Firestone Rubber company, has been there for 13 years. Since 1942 he has served as union shop stewart. In 1949 he was elected to the executive board of United Rubber Workers, CIO, International in 1941. He is a Baptist, a Mason, he is married and is the father of two children. The NAACP feels proud and fortunate in having him direct the annual membership drive. Mr. U. R. Phillips is well known to all for his many civic activities and especially for the wonderful work he has done as president of the local branch for many years. He is serving as co-chairman of the drive. The aim for this year's drive is 2,000 members within 30 days. The NAACP does a great work here. Won't you do your part to help attain this goal? Any information needed concerning the NAACP can be secured by calling the NAACP branch office, 8-7578.

The annual meeting of family service was held at Metropolitan Baptist church on Friday. It was well attended. There were members of the board present among whom was the president, Mr. Lovick P. Miles, Mr. Nelson Jackson, Urban League worker, of Atlanta was guest speaker. He was introduced by Mr. L. O. Swingler, publisher of the Memphis World. Mr. Jackson spoke on the aims, changes and future outlook for family service work. He mentioned the fact that in many southern cities there are Negroes on the Family Service board. Memphis, at present, has a set-up that includes a Negro Advisory Committee but has no board representatives There were many other interesting features on the program, musical numbers from the Orange Mound Nursery School and a solo by Miss Emma Lee Wilson whose beautiful voice is well known here. The members of the advisory committee were introduced — Mesdames J. H. Seward, T. H. Hayes Sr., Gorine Young, Cooper Taylor, A. M. Walker, Ethel Venson, and Rev. H. H. Jones, chairman, S. A. Owen, vice chairman, J. T. Chandler, vice chairman, Elmer Henderson, A. L. Johnson, Louis Johnson, L. O. Swingler, Harold I. Johns and Father St. Julian Simpkins.

After the meeting guests were invited to enjoy punch and cookies, to meet and know each other by socializing together for an hour.

VISITORS

To our city came "Chris" and Nell Rouhlac for the weekend for Albany State college. Hear Chris has accepted the job as YMCA executive here. So we'll be seeing much of them soon.

Also Dr. and Mrs. (Celeste and Hubert) Eaton from Wilmington, N. C. Aside from being a very able physician Hubert is high in tennis circles. Celeste (an ex-Talladega schoolmate) is the daughter of the late Dr. Foster Burnett of Wilmington. They were the house-guests of the Stanley Ishes while here. Spent time with the H. H. Johnsons, sight seeing, here (my house, I mean) with the A. A. Lattings, the Key Club and Del Morocco. Had much fun.

ELKS STATE MEETING

Our own John Sengstacke will be the principal speaker when the state meeting of the Elks is held here over the weekend. This will be a great affair. Aside from the public meeting Sunday at eight o'clock at Avery Chapel, there will be a state-wide oratorical contest among high school students on Monday. The winner from this contest competes for a regional berth and winner therefrom will receive a $1,000 scholarship and the opportunity of speaking at the national Elks meeting to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., in August.

Talked to Mrs. Zettie Miller, president of the number two board of Greenwood CME church, about the lovely tea she and members of her board sponsored. This affair was held at the lovely home of Mrs. Lena Exum on Sunday. Mrs. C. M. Hawkins, wife of the church pastor, had charge of the register and directed guests to the receiving line which Mesdames Lela Lanier, Carrie Walls, Anna McDavis, Idell Williams and Lucy M. Counts, stood. The table was overlaid with a gorgeous lace cloth and centered by a large, prettily arranged centerpiece of spring flowers. Entertainment was furnished by instrumental solos by Betty Jean Boswell, Zettie Craig and Mrs. Hattie Harris. There was a reading by Mrs. Hattie Bowens. Among guests giving remarks were Mrs. Addie Owen who spoke on behalf of the YWCA branch, Mrs. J. E. Walker who told of her church experiences in Mississippi, Mrs. Maude Bright and Mrs. E. Armstrong also gave timely remarks. Mrs. Wilmus White had charge of the aforementioned decorations and Mrs. Cora Lewis the refreshments enjoyed by the guests. Among others present were Mesdames C. P. Roland, Booker T. James, Jamison Garvin Faust, Carroll, Killebrew, Katie McFadden, Rev. C. M. Hawkins and the officers of the church.

AND SO 'TIL NEXT TIME
BE SEEING YOU

NNIA Officials

Norman O. Houston, president; Charles A. Shaw, first vice president; J. G. Ish Jr., second vice president; Walter W. Butler, third vice president; Dr. Henry Towles, fourth vice president; A. P. Bentley, general secretary; D. D. Shackleford, assistant secretary; Bishop R. A. Valentine, chaplain; A. M. Carter, treasurer; C. Bernard Gilpin, historian; N. H. Bennett Jr., statistician; C. E. Simmons Jr., actuary; Atty. W. J. Durham, general counsel, and D. C. Chandler, sergeant-at-arms.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

B. G. Olive Jr., chairman; W. Ellis Stewart, E. M. Martin, Joseph A. Faison, H. J. Christophe, and J. Leonard Lewis.

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

W. W. Butler, National Negro Insurance Week Committee; George A. Beavers, Program Committee; J. D. Grantham, National Collection Month Committee, and Murray J. Marvin Jr., executive director.

NNIA Members

Afro-American Life Insurance Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; American Woodmen, the Supreme Camp of Denver, Col.; Atlanta Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Beneficial Life Insurance Society of the United States, Detroit, Mich.; Benevolent Service Insurance Company, Minden, La.; Booker T. Washington Insurance Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Bradford's Funeral Service, Inc., North Birmingham, Ala.; Central Life Insurance Company of Florida, Tampa, Fla.; Domestic Life and Accident Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.; Douglas Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.; The Dunbar Life Insurance Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Lighthouse Life Insurance Company, Shreveport, La.; Lincoln Industrial Life Insurance Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Louisiana Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.;

Excelsior Life Insurance Company, Dallas, Tex.; The Federal Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.; Fireside Mutual Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio; Friendship Mutual Life Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gertrude Geddes Willis Industrial, New Orleans, La.; Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Good Citizens' Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.; The Great Lakes Mutual Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich.; Guaranty Life Insurance Company, Savannah, Ga.; Jackson Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.; Keystone Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.; Protective Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.; Provident Home Industrial Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.;

Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.; Metropolitan Funeral System Association, Detroit, Mich.; Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Company; Chicago, Ill.; Monarch Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.; National Service Industrial Life Insurance Company Inc., New Orleans, La.; North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C.; Peoples' Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.; Peoples' Life Insurance Company Inc., Mobile, Ala.; Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company, Augusta, Ga.; Protective Industrial Insurance Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.; Union Mutual Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; Union Protective Assurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.; United Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.; Unity Burial Association Inc., Mobile, Ala.; Unity Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.;

The Right Worthy Grand Council Independent Order of St. Luke, Richmond, Va.; Safety Industrial Life Insurance and Sick Benefit Association, New Orleans, La.; Security Life Insurance Company, Jackson, Miss.; Southern Aid Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.; Standard Industrial Life Insurance Company of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.; Southern Life Insurance Company, Baltimore, Md.; St. John Berchman's Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.; Superior Life Insurance Society, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.; Akron Insurance Council, Akron, Ohio; Insurance Managers' Association of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.; Chicago Negro Insurance Association, Chicago, Ill.; Columbus Managers' Council, Columbus, Ohio; The Insurance Managers Council, Cleveland, Ohio; Lexington Negro Underwriters' Association, Lexington 42, Ky.;

Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Victory Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.; Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.; Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va.; Watchtower Life Insurance Company, Houston, Tex.; Winston Mutual Life Insurance Company, 110 East Eleventh, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Wright Mutual Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich.; New Orleans Managers' Council, New Orleans, La.; Newport News Negro Underwriters' Association, Newport News, Va.; South Carolina Negro Insurance Association, Columbia, S. C.; Underwriters' Association of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.; Insurance Managers' Association of District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., and West Side Underwriters' Association, Dayton, Ohio.





NNIA and Negro Press—The National Negro Insurance Association lauds the Negro press and other institutions for their support in the growing movement. Murray Marvin, executive secretary of NNIA, shows one of the educational features to Ted Coleman, city editor of the Courier's Chicago edition, while Dolores Marvin of the NNIA staff looks on.—Robinson

Producing 'The Pilot'—"The Pilot" is the national publication of the NNIA and is rapidly growing in popularity with its voluminous material on the insurance business. Dolores Marvin, right, of the national office of NIAA and Geraldine Johnson of the staff, are planning the next exhibition.—Robinson Photo.

TEXAN NAMED TO HEAD NEGRO INSURANCE MEN

Association Selects Houston For 1952 Convention

Election of new officers and four new members to the Board of Directors yesterday closed the 31st annual four-day convention of the Negro National Insurance Association here.

Charles A. Shaw of Houston, Texas, was named president. He succeeded Norman O. Houston of Los Angeles.

Others elected were: J. G. Ish of Chicago, first vice president; J. Leonard Lewis of Jacksonville, Fla., Executive Section vice president; A. T. Spalding of Durham, N. C., Technician Section vice president; Dr. R. I. Greenidge of Detroit, Medical Section vice president and E. L. Simon of Atlanta, Agency Section vice president.

Also: A. P. Bentley of Columbus, Ohio, secretary; A. Roscoe Tyler of Detroit, assistant secretary; A. M. Carter of Augusta, Ga., treasurer; W. C. Buford of Louisville, Ky., general counsel; N. H. Bennett of Durham, N. C., actuary, and W. P. Allen of Richmond, statistician.

Named to the Board of Directors were B. G. Olive of Memphis, of the Universal Life Insurance Co.; Mrs. Mary McCloud Bethune, of Tampa, Fla., Joseph A. Faison of Philadelphia, Pa., and E. M. Martin of Atlanta.

The 1952 convention of the NNIA will be held Oct. 21-24 at Houston, Texas. Some 500 delegates representing 60 life insurance companies from a 27-states area attended the sessions.

500 From 27 States Atte.. NNIA Meeting in Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn.- (ANP) — The National Negro Insurance Association was reorganized over the week end as 500 delegates from 27 States and 60 insurance firms met here 31st annual convention.

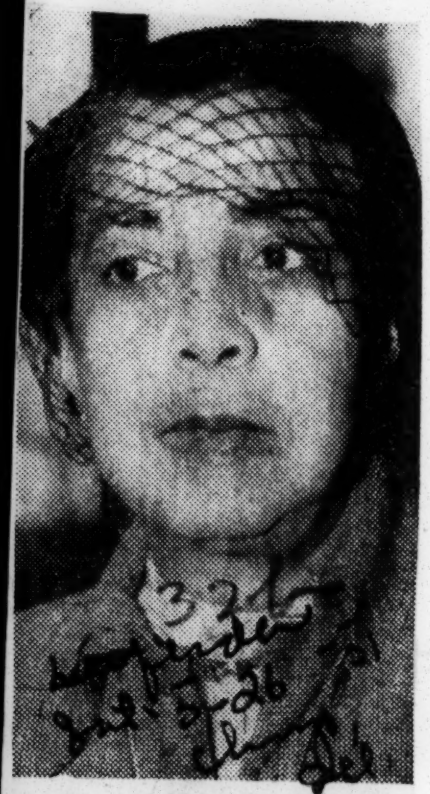
Charles A. Shaw of Houston, Texas, was elected president during the four-day session. He succeeds Norman O. Houston of Los Angeles. J. G. Ish of Chicago was elected first vice-president. In 1952, the NNIA will meet October 21-24 in Houston, Tex.

Changes in the by-laws and constitution of the association created a more modern setup and a more practical basis for improved operation in the insurance field. Most important change saw the NNIA vice-presidents elected in charge of each. These sections and their new heads are:

Executive section, J. Leonard Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla.; technician section; A.T. Spalding, Durham, N.C. medical section, Dr. R. I Greenidge, Detroit, and agency section, E.L. Simon, Atlanta. Each section will specialize in its particular problems.

Others elected to office include: A. P. Bentley, Columbua, O. secretary; A. Roscoe Tyler, Detroit, assistant; A.M. Carter, Augusta, Ga., treasurer; W.C. Buford, Louisville, Ky., general counsel; N. H. Bennett, Durham, N.C., actuary; W. R. Allen, Richmond, Va., statistician; B. G. Olive, Memphis, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Joseph A. Faison, Philadelphia, and E. M. Martin, Atlanta, directors.

National Nursing Organizations



HELPS GUIDE NURSES—Mrs. Edna B. Malone, R.N., who was elected first vice president of the Nurses Joint Board steering committee at a recent meeting of the five national nursing organizations in New York recently. She is the first Negro to be elected to that committee.—Defender Photo by de Mille.

Pharmacists Hold Session

175 in Attendance; Exhibit Featured

NEW YORK — Approximately 175 pharmacists from 30 states are here this week attending the fifth annual convention of the National Pharmaceutical Association which features exhibits of pharmaceutical supplies. Sessions are being held in Public School No. 68, 127 W. 127th St.

In addition to the exhibits by such leading manufacturers as Lederle, Pfizer, White Laboratories, Sharpe and Dohne, Snow White, Wyeth and others, the American Society and American Tuberculosis Association have exhibits.

Simultaneously with the pharmacists' session, the Women's Auxiliary of the Association is staging its meeting. The Association's annual dinner is being held Thursday at the hotel Astor. The guest speaker is Julius Thomas, director of Industrial Relations for the National Urban League.

Public Sessions

Samuel H. Thompkins, secretary of the North Harlem Pharmeutical Association was in charge of arrangements for the dinner. On Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, the sessions were open to the public.

Speakers scheduled at these meetings were:

Nicholas S. Gesoalde, secretary, N.Y. State Pharmacutical Association; Dr. Robert L. Swain, editor of the Drug Topics; W. Paul Briggs, executive director of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education; Leon J. Davis, of Retail Drugstore Employers Union, Local 1199;

Thomas G. Bradley of Charles Pfizer Co.; Gerald A. Spencer and Arthur F. Peterson in charge of sales, Pharmaceutical Division, Geigy Company.



NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION officers for 1952 are, left to right, seated: Bertha Woods Roberson, secretary, and Howard O. Reckling, president. Standing, left to right: Chauncey I. Cooper, executive secretary; Chauncey D. Jones, vice president,. and W. S. Woodard, treasurer.

3 Chicagoans Elected To Pharmacy Posts

Three Chicago pharmacists were elected to national offices at the recent convention of the National Pharmaceutical association in New York City.

Those chosen were: Chauncey D. Jones, for national vice president, Bertha Woods Roberson, for national secretary and Robert E. Giles for Parliamentarian. They will serve through 1952.

The presidency of the association went to Howard O. Reckling of New York City ,and W. S. Woodard of Newport News, Va., was re-elected as treasurer.

Giles, who was recently appointed to the Board of Pharmacy Examiners of Illinois, was awarded the Chauncey I. Cooper award by association members. The award is voted to each year's most outstanding member.

Also attending in the Chicago delegation were pharmacists, J. E. Roberts, Calvin L. Smith, who is president of the Chicago Pharmacists Association and Olive H. Crosthwait. Auxiliary members attending included Lillian Jones, president of the Chicago auxiliary, Irene Giles, Minette Roberts, Alvia Stephens, and Irene King.

Banquet Closes Confab

The convention ended with a banquet at the Hotel Astor. Julius A. Thomas, Director of Industrial Relations for the National Urban League was principal speaker on the topic "The Outlook for Technically Trained Negroes in Industry and Business."

Chauncey I. Cooper, Executive Secretary of the Association and Dean of Pharmacy at Howard University, made the keynote address to the assembly.

Protest Profession Bias

In one of its final meetings the group drafted and transmitted vigorous protests concerning discriminatory practices against Negro pharmacists by a large manufacturer of cosmetics and sundries selling primarily to the Negro market.

The Chicago association will be hosts to the national group in August, 1952.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASS'N. CONCLUDES SUCCESSFUL MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK — The National Pharmaceutical Association concluded its fifth annual meeting in New York City on August 9 after three days of a diversified program. One ninety delegates present represented seventeen states and the District of Columbia.

In his president's address, Ulric Pryce, of Lake Charles, Louisiana urged the members to give active support to all programs relating to Fair Trade legislation and civic affairs.

The Association expressed disapproval of all forms of discriminatory practices in the area of employment and the awarding of contracts to certain store owners. These two problems were recommended for further study.

The subject of "Fair Trade" was discussed by Nicholas S. Gesoalde, Secretary of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Gesoalde was hopeful of a satisfactory solution of the problem. W. Paul Briggs discussed prescription pricing and his explanation of "The Systematic Prescription Pricing Digest" was informative and provocative.

Dr. Robert L. Swain discussed "The Outlook for the Profession of Pharmacy." In his usual manner of sincerity and warmth Dr. Swain emphasized the necessity of character among pharmacists and a consciousness of pharmacy's role among the allied health professions.

Leon J. Davis of the Retail Drugstore employees Union, in discussing "Wage and Hour Legislation," called attention to the necessity of adequate social and economic legislation as instruments for the improvement and benefit of both employee and employer.

"Professional Service" as it relates to promotion of the prescription department was discussed by Arthur F. Peterson of Geigy Pharmaceuticals.

Gerald A. Spencer, M. D., gave a very informative lecture on the indescriminate use of dermatological preparations.

The highlight of the Convention was the Annual Banquet at the Hotel Astor, the principle addresses being given by Julius A. Thomas, Director, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League and Leslie C. Jayne, Secretary, New York State Board of Pharmacy.

The following officers were elected and installed at the final business session:

Howard O. Reckling, President, New York City.

John H. McFall, Honorary President, Charleston, S. C.

Chauncey D. Jones, Vice President, Chicago, Ill.

Bertha W. Roberson, Recording Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

William S. Woodard, Treasurer, Newport News, Va.

Chauncey I. Cooper, Executive Secretary, Washington, D. C.

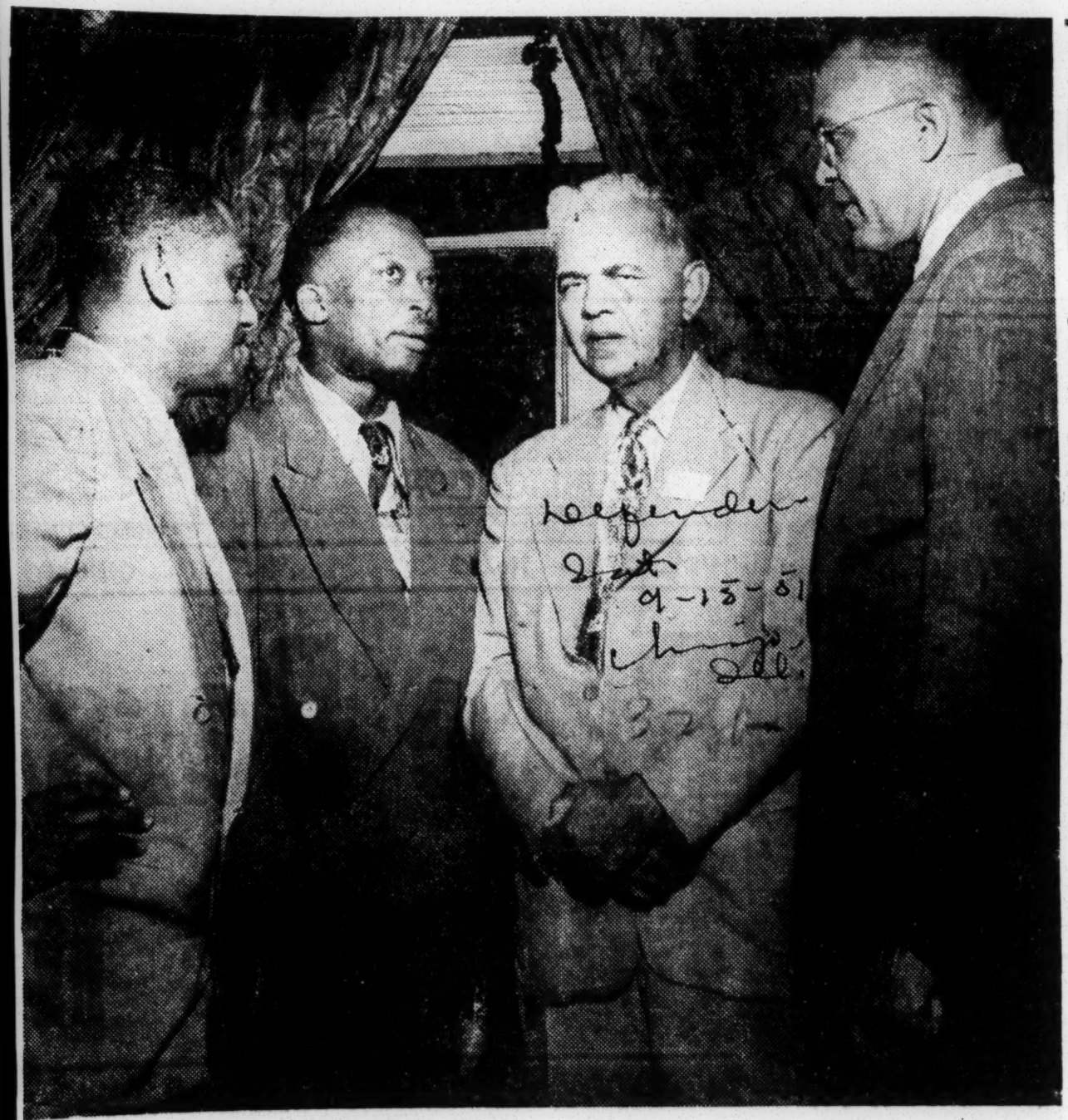
Raymond Bounds, Director Zone I, Philadelphia, Pa.

Howard Burley, Director Zone II, Nashville, Tenn.

Beulah L. Stith, Director Zone III, Detroit, Mich.

Lorenzo E. Kelly, Director Zone IV, Houston, Texas.

Edward Gilbert, Director of Publicity, St. Louis, Mo.



NATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION holds 23rd annual meeting, bringing together architectural, chemical and other technical engineers from many parts of the nation. Held at the Hotel Theresa in New York City, meeting was addressed by Louis Decatrel, consul general of Haiti. Association was organized to bring into one group the best talents among Negro registered surveyors, professional engineers and registered architects. Left to right, William G. Holly, New York, convention chairman; Henri Rosemond, chairman, Haitian Exhibition Commission; Calvin L. McKissack, Nashville, Tenn., president of the NTA, and Arthur C. Ford, New York chapter president.

Technicians Hear Vow At N. Y. Confab

NEW YORK—The hiring policy of the Atomic Energy commission has been "corrected" and "we can prove it if we get some qualified Negro applicants."

This was the statement of Fletcher Waller, director of personnel for the AEC, as he addressed the National Technical association here last week.

Referring to charges that the commission has been discriminating against Negroes in its hiring office, Waller said, "We're not as bad as some people say, but we are probably not as good as we think we are."

He said the commission has been "slugged pretty hard" because there are so few Negroes employed at atomic energy plants, but insisted:

"We want qualified Negro applicants—and that's a positive 'want' and we intend to see to it that information about specific job openings is publicized as frequently as possible."

Nashville architect Calvin J. McKissack was reelected president of the association, which has 1,000 engineers, architects, scientists and technicians as members.

Also renamed to office were James C. Evans, secretary; Addison E. Richmond, treasurer; Harold A. Haynes, librarian. Henry A. Livas was elected editor of the Journal to succeed Charles S. Duke, who is now working on a Virgin Islands project.

Hotel Theresa. The local NTA chapter was host.

William G. Holly was chairman of the convention committee. The program got under way with the initial business session Friday morning and a conducted tour of New York that afternoon. In the evening, a smoker was held, featuring informal speeches.

On Saturday, following a morning business session and the technical session in the afternoon, the annual banquet was held at the International Hotel. Louis Decatrel, Consul General of Haiti, was guest speaker.

Didn't Forget Ladies

Also the women guests were carried on a sightseeing tour, to a show at Radio City Music Hall, and made a visit to the Empire State building Tower. Miss Hildredth Gordon, a member of the association, was hostess to the ladies.

Founded in 1926 for the purpose of bringing together the best trained scientific minds in the country and working for their integration into the industrial life of the nation, the National Technical Association's roster includes some of the most famous names in the world of science.

Scientists Attend Annual Gathering

NEW YORK (GLOBAL) — Scientists and technical men from every part of the country met here Aug. 30—Sept. 2, for the National Technical Association's annual Convention, with headquarters in the

Technical Association Convention In New York

Informer Sat 9-8-51
Houston Texas

NEW YORK (GLOBAL) --Scientists and technical men from every part of the country will converge on New York City August 30 through September 2, when the National Technical Association holds its annual Convention here. Convention headquarters will be in the Hotel Theresa, with the local chapter of NTA as host.

According to William G. Holly, Chairman of the Convention Committee, the program will get well under way with the initial business session Friday morning, and a conducted tour of New York set for the afternoon. In the evening there will be a smoker, at which time there will be a number of informal guest speakers.

On Saturday, following a business session in the morning and the technical session in the afternoon, the annual Banquet will be held at the International Hotel. Hon. Louis Decatrel, Consul General of Haiti will be the guest speaker.

The final business session and election of officers will be held on Sunday morning.

The men of science have included in their program special activities for the ladies. The woment guests will enjoy a sightseeing tour, a show at Radio City Music Hall, and a visit to the Empire State Building Tower. Miss Hildredth Griffin, a member of the Association, will be hostess to the ladies.

Founded in 1925 for the purpose of bringing together the best trained scientific minds among Negroes in the country, and working for their integration into the vast industrial life of the country, the National Technical Association's roster includes some of the most famous names in the world of science.

Officers of the New York Chapter are, Arthur C. Ford, Chairman; F. Leslie Thompson, Vice Chairman; Paul H. Jones, Secre-Treasurer.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, Pioneer Social Work Leader, Honored In New York City

Journal and Guide Date 6-2-51 Norfolk, Va.



Twelve pounds of tributes is accepted by Eugene Kinckle Jones, consultant to the board of the National Urban League, from Mrs. Philitus W. Joyce, assistant to the executive director, NUL. Mrs. Joyce presented the retired former secretary of the League with two such albums containing 500 congratulatory letters from his friends and associates.

Standing by to congratulate the elder statesman in the social service field are (left to right) Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., former NUL director of research; Mrs. John Paul Jones, former Brooklyn Urban League board member; Mr. Jones, Abraham Lefkowitz, principal of Samuel J. Tilden High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., and member of the original board of the league; Mrs. Joyce, Lester B. Granger, NUL executive director; John Dancy, executive secretary, Detroit Urban League, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, NUL board member.

Staff members of the 58 local Urban Leagues presented Mr. Jones with a gold watch. Mrs. Jones received an orchid corsage, and a portrait of E. K. Jones was accepted to adorn the League's national headquarters in New York. More than 400 persons packed the Perroquet Suite of New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to pay their respects to Mr. Jones on Monday, May 21.

Open Letter Forwarded Truman

Lester Granger Protests Bias In Hiring Practices

NEW YORK — The National Urban League last week urged President Truman to take appropriate steps to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination now being practiced at atomic energy projects.

Lester B. Granger, the league's executive director, sent the request in the form of an open letter to the President. In a formal statement accompanying the request, Granger said: "We have exhausted the last possibility of improvement to be expected from negotiations with responsible officials."

Pointing out that discriminatory practices on atomic energy projects "are in violation of the President's directive on the subject and show a callous disregard for the citizen morale of our nation," the league's executive charged both the Atomic Energy Commission and the contractors responsible for erecting and operating atomic energy projects with evading the problem.

* * *

THREE OF THE nation's largest corporations, General Electric, du Pont, and Union Carbide and Carbon, have contracts to operate the four main projects: Oak Ridge, Tennessee; the Pasco-Kennewick-Richland, Washington; the Paducah, Kentucky; and the Savannah River projects.

The Urban League statement revealed numerous instances of employment discrimination in all phases of atomic energy operations. Beginning with the Atomic Energy Commission, the league charged that the commission had discriminated against Negro jobseekers by not employing them except for casual and minor clerical occupations.

The commission was further charged with failing to take steps to see that the contractors complied with non-discrimination clauses in all defense contracts.

* * *

THE CONTRACTING corporations were likewise charged with permitting and condoning various forms of racial discrimination on each of the projects. The vast majority of Negro workers presently employed at the Oak Ridge and Pasco plants are unskilled and service workers, the report showed. There are no technical personnel and only a handful of clerical workers. Employment patterns at the plants now under construction, Savannah River and Paducah, are substantially the same despite efforts to change them.

During the past year, Granger reported, the Urban League has completed a thorough study of conditions at the Pasco plant in Washington. Field visits at the Oak Ridge and Paducah operations were made to investigate conditions at those projects.

A staff member had been assigned to the Savannah River project for most of the past two months. The league's observations have been discussed with officials of the Atomic Energy Commission and top management in all of the contracting companies. While some improvement had been noted, there was little evidence that either the Atomic Energy Commission or the prime contractors intended to take positive steps to assure fair treatment for all persons seeking employment on these projects.

NEGROES ARE URGED TO ADVERTISE MERITS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4—The National Urban League was urged today to sponsor a series of newspaper advertisements presenting "facts and figures about the significance of Negro accomplishments to the American way of life." The plea was by P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Pittsburgh Courier.

In discussing ways of carrying the message of racial tolerance and Negro acceptance to the public, Mr. Prattis told the national conference of the league that it would be worth while to raise special funds to place such advertisements in daily papers.

Such appeals, he declared, would help influence "the dominant majority of Americans who are white and hold the keys to all closed doors through which the Negro desires to pass."

A message from President Truman congratulating the conference on the theme of the sessions, "Matching Manpower to National Needs."

He said that great advances toward racial equality had been made in recent years under the leadership of the Federal Government. He added:

"We will continue to take further steps because it is right, because it make us stronger, and because the great documents which are our national charter impel us to a continuous expansion of the boundaries of freedom."

RACIAL PROGRESS PLEDGED

Arkansas Governor Says South Will Achieve Equality

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 6—Gov. Sid McMath of Arkansas told the National Urban League conference here tonight that "in the South we shall continue our efforts toward racial understanding and cooperation until the goal of the Urban League—equal opportunity for all—is a reality."

"When we have reached that goal," he added, "it will be protected forever because it will have been achieved with the full understanding and the unreserved cooperation of free men and women."

Governor McMath outlined progress made in Arkansas in giving Negroes greater equality in economic, social and political fields. He said the example of Arkansas as "typical of the changing and predominant Southern view toward interracial relations."

Lester Granger Congratulated As New President Of Social Work Conference

Journal and Guide
Dat-6-2-51
Norfolk Va.



Post-election congratulations for Lester B. Granger, left, executive director, National Urban League, and newly-elected president of the National Conference of Social Work, come from (l to r) Ewan Clague, 1950-51 president, NCSW, and director, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor; Frances Taussig, retired director, Jewish Family Service, Inc., outgoing first vice-president, NCSW, and Joe R. Hoffer, executive secretary, National Conference of Social Work.

Mr. Granger took office in the American social work profession's number one spot at the 1951 National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City, N. J., May 18. His election marks the first time in the NCSW's 78-year history that a Negro has held the top post. His team of office is 1951-52.

Urban League Announces New Series Of Career Conferences

Wired Wire 8-24-51 Augusta, Ga.

NEW YORK — Detailed plans for the first three of a new series of Career Conferences to be held on the campus of Negro colleges have just been made public by Lester B Granger, executive director of the National Urban League. Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Florida, will act as host to the first conference, October 17, 18 and 19, when consultants from commerce, industry, labor, agriculture, medicine, and other professions of the southeastern region of the United States will be guests of the college and the National Urban League. The consultants will meet with the Bethune-Cookman students and with representative students from Florida secondary schools to discuss job oportunities. The League is the nation's oldest and largest interracial service agency working for equal economic opportunity.

The conference program, a tripartite effort, has been developed by the college staff, the Florida State Department of Public Instruction, and the Vocational Guidance staff of the League. The theme will be "Developing Skills For Careers." Students will meet in sixteen interest groups with their department heads and the visiting consultants.

"Both the Negro colleges and the National Urban League hope that two important purposes will be served by these conferences," Ann Tanneyhill, the League's director of Vocational Guidance commented. "The students will receive first hand, authentic information about job opportunities in a variety of fields and the qualifications they must have to obtain these jobs. Industry will have its eyes opened to the vast reservoir of skills of young Negroes."

The second conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute in November, and the third at Virginia State College in December. The entire series of conferences to be held during the school year 1951-52 has been made possible by a grant from the Dorothy H and Lewis Rosenstiel Foundation.

The first career conference was instituted jointly by the National Urban League and Howard University on the University's campus in February, 1950, when personnel specialists from thirteen large potential employers, Radio Corporation of America, R H Macy and Company, Dayton Malleable Iron Company, Western Electric, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, and others, spent two days on the campus advising and interviewing students. As a result several Howard graduates obtained employment with these companies. The next conference was held at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College in the spring of 1951, and the list of visiting consultants expanded to ninety-nine.

Urban League Awards Revealed

NEW YORK — Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Chairman of the Fellowship Committee of the National Urban League, has announced the League's four fellowship awards for the school year 1951-52.

Awards went to Doris P. Carnegie, of East Orange, N. J., attending the University of Pittsburgh on a joint University of Pittsburgh-Urban-League of Pittsburgh grant; Nellie W. Hamm, of Cleveland, attending Western Reserve University and Madia Springer of Brooklyn, N. Y., attending Ruskin College, Oxford, England, both on grants from Adam Hat Company; and to Vivian G. Powell of Queens, New York, attending the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University, on funds from the Ella Sachs Plotz legacy. Dr. Alexander also stated that the League would continue for another year an Adam Hat Company grant to George Davis of Morristown, N. J., both of whom are studying at the New York School of Social Work.

The League, whose Fellowship program has been in operation for more than forty years, is the oldest and only interracial service agency working for equal economic opportunity. Many men and women now prominent in the field of social welfare and education, and many League officers and staff workers, received part or all of their professional training under the Fellowship program.



VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, Petersburg, Va., holds Career conference co-sponsored by the National Urban League and one of series of similar meetings being held at various Negro schools. At the press conference director of promotions and publicity, National Urban League; President R. P. Daniel, Virginia State college; Frank M. Totton, vice president, Chase National Bank, New York City, who was principal speaker; Lester B. Granger, executive director, NUL; George Olden, graphic arts director, CBS-Television network; Alfred E. Martin, chief, photonics section, physics laboratory, Sylvania Electric; Campbell Gonzales, electrical engineer, RCA Victor division, RCA; Lt. Dennis D. Nelson, public relations staff, Secretary of the Navy.

Chase Bank Official Cites Gain In New Fields At Virginia Career Meet

paper dat. 12-22-51 Chicago Ill.

PETERSBURG, Va. — "American business and industry are employing an increasing number of Negroes in many positions that were formerly closed to them," Frank M. Totton, vice president of the Chase National Bank of New York, told 1,400 persons at the three day Career Conference at Virginia State college here last week. He was one of 82 consultants, experts in many fields brought here for the conference.

Totton urged the students to prepare themselves to meet successfully the competition in job finding. "American leaders in every phase of community and economic life," he said, "are learning to be teammates, they are learning to work together, they are learning to adjust themselves to the great and urgent problems of today's highly competitive society."

Purpose of the conference was to acquaint students about job opportunities in industry, government and the professions and to point up the reservoir of potential skills that are available in the colleges.

P 4.

The Career Conference was co-sponsored by the college and the National Urban League.

Dr. R. P. Daniel, president of the college, said, "It is important for the school, as the only state-supported institution of its kind in Virginia, to meet its responsibilities to a society which faces widening horizons of participation by all citizens."

Dr. Daniel who is also a member of the President's Point Four Committee, discussed the opportunities in the United States Foreign Service for persons who have technical training to work in under-developed areas of the world.

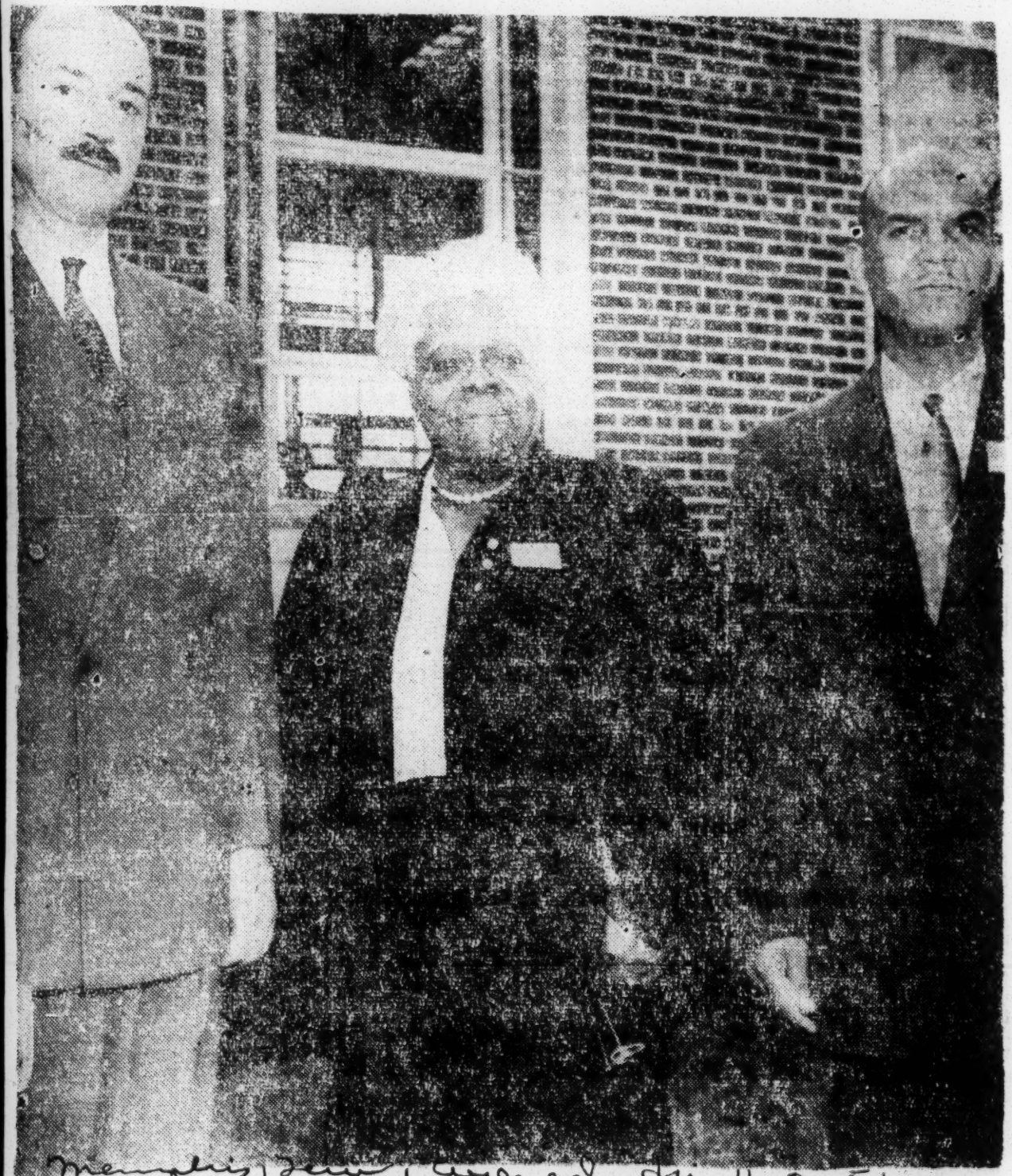
Lester B. Granger, the League's executive director, referred to the "different approaches" to careers for Negro youth from the approaches of 20 years ago. "There is always a place today for the qualified persons," Granger said.

Dean Louis K. Downing, of the School of Engineering of Howard university, Washington, D. C., congratulated the League for its work in opening doors in industry to qualified Howard engineering graduates.

Walter N. Ridley was chairman of the Conference Planning Committee, assisted by Miss Ann Tanneyhill, the League's Vocational Guidance director.

John H. Sengstacke, Editor-Publisher of the Chicago Defender and member of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, was a discussion leader at the Military Services Session. Participating in the panel talks were Lt. Dennis Nelson, USN, and Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, assistant to the Selective Service Administrator.

Among those in attendance at the conference were Chauncey Cooper, Dean of the College of Pharmacy at Howard university, Charles W. Curtis, State Dept., Guichard Parris, Director of Publicity, National Urban League, Noah C. Walter, New York, Dr. Tollie L. Caution, secretary, National Council, Protestant Episcopal Churches, Lillian Hatcher, International Representative, CIO, and Mrs. Mollie Lee Huston, North Carolina.



Memphis, Tenn. Courier dtd. 11-2-51

'BIG THREE' IN FLORIDA—Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Mr. Richard V. Moore, president, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., were keynote speakers at the career conference co-sponsored by the National Urban League, the Florida State Dept. of Public Instruction and the B-C College on its campus recently. The project was characterized by D. E. Williams, state supervisor of education in Florida as "the greatest vocational guidance project ever brought to the youth of the State of Florida."

U. L.-Tuskegee Career Conference

RCA-Victor Expert To Address Confab

TUSKEGEE—Joseph W. Bird, RCA-Victor's manager of college relations and special recruiting, will be the principal speaker at the Tuskegee Institute Career Conference jointly sponsored by the institute and the National Urban League.

The conference, to be held Nov. 14, 15 and 16, will bring together leaders from industry, labor and government for consultation with the faculty and students. The first day will be devoted to a special orientation session for guests and faculty. After a press conference on Thursday, Mr. Bird will address the opening session.

Courier Date 11-10-51

SPECIAL GROUPS

Special student interest groups in mechanical industries, home economics, agriculture and science will be held Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, so that the visiting consultants can advise the young people about job opportunities in these fields and the qualifications necessary for those opportunities.

Publication Date

"The Career Conference demonstrates the great potentialities for cooperative activity on the part of an educational institution and an agency that is able to serve as a liaison with business, industry and government in expanding employment opportunities for trained young people," said Ann Tanneyhill, the league's director of Vocational Guidance.

The Tuskegee conference is one in a series being scheduled for college campuses during the present school year. The next conference will be at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., Dec. 11-13.



JOSEPH W. BIRD

. . . to speak at Tuskegee

Philip Morris gives Urban League $1,000

NEW YORK—Johnny Philip Morris, the nation's most famous trademark, last week presented a $1,000 check in behalf of the cigarette company to the National Urban League to aid the group's work in opening new areas of employment for Negroes. Philip Morris was the first cigarette company to give Negro salesmen and employ Negro executives, according to the League.



LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Mahlon T. Puryear, former director of Mechanical Arts, Arkansan AM&N College, Pine Bluff, has joined the Southern Field Staff of the National Urban League. Mr. Puryear will serve as vocational guidance secretary.

Albert BARNETT

58 Urban Leagues Say: "Qualify For The Job You Are Seeking

IN KEEPING WITH a precedent set 19 years ago the National Urban League and 58 local branches throughout the nation are conducting vocational opportunity campaigns, purpose of which is to set the wavering feet of our youth on solid ground and steer them clear of some of the pitfalls besetting their path on the road to economic independence.

The various leagues, by lectures, demonstrations, field work and personal interviews, seek to drive home to both teen-agers and adults the fact that the path to success is not strewn with roses, that here is no substitute for efficiency and that the great Edison was right when he stated "Success is 95 percent perspiratiion, 5 percent inspiration."

In their vocational opportunity campaign, Urban League officials advise job aspirants to stop putting the cart before the horse and seeking jobs they cannot fill. They should study and work hard to equip themselves for the particular job they're interested in, rather than seek a job they cannot hold, then, when discharged, exclaim: "I was fired because of my color." Do you know why they were fired? Because they had fallen into one of the following categories listed by the Chicago Urban League as the FOURTEEN 'Causes of Failure in Industry.'

Read them carefully. If you have recently been 'separated' from your job, analyze yourself honestly and sincerely, then admit you were fired for one of these 14 reasons. Here they are printed in bold-face type, so that all may see and read:

1.—Tardiness to Work
2.—Absenteeism
3.—Laziness
4.—Unreliability
5.—Personal Appearance
6.—Attitude Towards Job
7.—Unadjusted Socially
8.—Lack of Skill
9.—Non-Payment of Debts
10.—Domestic Difficulties
11.—Fighting on Job
12.—Job Loyalty
13.—Intemperance
14.—Racial Sensitivity

One of the job experts doing a commendable job cooperating with the Chicago Urban League's vocational opportunity campaign, is erudite, efficient Mahala Evans, employer-relations representative of the Chicago Department of Welfare and a member of the Personnel Association, Wabash YMCA.

In a release, entitled "Choosing the Right Job," and touching upon the subject matter of this Column, Miss Evans states, in part:

"There are nine main fields of occupation: Agriculture; Clerical, Commercial, Mining, Personal and Domestic Service, Professional, Public Service, Skilled Mechanical Occupations and Transportation. Select the one that interests you most and check these seven vital factors:

"1—What are the mental requirements? 2—What are the physical requirements? 3—How much training is required? 4—Does the job require special aptitudes? 5—How much money would you earn? 6—Under what conditions would you work? 7—What opportunities does it offer?"

Space limitations do not permit a detailed explanation of each factor. Two, however, can be touched upon briefly. On Training: "In the professions the bigger the potential salary, the longer the training period. Four years of college, plus graduate work is required for Law, Medicine and college teaching. While a college degree may not be essential in office work or in the business field, it would certainly help."

"Does the job require special aptitudes? Here's a hint: "It is important to know whether you have what the job demands. For instance, an Engineer must have a special aptitude for mathematics. Spelling is essential for a stenographer or a typist. The knack of getting along with people is a MUST for a salesman. The ability to express, analyze and promote is necessary for success in the advertising field, and the gift to speak well and to organize is essential for a politician."

What does all this add up to? Simply this—Preparedness.

Opportunity Meet Backed by College, Nat'l Urban League

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Leaders from all phases of national life converged on Nashville March 21 to 23, for the Career Conference sponsored by the National Urban League and Tennessee A. and I. State College on the State College campus.

Guided by the theme, "Matching Skills to Manpower Needs," the purpose of the conference was to present an opportunity to the students to learn about personal and professional requirements for careers and occupational opportunities in commerce and industry, trade unions, military service, Government and the professions, with special emphasis on meeting the manpower needs of the present national emergency.

GOVERNOR PRESENT

The opening session of the Career Conference was presided over by president W. S. Davis of Tennessee State. Greetings were extended by Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee and Robert Tucker, president of the State College Student Council. Thomas R. Jones, president of the American Type Founders, the featured speaker, was introduced by Julius A. Thomas, director of Industrial Relations, National Urban League.

This marks the second time that such an all-inclusive conference on this nature has been sponsored, a similar conference being held at Howard University last year.

EXPERT CONSULTANTS

Some of the consultants and their fields included agriculture. T. M. Campbell, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Sherman Briscoe information specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Business: Edward F. Boyd, assistant sales manager, Pepsi-Cola Company, New York City; Alice L. Barnes, employment manager for Women, Time, Inc.; Miss Phyllis Moehrle, industrial relations division, National Association of Manufacturers of New York.

Education: A. D. Albright, Peabody College for Teachers; Engineering and Industrial Occupations: James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of Defense and B. S. Sanderson Jr., personnel manager, General Cable Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

Racial Tensions Lessened

Danger Of Disunity Recognized On An Unprecedented Scale

NEW YORK—In the field of race relations in the United States, 1950 was a "good year" is the conclusion of the National Urban League.

In its annual report made public last week, the league said the year could be considered a good one, insofar as there appeared to be a growing understanding by the public that there exists in racial disunity a danger to this nation, and that if the United States is to maintain its strong position in a troubled world the problem must be solved quickly.

"Native and foreign propagandists will continue to use evidences of racial discrimination as arguments against the honesty of America's democratic professions," the report said.

"IT IS THIS clear and present danger which has during recent years provided impetus to the efforts of American leaders who have grappled with the tough problems of race relations. It is the faint glimmering of understanding by the general public that such a danger does exist which is responsible for the discernible progress which has been made during the past calendar year.

"The more strongly the American public appreciates the danger of racial disunity during the period of crisis, the more citizens of both races will turn to each other for mutual support and cooperation.

"They will realize that at best, there is precious little time for solution of the problem that must be solved if America is to stand strong in a world of danger and unrest. To the extent that such realization has been brought home to the people of this country, 1950 was a good year."

* * *

IN A PREFACE to the actual report, the authors reviewed the Negro's citizenship rights as it was affected during 1950 through court decisions, federal and state legislation.

Figures in the report show that during 1950 the league interviewed 57,715 persons for employment; placed 12,820 Negroes in jobs, helped 685,000 persons in housing, health and family problems; completed nine studies of social and economic conditions, and spent nearly $172,000.

Urban League Reports On 22-City Survey

NEW YORK — The national emergency has made an already critical housing problem a "crucial" one in many of our major cities, according to a survey released last week by the National Urban league.

The league, the oldest and largest interracial service agency working for equal economic opportunity, studied the "Impact of the National Emergency on 22 American Cities" during the first quarter of 1951.

That the nation's housing situation has deteriorated as a resutl of industrial expansion, allocation of materials to defense efforts, and migration of workers was reported by the cities canvassed. St. Louis, typical of many industrial centers, noted an "increase in overcrowding in Negro community in housing and public schools as a result of increased number of Negro migrants from the deep South."

Denver reported an "emergency situation (in housing) created by decentralization of government agencies," and in Lincoln, Neb., "re-activation of Lincoln air base is about to evict more than 1,000 families living in the area." These patterns held true for other cities reporting.

In other elements of city-living, the emergency has made itself felt. The Seattle Urban league noted that the impact of the Korean war was "greater in this area than perhaps any area in America." In this city, the emergency has created unforeseen problems: "Since September 1950, the number . . . of Negro servicemen tripled. Tensions have increased; recreational facilities overloaded; one major riot during 1950 between Negro soldiers and Negro civilians."

Industrial expansion has completely changed some patterns of employment of Negroes from what they were one year ago. Many employers today are clamoring for qualified Negro workers. A year ago it was often difficult to induce some plants to accept qualified Negro workers.

Indications of the change are in the reports: Fort Wayne, Indiana—we are "taxed to limit in finding workers to meet demand of industries and businesses in city. Shortage in the labor supply is evident." Louisville — "defense contracts have caused a scramble for qualified workers and the league is unable to cope with the volume of placement and employment calls received."

New Orleans—"$30 million worth of new plants moving to area. Need for (our) industrial services already exceeds resources."

Demand For Workers

The heavy demand for skilled workers in expanding and in new plants has created many community problems characteristic of World War II industrial expansion. The Urban league survey in Omaha reports "delinquency is alarming as a result of dearth of child care facilities for working Negro mothers."

Kansas City cites overcrowded schools, "and with more Negro families coming to the city, enrollments in heavily-populated Negro districts are mounting." In Cleveland, "large new industries . . . moving in; (we are) trying to work out the many details of migration, housing in the vicinity of the plants, and the handling of other social problems."

The effect of overcrowding in an industrial city's health facilities of workers moving to it is reflected in these reports: Akron—"hospitals overcrowded, turning away patients, delaying entry of others." Dayton—"hit pretty hard by the loss of several of our young and most active physicians; agency's health and welfare committee forced to step up service and health education programs." Kansas City—"problems in our Negro municipal hospital because of lack and unavailability of internes."

Goal Set at $600,000

Urban League Has $300,000 in Drive

NEW YORK—The Urban League's 1951 fund drive was reported at $300,000 out of its total goal of $600,000. However, the spring fund campaign goal had been set at $300,000 by June 1.

Campaign leaders honored at a luncheon at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, were Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director, Phelps-Stokes Fund; Glover Beardsley, president, Harlem Savings Bank; Dr. Charles H. Ford, president, United Mutual Life Insurance Company; Robert W. Dowling, president, City Investing Company; Edward F. Boyd, assistant sales manager, Pepsi-Cola Company; Harry C. Oppenheimer, president, Brand and Oppenheimer, and the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor, Church of the Master. Speakers at the luncheon were Representatives Adam C. Powell Jr., and Jacob K. Javits, and National Urban League president, Lloyd K. Garrison.

Major gifts announced by the campaign chairman included $5,000 from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO; $2,500 from the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, AFL, and $1,000 given the League by Senator Herbert H. Lehman in the form of his cash award for meritorious public service from the Sidney Hillman Foundation.

Halt Discrimination, Demands Urban League

The National Urban League this week urged President Truman to take appropriate steps to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination now being practiced at atomic energy projects. Lester B. Granger, the League's Executive Director, sent the request in the form of an open letter to the President. In a formal statement accompanying the request, Granger said: "We have exhausted the last possibility on improvement to be expected from negotiations with responsible officials."

Pointing out that discriminatory practices on atomic energy projects "are in violation of the President's directive on the subject and show a callous disregard for the citizen morale of our nation," the League's Executive charged both the Atomic Energy Commission and the contractors responsible for erecting and operating atomic projects with evading the problem. Three of the nation's largest corporations, General Electric, Du Point, and Union Carbide and Carbon, have contracts to operate the four main projects: Oak Ridge, Tennessee; the Pasco-Kennewick-Richland, Washington; the Paducah, Kentucky; and the Savannah River projects.

The Urban League statement revealed numerous instances of employment discrimination in all phases of atomic energy operations. Beginning with the Atomic Energy Commission the league charged that the Commission had discriminated against Negro jov-seekers by not employing them except for casual and minor clerical occupations. The Commission was further charged with failing to take steps to see that the contractors compiled with nondiscrimination clauses in all defense contracts.

The contracting corporations were likewise charged with permitting and condoning various forms of racial discrimination on each of the projects. The vast majority of Negro workers presently employed at the Oak Ridge and Pasco plants are unskilled and service workers, the report showed. There are no technical personnel and only a handful of clerical workers. Employment patterns at the plants now under construction, Savannah River and Paducah, are substantially the same despite efforts to change them.

During the past year, Granger reported, the Urban League has completed a thorough study of conditions at the Pasco plant in Washington. Field visits at the Oak Ridge and Paducah operations were made to investigate conditions at these projects. A staff member had been assigned to the Savannah River project for most of the past two months. The League's observations have been discussed with officials of the Atomic Energy Commission and top management in all of the contracting companies. While some improvement had been noted, there was little evidence that either the Atomic Energy Commission or the prime contractors intended to take positive steps to assure fair treatment for all persons seeking employment on these projects.

Negro Rights Champion Recalls the Good Fiaht

Ends 40 Years In Urban League

Eugene Kinckle Jones, one of the nation's elder statesmen in better race relations, paused briefly today. Behind him were four decades of pioneering to win equal opportunities for the Negro.

Progress, taken from decade to decade, had been "tremendous," he said.

Much of it, to his great satisfaction, "resulted not from mass pressure or political compromise but from the pressure of logic, understanding, good will and common decency."

Now 65 and retired as general secretary of the National Urban League, Mr. Jones will be feted next Monday at the Waldorf-Astoria by hundreds of friends and admirers from all over the country for his leadership of that unique movement in American history.

First Check Book.

When the league started 41 years ago, its aim, as now, was to help integrate the Negro into the community life of cities, with better jobs, housing, recreation and other facilities he was lacking.

It consisted of Mr. Jones, a high school teacher from Louisville, Ky., with an MA from Cornell, and a part-time secretary. The annual budget was $2500.

At national headquarters, 1133 Broadway, today, Mr. Jones produced the league's first check book. A stub read: "One-half month's salary, $50; expenses, $30.79."

Today the National Urban League, and its 58 affiliates in 29 states, works with a staff of 399 on a budget of $1,500,000.

Solid in the South.

"We are now solidly established in the deep South," Mr. Jones pointed out. "In Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Atlanta. . . . Many of our most active white members are Southerners."

His first league job, in 1911, was a study on the "Negro Community in New York." Negro Harlem then consisted of a few blocks. San Juan Hill, in the West 60s, was the Harlem of the period. And the first private low-cost Negro housing started there. It was



Photo by Aumuller.

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES

called "Philanthropy at 6 Per Cent." Today the league has its own staff and board members on many city housing authorities.

118 Fellowships.

Through fellowships, now totaling 118, the league turned out the first Negro social workers in the United States. One of its fellows was a graduate of Brown University, Alonzo G. Moron.

Recalling that the late Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes was graduated from Brown, Mr. Jones hit him for a contribution. For 17 years, until death, the Chief Justice annually sent a $50 check. Mr. Moron now is president of Hampton Institute.

All told, Mr. Jones estimates the league helped place 4,000,000 Negro workers in commerce and industry. During the World War I manpower shortage, it virtually saved the tobacco leaf industry of Massachusetts and Connecticut by recruiting 3000 students from the South.

At a time when private employment agencies were a lucrative Negro business—with racket aspects, too—the league began to push for free public employment service. And, when unions generally discriminated against and, in turn, were unpopular among Negroes, it was Mr. Jones in 1913 who arranged the first labor-Negro conference with Samuel Gompers, AFL president, and guided the league into indorsing unions.

Looking back 40 years, Mr. Jones says: "I truly believe it's economically and socially better to treat people fairly and it's possible to convince others of that. This is our philosophy."

He'll remain as consultant to the league and continue on the Fair Employment Board of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. And still have time to see a lot of ball games he's missed.

"I was a Dodger fan before Jackie Robinson and have always been loyal to my island," Mr. Jones added. "I come from Flushing."

EUGENE K. JONES HONORED

National Urban League Cites Its Retired Executive

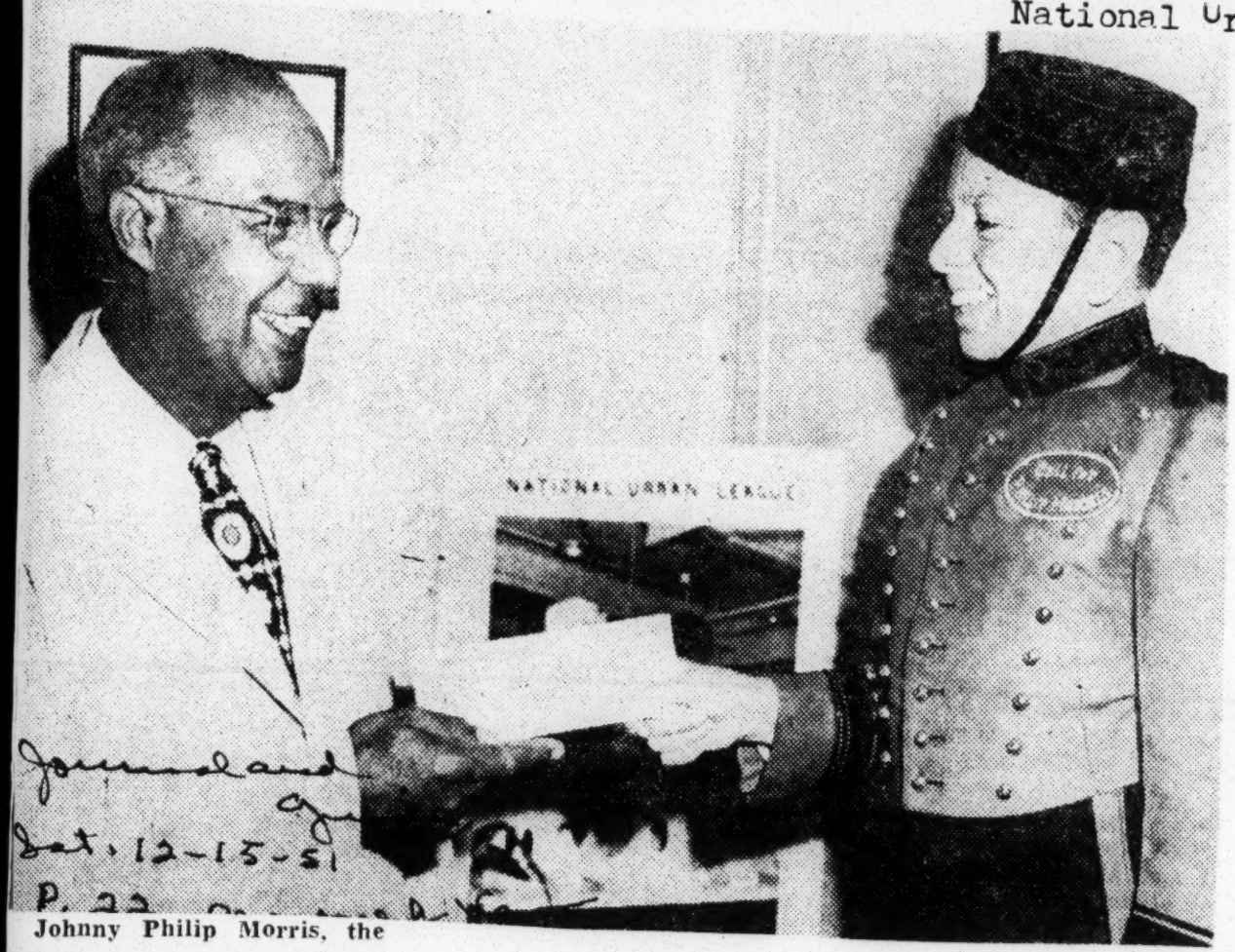
Eugene Kinckle Jones, retired executive of the National Urban League, wah honored yesterday by 400 associates and members at a reception in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Six speakers paid tribute to the work of Mr. Jones through the years in which the league grew from a one-office agency to its present group of fifty-eight leagues, 400 employes and a total budget of $1,500,000.

Under Mr. Jones' direction the league has invested $4,000,000 since 1910 in the training of 118 fellows in social work. Since retiring he has served as consultant to the board of trustees.

A portrait of the executive was presented to the league for its headquarters. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, greeted Mr. Jones.

National Urban League



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Johnny Philip Morris, the nation's most famous trademark, presents a $1,000 check in behalf of the cigarette company to Lester Granger of the National Urban League to aid the group's work in opening new areas of employment for Negroes.

Crusade 12-15-51

Philip Morris, which was the first cigarette company to hire Negro salesmen, employ Negro executives and open the doors on its talent shows, has been a consistent supporter of the Urban League's work.

Given Urban League Awards



THESE PERSONS WERE cited for work in human relations during the annual Urban League dinner last Tuesday evening at the downtown YWCA. From left to right are Henry W. Wheeler, Mrs. Herbert Schiele, and Dr. John J. Kessler. Making the awards is Dean Scovel Richardson.

Annual Meeting

UL Elects 9 to Board

NEW YORK — Nine men and women were elected to membership of the National Urban League Board of Trustees at the League's annual meeting, Feb. 14, held at the Carroll Club, 120 Madison Avenue, New York City.

New board members are: Dr. Kenneth Clark, associate professor of psychology, College of the City of New York; Joseph F. Cullman III, executive vice president, Benson & Hedges; Mrs. Sophia Y. Jacobs, secretary, Philadelphia World Alliance Council; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Aubre de L Maynard, surgeon; Dr. Ira de A. Reid, professor of sociology, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.; Louis Simon, vice president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO; Howard Szold, partner, Lehman Brothers, and John Stillman, business man.

Lloyd K. Garrison, attorney and former chairman, National Labor Relations Board, was re-elected president of the board. Lester D. Granger, executive director of the League, delivered his annual report on 1950 activities. Re-elected officers of the League are vice presidents: Mrs. Bennett Cerf, John Paul Jones, Irvin C. Mollison, Thomas G. Young, secretary, and Orin Lehman, treasurer.

Continuing on the League's Board of Trustees are: Walter H. Aiken, Sadie T. M. Alexander, Regina M. Andrews, William H. Baldwin, George A. Beavers Jr., Benjamin J. Buttenweiser, Mrs. Moise S. Cahn, William Collins, Dowdal H. Davis, William H. Dean, Mrs. MacDonald S. Denman, Sidney Hollander, Mrs. S. Foster Hunt, Raymond E. Jackson, Edgar H. Kilbourne, Alonzo G. Moron, Dorothy Paley, Gifford Phillips, Roger William Riis, Winthrop Rockefeller, Oren Root, Elmo Roper, Ferdinand Rousseve, Clendenin J. Ryan, William Scarlett, Mrs. Alfred H. Schoellkop, George W. Snowden, Edward Stanley, Beulah T. Whitby and L. Hollingsworth Wood.

Urban League Officials In Voice Of America Broadcasts



Going "on record" for overseas broadcasts of the State Department's Voice of America are Lester B. Granger, left, executive director, and Lloyd K. Garrison, right, president, National Urban League. Shown here interviewing them (center) is Ben F. Wilbur, director of Domestic Special Events for the State Department agency.

According to Mr. Wilbur, the interview will be directed toward nations all over the world to help combat Moscow-line propaganda by giving a realistic picture of Negro-white relations in the United States. The Urban League is cooperating with the Voice of America in radio coverage of events in the race relations field.

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THE URBAN LEAGUE

The National Urban League, founded forty-one years ago to improve relations between the white and Negro races in the United States, has launched its fund-raising campaign this year with special emphasis on housing. During its long and helpful career the N. U. L. has worked throughout the country to eliminate the root causes of racial strain. It has studied living and working conditions, provided vocational guidance and done much on a limited budget to promote the health and welfare of the Negro race. It has done this through warm and friendly cooperation between citizens whose skins happened to differ in pigmentation but who were good Americans interested in a better America. It has international implications, for throughout vast areas of the world the success or failure of our interracial relations has a critical effect on what is thought of us and how many friends we as a nation make and keep.

For the national campaign this year the League is trying to raise the modest sum of $600,000. A substantial portion of this amount must come from New York City, which hasn't always done too well by its Negro residents in the fields of housing and job opportunities. Contributions may be sent to the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

Urban League Marks Fortieth Anniversary

The National Urban League has just published its Fortieth Anniversary Year Book, detailing its struggle for equal job opportunities, better housing, health and education for Negroes. The League was organized in 1910 in New York City. Its purpose, as stated word of dedication says:

"The National Urban League promotes equal economic opportunity through (a) opening job opportunities at all levels, (b) placement of personnel in the highest rated job for which each can qualify and (c) vocational guidance for better performance. The League plans and actively supports community efforts for better housing, health education and recreation, which facilitate this program."

"The First Forty Years of Service to the American People," is the first chapter in the 128 page brochure. The editors of the book wisely observed that history of the Urban League movement over its forty years, is almost like the life history of Eugene Kinckle Jones. And they are linked by a bond that has its roots deep in the American soil of freedom of opportunity."

Mr. Jones' article is followed by a series of well-written and moving stories of achievement by interracial cooperation. Frances Kellor, a founder of the Urban League movement, author and social scientist, writes on "the Bridge of Understanding. E. E. Pratt, Professor of School of Commerce, New York University, writes a tribute to the genuius of Dr. George E. Haynes and Mrs. H. Baldwin, Jr. "They did what they did without any thought of adulation of praise," he said. Dr. George E. Haynes, follows this with an account of the way Interracial Social Work began. It is a story worth reading.

Others writing on one or another phase of the League's forty-year history, include L. Hollingsworth Wood, lawyer, board member of the National Urban League since 1910; Eugene P. Roberts, physician and board member until 1943; Roy E. Larsen, editor and author and President of Time: Dr. Channing Tobias, Elmo Roper, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. Howard A. Rusk, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Lloyd K. Garrison, William H. Baldwin and Lester B. Granger, the League's present executive director.

In 1910 the League began its work with two employes and a budget of $8,500. By 1915 it boasted of 15 full time employes, 9 affiliate Leagues and a total budget of $24,900 for the support of the work in the National Headquarters. From 1915 to 1925, the League had grown from 15 to 125 employes, 28 affilates and a budget of $58,600 to support the work at the National Headquarters. Today, there are 395 employes, 58 affiliates and a combined budget of $1,416,072 to support the 56 affiliates in 30 cities and the District of Columbia.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, in evaluating the work of the League during these 40 years, says that the League's importance can be seen in its contribution to social work; in its influence in raising the hopes and enlarging the opportunities of American Negroes."

Dr. B. E. Mays, writing of the "coming Citadel of Democracy, lists as evidences of progress during these years, a changing attitude in the South, which is beginning to respect the Negro as a human being by use of the term "Miss" and "Mr". He said the term "Boy," "auntie' and uncle are becoming relics of the past in the new South. The White Primary is all out gone, he said, and mob lynching is rare.

It is also significant to learn of the progress of the Negro in health during the 40 year period. Dr. Howard Rusk, writing under the caption, "Bacteria is Color-Blind, says: Infant mortality is 50 per cent higher among non-whites; maternal mortality is nearly three times as high; over three times as many of our non-white citizens have tuberculosis proportionately as whites, syphillis rates are over five times as great and the life span is over 10 years less. Dr. Rusk said: "Draft rejections among Negroes during World War II were nearly twice as great."

The Year Book is illustrated with pictures of members of the original Board of Directors, white and colored, the executive director and directors of the several affiliates, with the pictures of local board chairmen

Teams For Forty Years: NAACP-Urban League

It seems strikingly coincidental that the Fortieth Anniversaries of the National Urban League and the Crisis Magazine should occur in the same year. Yet that is the precise history of the two most powerful agencies working forthe full citizenship rights of American Negroes.

The National Urban League was organized in New York City in 1910 for the purpose of improving conditions among Negroes in Urban communities. The story of how well it has achieved is a beautiful tribute to the genius of its founders and to the American interracial goodwill and cooperation. It is the story which can be told by no other nation than America.

In 1910, the League operated an entire year on a budget of $8,500 and with two employes. Progressively, its budget and its services have increased and extended each year until today, it has 58 local Leagues in 30 states and the District of Columbia; 395 employes and a total operating budget of $1,416,072 for the 1950 year just closed.

The story of that drama is published in what the League officials call their Fortieth Anniversary Year Book. It is a story of a struggle by white and Negro leaders working together for equal economic opportunity, jobs at all levels, vocational guidance, better housing, better health and equal education. Its story is well worth reading by any American who prides himself on a knowledge of the economics of the Negro.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which the Crisis Magazine is the Official Organ, whose aim is for full citizenship opportunities in every aspect of American life, has every right to feel proud of the achievements of the Crisis during the forty years on the firing line. Fortunately, the Crisis, like the Urban League, was blessed with the services and leadership of the best talent of the Negro people. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois edited the Crisis from 1910 until 1934. It was considered the richest and most vigorous crusading period of editing and publishing the Negro press can claim, notwithstanding the fact that today all Negro newspapers are beginning to speak out for full equality.

We hail and commend both the Crisis Magazine and the National Urban League on their fortieth year. They have been very real factors in the lives of Negroes.

FUND DRIVE OPENED BY URBAN LEAGUE

D. R. G. Palmer to Head It—Goal This Year $600,000, a Rise of $200,000

Seventy representatives of business, labor and industry gathered in the Commodore Hotel yesterday for the opening campaign luncheon meeting of the Urban League Service Fund.

A goal of $600,000, an increase of $200,000 over last year's quota, was announced by James Felt, president of the Urban League of Greater New York, to support the activities of the local league and the National Urban League.

Mr. Felt, president of the James E. Felt Company, real estate, also named Dwight R. G. Palmer, who presided as chairman of the day, as overall chairman of the drive. Mr. Palmer is president of the General Cable Corporation.

A series of bi-monthly breakfast meetings for the drive will be held this and next month and during the two fall months, Mr. Felt said.

A rotating group of leaders, working in twos, will be selected to head these meetings. Mr. Felt named Mr. Palmer and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, as chairmen for the fund's "kick-off" breakfast on April 24.

A grant of $25,000, presented by Julius Rosenstiel of the Schenley Corporation, coupled with a previously announced $25,000 grant from Mrs. Loula Lasker of the New York league board, got the drive off to a head start of $50,000, Mr. Felt announced.

Progress in improving working and living conditions for Negroes on a nation-wide scale was discussed by Lloyd K. Garrison, attorney serving as president of the National Urban League, and Lester B. Granger, executive director. Both found marked improvement in the "deep South," particularly in those communities were local leagues exist. Citing the work of fifty-eight local leagues in key cities, Mr. Garrison said that "we ought to have 150 leagues in every state of the union."

Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the United Nations trustee department and winner of the 1950 Nobel peace prize, was guest of honor. Elmo Roper, a New York league board member and marketing analyst, showed charts on the rise in employment of Negroes in industry.



MAPPING MANPOWER STRATEGY are these Urban Leaguers. This meeting of the Industrial Relations Department at New York City Headquarters of the League last week stressed service to industry and labor in the present emergency. Shown here discussing job situation in Atomic Energy Commission installations in Kentucky and South Carolina are (l to r) Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations; Ann Tanneyhill, director of vocational guidance; Henry W. Pope, field secretary, industrial relations department; Nelson C. Jackson, Southern Field Director; Lester B. Granger, executive director; R. Maurice Moss, associate executive director; and Louis Mason, Jr., field representative, industrial relations department, all of the National Urban League. Other members of the department not shown are Harvey Kerns, field secretary, NUL industrial relations; Horace R. Alston, executive secretary, Community Relations Projects, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and Lounneer Pemberton, industrial relations secretary, Chicago Urban League.

Work and Wages

By JAMES A. PAWLEY
Industrial Relations Director, Urban League of Kansas City

Three weeks ago this column was very much concerned over the thirtyseven million, five hundred thousand dollars that discrimination in employment will probably cost Kansas City in 1951.



J. A. Pawley

Two weeks later we raised the question as to how much do Negro business enterprises share in the forty million dollars spent annually by Negroes in this area for the every day necessities of life.

Six Firsts

This week we are going to talk about the comparatively insignificant sum of $25,476,000. Yet, this twenty-five thousand dollar item is just as important to you as the earlier 37 or 40 million dollar discourse. Here is the reason why!

During the first three weeks in June, eight significant job placements were engineered by the local Urban League. Of these eight placements, six were firsts. That is, six of them were jobs in which no Negroes have heretofore been hired. Of the remaining two jobs, one was a trainee opening to a supervisory position while the other was a better than average sales position in a service industry.

A $25,000 Story

What we are especially interested in calling to your attention, however, is the fact that the total annual wage for these eight job amounts to $25,476. This, by way of comparison, is several thousand dollars more than the total Urban League budget for the current fiscal year, and nearly five times the total annual operations allotment of the entire Industrial Relations Department of the agency.

It might also be interesting to pin point here the fact that in the first three weeks of one month, the league on its rather limited budget has been able to win for the community a sum in earnings that is appreciably above the agency's gross operating funds for the entire year.

Two of the eight workers involved in this story were under employed, but will now be able to increase their previous earnings by more than 50 per cent; three others will more than double their previous incomes while the remaining three will be rescued from the ranks of the unemployed.

The Community Benefits

Where to does all of this lead? Well, ultimately it leads to a better city in which to live. Immediately, however, it leads to an increase of some $17,000 per year in the earnings of an important segment of the community—seventeen thousand which has heretofore been denied solely because of the color of these workers' skins—seventeen thousand additional dollars which can now be spent in Kansas City for food, for clothing, for rent, for electricity, for gas, for telephone, for transportation, and for taxes—and nobody has been hurt by the transactions.

Multiply these experiences by the several thousand other underemployed and unemployed Negro workerss in the area and you have an obvious answer to the $37,500,000 which discrimination in employment will probably cost this community during the current calendar year—thirty-seven million five hundred thousand dollars that the entire Kansas City community could well utilize to improve its social and economic status.

Another Side

There is, also another side to this $25,000 story! This involves the workers themselves. Each of the persons placed had a "job plan." Each was interested in advancement, and each had a salable skill.

All too frequently, Negro workers are prone to yell "wolf" where no wolf exists. Every refusal of employment is not necessarily a discriminatory one. While it is quite understandable why there can be such a feeling there can positively be no condoning of its acceptance. Negro workers must make every effort to sell their skills wherever their skills are needed. They have simply got to quit looking for Negro jobs. If you are a professional, administrative, technical, clerical, skilled, semi-skilled worker—then you have got to seek employment wherever such skills are needed regardless of the employer's past practices or current real or fancied attitude—only then will you be able to actively lend your aid in making a 25 million dollar story out of present 25 thousand dollar one.

Industry and the Changing South

THE news from the Census Bureau that 61 per cent of the Negroes in this country now live in cities and towns lends added importance to the Career Conference held last week at Tuskegee Institute and sponsored by it and the National Urban League.

The South is changing from a predominantly agricultural section to a semi-industrial area, and the problem of adjusting the population to the changing system is a necessarily important one.

The conference brought together thirty-seven consultants from business, industry, government and labor to discuss with students and faculty the present occupational outlook, and the nation's manpower needs.

Intelligent Southern industrialists realize that the section cannot hold its own industrially and commercially unless there is trained manpower equal to that available elsewhere.

Many new industries have been attracted to the South because of its supply of abundant and willing labor, and this has created a market for skilled, industrious and thrifty workers which is unexcelled.

Two-thirds of the nation's Negroes live in the South and the stream of migrants from the area has narrowed to a trickle.

Now is the time for them to prepare to take a larger role on the production and distribution stage unless they want to be left behind.

It is also the time for Southern business men to realize that they cannot hold their own in competition unless they utilize to the fullest all of the human resources at their disposal.

Some of the distinguished speakers made statements which are most encouraging to those concerned with the industrial future of the Negroes.

Dr. Joseph W. Bird of the Radio Corporation of America declared that racial prejudice is becoming less and less a barrier to employment of Negroes in American business.

Henry W. Calvert, Southern Educational Director of the National Association of Manufacturers declared that, "Business and industries are hiring and firing on the basis of merit more than ever."

Dr. George W. Snowden, vice president of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, eulogized the Urban League for bringing together the leaders of education and business to help get the Negro oriented to the altered Southern picture.

More conferences like this need to be held and our people become more interested in these matters if we are not to be caught napping again as we have so many times in the past.

The South is one of the fastest-growing sections of the country and will grow in importance with the new policy of dispersal of industry; and with a third of its population colored, whatever affects the South greatly affects us.

Open History week

An official proclamation setting aside the week of Feb. 11 to 18 as Negro History Week was signed by Mayor Vincent Impellitteri and issued by him in his offices Thursday. The proclamation reads as follows:

Whereas Negro History Week has, since 1926, been set aside by the people of the United States as a period during which the contributions of Negro Americans to the life of our Nation have been recognized, and whereas the worthy purpose of this observance has been to call to the attention of all citizens the accomplishments of Negro Americans in behalf of the principles of democracy and freedom, and to their contributions to science, education, to the arts, and industry of this country, and whereas the observance of Negro History Week provides us with another opportunity to devote ourselves to a program of eliminating discriminatory practices which prevent the fullest participation of Negro Americans in community life, now therefore, I, Vincent R. Impellitteri, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby proclaim the period from February 11th to 18th, 1951, as "Negro History Week" in the City of New York, and do hereby call upon our schools, libraries and other public institutions to conduct proper observance of Negro History Week by means of classroom lectures, displays, celebrations, and other public functions.

Among those present and representing the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History were James Allen, treasurer, and Mrs. Gerri Major. Also present were Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, Sherman Hibbitt and Fredrick Weaver.

To Observe History Week



Foto by Campbell

NEGRO HISTORY PROCLAMATION . . . James E. Allen accepts a copy of the official proclamation setting aside the week of Feb. 11 to 18 for observance of Negro History from Mayor Impellitteri Thursday at City Hall. Mr. Allen represented the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Negro History Week Observed

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Negro History week was observed here under the sponsorship of the department of history and government of Lincoln university with a symposium on "The Negro in the Armed Forces of the United States."

The participants and the topics were Lorenzo J. Green, "Colonial Wars, Revolution, War of 1812," Benjamin J. Quarles, author, historian and Dean of the College, Dillard university, "Civil War, Spanish American War, World War I;" and Captain Herbert L. Tucker, "World War II, Korean War and Integration of Negroes in Armed Forces."

Wilbur McAfee presided.

Cites Negro History Week

The 25th anniversary of Negro History Week was observed Sunday, February 11, on the American Broadcasting Company network. The United Negro College Fund and the National Urban League presented a special discussion in honor of the occasion on the "Negro College Choirs" program heard at 10:30 a.m., EST, on ABC stations.

Featured on the anniversary program were James E. Allen, treasurer of the New York Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and Dr. Dan Dodson, a director of the Center for Human Relations Studies, New York University. Mr. Allen and Dr. Dodson cited some of the outstanding events concerning the Negro in American history, and the significance of Negro History Week. The choir of Fisk University was also featured.

Mr. Allen is presently District School Community Relations Counselor of the Board of Education of the city of New York. He has been active in Boy Scout work and is a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Dr. Dodson is editor of the Journal of Educational Sociology. He was formerly executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, New York, N.Y., and was recently awarded a Sigmund Livingston Fellowship to summarize and record his four years as head of the Committee.

History Week Broadcast Set

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Mr. Allen and Dr. Dodson will cite some of the outstanding events concerning colored people in American history, and the significance of History Week. The Fisk University Choir will also be featured.

Both Famed Educators

Mr. Allen is district school community relations counselor of the Board of Education of New York. He has been active in Boy Scout work and is a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Dr. Dodson is editor of the Journal of Educational Sociology. He was formerly executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity in New York, and was recently awarded a Sigmund Livingston Fellowship to summarize and record his four years as head of the committee.

Las Vegas Celebrates History Week

By JAMES GAY

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—For the first time in this city's history, Negro History Week was observed, with the Mayor issuing a proclamation and the citizens staging a big mass meeting in City Hall to commemorate the occasion.

Highlighting the meeting was the informative speech by The Courier's Chester H. Washington pointing out the contributions of Negro Americans to our history, in alphabetical sequence. It was well received by a large and appreciative audience of both races.

Mayor E. W. Cragin commended the group for staging such an impressive and inspiring program. The observation of Negro History Week was also carried into the city schools, the churches and the radio stations of the city for the first time. An interracial committee cooperated whole-heartedly toward the successful staging of the affair.

National GRAPEVINE

Face The Rising Sun

THIS NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, 1951, seems to us a fitting time to overhaul our annual approach to immortalizing Negro greats. It would seem to us a proper time each year to meet and blueprint a nation-wide program geared to giving real substance to the pioneering efforts of distinguished men and women of the race and the significant contributions they made to American economic and cultural advancement. We rightly take pride in the accomplishments of Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Frederick Douglass, Phyllis Wheatley, Robert Abbott and persons of their recognized caliber. But we also must recognize that their contributions were infinitely small when squared with their full potentials wantonly held back by the irreconcilables in our democracy. We propose then that Negro History Week be a time not so much for looking back as a time for evaluating our present-day status and setting in motion a plan of action for the attainment of full and equal rights as American citizens. Any appreciation of Mr. Abbott's daring efforts to challenge American race prejudice in the South and achieve full justice for Negroes through the power of a Negro weekly newspaper must be weighed against the legal rape which still exists in America, as demonstrated in the cases of the "Martinsville Seven," the "Trenton Six" or the "Groveland (Fla.) Three." The immortal works of Washington, Carver or Phyllis Wheatley must be viewed in perspective with recent Supreme Court decisions upholding the right of all Americans to equal educational opportunities. The dying power of the Ku Klux Klan in the South must be related to the growing strength of the Negro electorate in that section. The martyrdom of Crispus Attucks must underscore the present heroic efforts of Negro GI's in Korea. Dr. Ralph Bunche's significant contributions should point up the growing importance of race in a world three-fourths colored. The absence of historic reference to the military contributions of Negro soldiers in all wars where American democracy has been at stake should underline the successful efforts of President Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment to bring about 100 per cent integration in the Navy, approximately 95 per cent in the Air Force, and a little under 50 per cent in the Army, according to recent estimates by a member of that committee. History has real meaning only when it is assessed in relationship to the present day. An annual stocktaking and planning would unite our efforts and add meaning to our struggles. There is also the danger that we may spend so much time looking back that we will become blinded to the opportunities which lay ahead.

Dustin' off the NEWS

by

LUCIUS C. HARPER

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, now being celebrated throughout the nation, is twenty-five years old. It was inaugurated in 1926 by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, historian, educator and founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, with headquarters at 1538 Ninth St., Northwest, Washington, D. C. It is always observed each year on the second week in February in order to include the birthday of Abraham Lincoln and the generally accepted birthday of Frederick Douglass.

The life of the founder of Negro History Week is indeed as interesting and thrilling as any of the subjects that would come under this title. Dr. Woodson, the son of former slaves, was born December 19, 1875, at New Canton, in Buckingham County, Virginia. Since he was one of a large and poor family, he did not enjoy the comforts of life.

He revealed early in life a determination to get an education. Leaving home, he secured work as a section-hand on a railroad gang and also worked in the mines in Fayette County, Virginia coal fields. Here, he said, he only heard of the accomplishments of other races; hardly ever any mention of the noble deeds of Negroes. Largely by self-instruction he was able to master the fundamentals of common school subjects by the time he was seventeen.

Not until 1895 was he able to enter the Douglass High school in Huntington, West Virginia. He won his diploma in two years. Six years later he had a certificate to teach, and in 1903, after two years study in Berea College, Kentucky, he received the degree of Litt. B., and then he was called to be principal at Douglass high. He secured a position as supervisor of schools in the Philippines where he learned to speak Spanish fluently. Returning to the U. S., he received his B. A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1907, and his A. M. in 1908. He spent a year of study in Asia and Europe, including a semester at the Sorbonne where he did graduate work in history and learned to speak fluent French. He began work on his doctorate at Harvard University and taught French, Spanish and History in the high schools in Washington. He did research in the Library of Congress on his doctoral dissertation: "The Disruption of Virginia." In 1912 he received his Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard. He became principal of Armstrong High School, Washington, and later Dean of the School of Liberal Arts at Howard, and a similar position at West Virginia State College. However, school administration irked him, and he gave it up to devote his time exclusively to writing Negro history.

Most histories failed to mention the Negro or presented him in a most unfavorable light. Dr. Woodson sensed the need for new interpretations of history that would create respect for the Negro in the minds of Americans of all races. In Chicago, on September 9, 1915, he founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. This year his most scholarly book appeared: "The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861." Then came the first issue of the "Journ of Negro History." The la Thomas Jesse Jones, educationa director of the Phelps-Stokes fund, withdrew financial support from this Journal because Dr. Woodson criticized the wisdom of Jones' African policy. Dr. Woodson then carried the burden alone. It has never missed an issue. In 1926 he was awarded the Spingarn Medal in recognition of his work, and in 1941, Virginia State College gave him the degree LL.D. He died in Washington, April 3, 1950, at the age of seventy-four.

Dewey Backs Negro History Week

NEW YORK — Governor Thomas E. Dewey issued a proclamation last week calling upon "the people of the entire state, regardless of their color, to cooperate with Negro organizations and individuals in the observance" of Negro History Week.

Mr. Dewey pointed out that American Negroes have made progress "in our state and [illegible] economy. I am particularly proud,"

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK TO BE OBSERVED FEBRUARY 11 TO 17; MOON OUTLINES STATE PLANS

Invite Two Hundred to Participate on Committee to Push Program Over Top

The annual observance of Negro History Week will take place in Oklahoma beginning February 11 and ending Feb. 17th, according to F. D. Moon, Oklahoma State Negro History Week chairman.

This week the state chairman has sent out letters to approximately two hundred persons inviting them to become members of the State Negro History Week committee.

Each one is called upon to do his or her best to promote a good Negro History Week program throughout the state.

During the past year, the association for the Study of Negro Life and History lost its beloved and capable founder, the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson. Following in the tradition of his great spirit, the association must continue to carry out the ideal set forth by Dr. Woodson who founded the association in 1915 and saw the organization spread into many states of the union. Chairman Moon states: "Although Dr. Woodson is gone, with your cooperation, the life of the association for the Study of Negro Life and History will be assured. Without your help, it will pass from the earth."

During the 35th annual session of the association, which met in Atlanta, Georgia during the last week of October, Dr. Rayford Logan, head of the department of history of Howard university, was chosen to be the new director of the association. During this same meeting, outstanding Negro Americans such as Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Dr. Charles Wesley, and representatives citizens from twenty states pledged to give their time and energy to the end that this great organization continue to serve the interest of the race and of America.

"The Harvest is ripe but the laborers are few," therefore, the state chairman invites volunteers to join the state committee and help to promote a successful Negro History Week observance in 1951. Anyone who is willing to join the state committee should write the state chairman at the address given below.

What should you do to make this 26th observance of Negro History count? Organize your community through committees for the celebration; interest your library and school in securing a shelf of scientific works on the Negro; set aside one day of the week as a book and picture fund day when all will be called upon to assist in raising funds to buy books and pictures of Negroes for your school; organize a branch of the association in your community. It requires at least 10 members paying annually the active membership fee of $3.00, each, which entitles each member to "The Journal of Negro History." Associate members pay $2.00 a year and receive the "Negro History Bulletin."

One additional thing should be done this year. Namely, try to get the Negro History Week program before white citizens. This may be through schools, civic clubs, or any other worthwhile white groups. When you send me your report, please indicate any organizations which were included in your program.

Chairman Moon concludes his letter to members of the state committee as follows: "Send all checks and money orders to me at the address given below. An official receipt will be sent promptly. All monies collected, less necessary clerical expenses, will be sent to the National Association. The association needs more outright contributions for research, so we ask that you allow one-third of your contribution to go for a donation to the association. Let me know whether we may do this when your contribution is sent."

Direct your correspondence to F. D. Moon, State Chairman, Douglass High School, 600 North High, Oklahoma City 4, Oklahoma.

Langston Hughes Listed at S. U.

BATON ROUGE — Langston Hughes is scheduled to appear at Southern University Monday, Feb. 12, in a noon convocation during the celebration of Negro History Week. He is sponsored by Beta Sigma chapter of Omega Phi Psi Fraternity.

'Negro History Week'

HONOLULU, Hawaii — The Mayor of Honolulu, John H. Wilson, has officially proclaimed the week of Feb. 11th as "Negro History Week" for this city, John W. Howell, Chairman, Negro History for Hawaii, announced this week.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK KIT

FOR SCHOOL & GROUP USE DURING NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

FEBRUARY 11 - 18th

$2.50 Plus Postage

Contains 32-page Negro History Week pamphlet. Pictures of eminent Negroes in world affairs. History Week posters.

This year's History Week pamphlet gives biographical sketches of fourteen eminent Negroes in world affairs. Those included are Dr. Carter G Woodson, Dr. W. E. B DuBois, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Azikiwe of Nigeria, Moises da Costa Gomez of the Dutch West Indies, President William V. S. Tubman, Emperor Haile Selassie, Dr. Octavio Mangabeira of Brazil, Judge William H. Hastie, Senator Jane Vialle, M. Gaston, Monnerville (President of the Council of France), President Rafael Trujillo M. Dantes Bellegarde, and Felix Eboue.

The pamphlet also contains suitable poems by poets in different parts of the world and declamations.

This special kit makes a most valuable contribution to the promotion of Negro History Week. It emphasizes the struggles of Negroes at home and abroad to achieve first class citizenship.

ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, INC., Dept. "D-2"
1538 9th St. N W., Wash. 1, D. C.

Negro History Week Funds

It does appear Negroes, with Carter G. Woodson in his grave, would realize the challenge his death brings to them to carry on in the tradition of the founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, but as it is, according to the report published this week by Chairman F. D. Moon, of the Oklahoma History Week committee, Negroes, before grass has grown on the grave of the late lamented founder of the history association, are seemingly forgetful and are becoming indifferent to the value of the effort which in certain respects has done more for black people in the western world than any other influence.

History, so far as black people are concerned, in this western hemisphere is almost totally misinforming regarding the genius of black people. Prior to the Woodson era not only whites but millions of blacks felt the Negro was not only a nonentity at the present, but throughout the ages. No one thought of dark people as being the underpinning of civilization and culture. It was common to hear Negroes standing on the street exclaiming, "The Negro is nothing and has never been anything."

But Dr. Carter Woodson knew better than this. He had read the works of Delfosse and others, going back to Herodutus, and he had found scraps of information that told a different story. He made the discovery that all white races had accomplished in culture and refinement had transpired since the birth of Christ and that forty centuries before that period dark people had named the stars, formed alphabets, established governments and built great cities. He made discovery there was a definite period when dark people were so powerful they had invaded Europe as during the centuries when the Moors ruled Spain and when Hannibal crossed the Alps. All of the dramatic story of what happened in these

sts dug deep into the well of antiquity to we now have of dark people, proving defi- of world culture has a black base. Dr. Car- through his painstaking examination of the re self respect to black folk than any other this generation. It is because of the ex- lationship Negroes sustain to the under-

pinning of knowledge and wisdom that millions of white people along with the blacks are beginning to have more sincere appreciation of the great cultural contribution dark people have made to the world.

The Negro History Bulletin, which has done so much in taking the story of black life into the white and black schoolroom, and the scholarly Journal of Negro History must have continuity and longivity. This is a challenge to every Negro in America and you make your contribution to this great effort by annual donations to the Negro History fund, headed by Prof. F. D. Moon, of Oklahoma City. Last year he raised more than $700 while this year the contributions are slightly the rise of $400. This should not be, and as you read these lines think in terms of your individual desponsibility.

If you are a pastor of a church, a principal of a school, the head of a lodge or the president of a social club, you should feel that you and your organization owe it to the memory of Dr. Woodson and to your self respect to help propagate activity in a field that develops inspiration among the younger generation when they know by documented facts that western religion at its base is black; that kinky-haired mummies are in the tombs of the ancient Pharoahs; that the language we speak was fashioned by dark people in the Near East at a time when the political boundaries of Ethiopia extended far into Asia above the Suez Canal of today, and that when white people start digging in the earth for scraps of ancient culture they must turn their eyes towards Africa.

Dark people ruled the earth prior to the Dark Ages. That is what the investigations and discoveries of Dr. Woodson and his associates proved during his distinguished lifetime. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History was the vehicle in which they rode to the shores of hidden information about black folk. If the base upon which we stand to demand respect from a questioning world is to be broadened, the black man must continue to send his research scholars to the shores of Western Europe, Asia and Africa. You have a definite responsibility in the performance of this task.

It is not too late for you to raise a contribution from among the group you lead and influence. Prof. Moon states he is going to hold his final report open for funds that may come in from time to time during the next few months. Let's make the 1951 contribution to the study of Negro Life and History the largest ever contributed from Oklahoma. You should send your contribution direct to Prof. Moon, Douglass high chool, Sixth and High street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

"Great Teachers" To Be Theme Of History Week

WASHINGTON— (ANP) — Dr. William M. Brewer, acting editor of the Journal of Negro History, announced this week that "Great Teachers" will be the theme of Negro History Week to be celebrated February 10-16, 1952.

Program suggestions featuring 12 great teachers in various fields of education, are now being prepared by the American Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, to be distributed for use in schools, churches and other organizations throughout the country.

The famous teachers to be memoralized are:

Maria Baldwin, teacher and principal of the Agassiz Public School from 1881 to 1922. This school was attended by children of Harvard professors and other notables in Cambridge, Mass.

John W. E. Bowen, teacher of ministers, profound theologian and eloquent orator.

Benjamin Brawley, teacher and writer who made the difficult study and learning of English a pleasure.

Nathaniel Dett, teacher and musical composer whose interpretations add beauty and deep meaning to the Negro spiritual.

Charles Drew, trainer of surgeons and opener of wider horizons in medical education.

John Wesley Gilbert, teacher of Greek and German at Paine College, minister and missionary to Africa.

Charles Houston, teacher of lawyers and crusading pioneer in the advance of civil and human rights.

Lucy Laney, teacher and educator who achieved fame in work among children and youth at Augusta, Ga.

Lucy Moten, teacher, educator and disseminator of rarest culture among young women at Miner Normal School (now teachers' college) in the Golden Age of the institution.

Joshua Simpson, teacher of incorrigible rigor that inspired a generation of Virginia Union men who have made marks of distinction.

Charles H. Turner, teacher whose pathbreaking researches in animal behavior won international recognition.

Carter G. Woodson, teacher, historian and educational reformer who founded a new school of history.



ON THE SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL lawn of the Memphis, Tenn., home of Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Johnson these lovely representatives of the Negro National Insurance Association gathered for a delightful garden party following NNIA conference held in Memphis. They include Mmes. Johnetta Kelso, Dolores Marvin, Mae Kidd, Helen Howard, Blanche Strickland, Lessie Sugarmon, Nellie Lewis, Jolita Simmons, Lois Greene, W. O. Speight, Drew Days, Harriette Walker, Jane Hawkins, Ida Olive, Dewey Grantham, Doris Hayes, Sallie Bartholemew and Leota Gilliam.

Insurance Officials Honor Newly-Elected President

BY CHESTER H. HAMPTON

The Recreation Building of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company home office filled and overflowed onto the patio Friday during a reception for Charles Shaw, newly-elected president of the National Negro Insurance Association.

Mr. Shaw, the executive vice-president of the Watchtower Life Insurance Company of Houston, Texas, was honored by a gathering of some of the foremost business, professional, educational and civic figures in the country.

No stranger to Atlanta early residents or pioneers in the insurance industry, Mr. Shaw lived in Atlanta from 1915 to 1925 at which time he worked with the Standard Life Insurance Company office then located here. He is a native of Brunswick, Georgia.

The Friday program was presided over by Charles W. Green, assistant agency director of the Atlanta branch office of the Atlanta Life Company. He introduced Frank H. Hill who, in turn, introduced representatives of various national insurance companies and local office managers to extend greetings to Mr. Shaw.

Some of the speakers on the program were: J. L. Wheeler, No. Carolina Mutual Insurance Company; S. W. Walker, Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company; J. C. Johnson, Pilgrim Company branch manager in Atlanta; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, pres. of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

J. L. Wolfe, president of the Atlanta Business League; Dr. E. Webster McMillan, pastor of Central Methodist Church; L. D. Milton, the Citizens Trust Company and Cyrus Campfield, who presented Mr. Shaw.

Following Mr. Shaw's speech, E. M. Martin, the first vice president and secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, gave a response after a few words by Attorney J. G Lemon, an Atlanta University graduate now practicing law in Chicago.

One of the foremost points developed by Mr. Shaw in his speech and echoed by Mr. Martin in his response was the fact that insurance companies formerly known as "Negro insurance companies" were rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

According to Mr. Shaw: "We have to realize that we are competing in the field of Life Insurance and should not be limited to any one race. We solicit clients on a business basis rather than racial."

Pointing up the progress made by key Negro insurance pioneers, Mr. Shaw said that although much progress has been made by organizations and individuals, there is still much to be done.

One of the projects he pledged himself to develop as president of the National Negro Insurance Association was the investment of money in housing for Negroes. That the association would be able to do this was illustrated by the fact that the 60 members associations have assets totaling more than one hundred million dollars.

These companies have an annual income in excess of $160 million and have a yearly volume of business of well over a billion dollars The companies concerned employ from ten to twelve thousand persons.

These factual figures, he said, proved that the insurance business was the largest Negro business in the world. He added that the insurance business, more than any other, offers the Negro family economical, social, civic and political service.

Also featured in the reception was an entertainment which was managed by Mrs. J. M. Lowe, the cashier with the Atlanta Life Company. There were refreshments and music, both vocal and instrumental, to round out the ofternoon of greeting Charles Shaw.

32b 1951

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

WOMEN WILL ENJOY AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

THE REBECCA STILES TAYLOR Education and Charity Club which is an affiliate of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women, is sponsoring a two-session ,educational program for the women of Chicago Saturday, October 20th 1951 at 10:00 a.m. and at 1:15 p.m., at the Chemistry Auditorium of the Illinois Institute of Technology, 3255 Dearborn street.



MRS. TAYLOR

The theme of the meeting is "Science In Every Day Living," and two able speakers will address the sessions.

Professor Mary Louise Majonnier, graduate of the University of Chicago, who holds a master of science degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, and is a teacher nutritionist of the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago, and also chairman of the Home Economics Department of the Illinois Institute of Technology, will address the morning session.

The campus cafeteria will be available to those who wish to have lunch. Tickets for a blue plate lunch will be sold in the lobby of the Chemistry building before 11:00 a.m. For those who desire a lighter lunch, there will be a choice of sandwiches, salads, coffee and desserts.

In the afternoon session Miss Sarale Owens will speak. Miss Owens did her undergraduate work in Cincinnati, Ohio, and received a master's degree from the New York School of Social Work. She also has a master's degree in personnel administration from New York University. She is now working on a Ph. D. in education.

Miss Owens has served as assistant dean of women in both the Florida State College and at Howard University; associate executive director of the United States Seamen Service in New York City; industrial relations worker in the New York Urban League. She is a member of the National Council of Negro Women and of the League of Women Voters. At present she is active in interracial world affairs and is employed as associate director of job opportunities for the American Friends Committee.

This educational treat will be one of the two big affairs of the club for the club year from which it will raise funds for its charity activities. Reservations must be made early for there is a limited number of seats. For reservations call Mesdames Gladys Oliver, 4850 S. Michigan avenue. KE. 6-4481 or Helen Jordan of 3152 Vernon avenue, VI. 2-6714. Mrs. Grace Parks Arnolds is president of the club.

COLUMBUS, OHIO CLUB WOMEN WILL PURCHASE CLUB HOUSE

The Columbus Association of Colored Women's clubs met in its first meeting of the new club year at Spring Street YMCA. Tuesday, September 24. All clubs were in attendance for the business meeting. Mrs. M. L. Cash introduced the guest speaker, Mrs. Wesley Scott, executive secretary of the Blue Triangle YWCA. Many interesting points were garnered from her talk.

The association set for its new year GOAL — a $5,000 club house The president Mrs. Mamie Moore and secretary Mrs. Mildred West were delighted to represent the association at the Southeast District meeting in Springfield, Ohio.

Northern District Association of Colored Women

The association meets the third Tuesday in each month at the Spring Street. YMCA At the close of the meeting tea was served from a beautifully decorated table. The floral centerpiece was from the gardens of Mesdames Sara Canty and Mamie Moore. It was later sent to Mrs. Barnett, a shut-in.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

OKLAHOMA CLUB WOMEN NOTE 40 YEARS OF PROGRESS

MRS. MILDRED P. WILLIAMS, president of the Oklahoma State Federation of Colored Women, through the columns of "The Sooner Woman," the organization's journal, makes public a short history of the achievements of the State Federation and special mention of its past and present officers.

"The Sooner Woman" — "Sooner" being the nickname for the state of Oklahoma — is, without doubt, one of the best edited and most informative, as well as interesting journals published by our women and should mean much to the development of the organization, and to the individual women themselves. It should find a place in every club woman's library, especially nationally-minded women. Mrs. Williams, her staff and the entire membership have a right to be proud of this achievement. Permit us to congratulate you and urge you to keep it up.



MRS. TAYLOR

In this short history, Mrs. Williams depicts the achievements covering forty years. In April, 1910, a statewide invitation was issued by the Eastside Culture club of Oklahoma City to 11 federated clubs to meet for the purpose of organizing the Oklahoma State Federation of Women's Clubs. The following responded: Eastside Culture and the Domestic Science of Oklahoma City; Matrons Improvement and Dorcas clubs of Muskogee; Excelsior club of Guthrie; Reading and Art club of El Reno and the Mothers club of Hennessey. Mrs. Harriet P. Jacobson of the Eastside club was elected president. The amount of money raised was $6.60.

The presidents who followed were Mesdames Judith Horton, Adelia Young, Anna Cooper, now deceased. The living past presidents are Mesdames Jacobson, Nellie Weaver Greene, Lucy Elliot Hutton, Maude J. Brockway, Lula Kiff and Genevieve M. Weaver.

— ACHIEVEMENTS —

Some of the outstanding achievements have been: securing a Negro boys training school at Boley and a girls' training school at Taft, Oklahoma. Both institutions are operated and superintended by all-Negro staffs and maintained by the state of Oklahoma.

The emblem of the National Association of Colored Women "Lifting As We Climb," was designed by an Oklahoma club woman. Oklahoma State Federation operates a $5,000 scholarship loan fund for orphan girls. The Federation sponsors Government Camp number 3 at Lake Murray for Junior Federated girls and other youths. It maintains a permanent legislative committee for the fostering of interests of Negro people and others.

It has a permanent plan through which it renders financial aid to the state organization and to the National Association of Colored Women. It has set up worthwhile projects all over the state. Guthrie has a library, Muskogee has a library and a Genivieve Weaver library is in Ponca City, a community center in Oklahoma City and a receiving home for delinquent girls in Tulsa. Ardmore women are sponsoring a beautiful community center built by the state.

"The Sooner Woman" is to be published semi-annually. Plans are on foot to purchase state headquarters where records can be kept by a permanent secretary and where young women can be housed.

Mrs. Williams' address is 1055 N. Lansing st., Tulsa, Oklahoma.

* * *

THE C.N.D.A. PRESENTS KING SOLOMAN'S WEDDING

Metropolitan Community Church of Chicago, at South Parkway and 41st Street was the scene of an unusual and spectacular mock wedding, Friday evening, Jan. 12, at 8 p. m., when the Chicago and Northern District Association presented King Soloman with 12 contesting brides-to-be, each of whom was vying to secure the king for herself. Each contestant was a representative of a club, and the club that raised the largest amount of money was the winner. Its representative was the bride.

This financial effort was hoped to be the springboard to an "All Organizational Tea" to be held in February, which in its turn is expected to raise sufficient funds to pay off the entire mortgage on the new headquarters at 4441 Drexel boulevard. Mrs. Grace D. Wells is general chairman of both efforts and her co-chairmen were Mesdames Mayme Williams and Henrietta Burr. These three ladies are the vice presidents of the C.N.D.A. Mrs. Alva Delaney is president. There are no charges to either of these programs.

6th Business Meet Expects 350 to Attend

3-Day Sessions Get Under Way Thursday

DEFENSE THEME

Interest in War Contracts Draw Many

WASHINGTON

Approximately 350 persons are expected to attend the sixth annual conference on "The Negro in Business" at the Commerce Department Auditorium, which will get underway for three days beginning next Thursday.

According to Emmer Lancaster, director of the conference, this year's gathering of colored business people will be the largest in the six-year history of the affair.

The reason for the great interest in the looming conference Mr. Lancaster attributes to the current crisis and the desire of business people to learn the role of small business in the defense emergency.

War Agency Officials Panel

The small business operators are interested in the panel discussion to be led by officials of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Munitions Board, Civilian Requirements and Office of Defense Mobilization on priorities, procurement and subcontracts for small business firms.

The highlight of the conference will be a mass meeting on Thursday evening. Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer will be the principal speaker.

Haitian Ambassador to Talk

Also on the program are Jean F. Brierre, director, National Office of Tourism, Republic of Haiti; Ras H. S. Imru Ambassador of Ethiopia; Gustava La Raque, Ambassador of Haiti; and George B. Stevenson, First Secretary of the Liberian Embassy.

Among the delegates, who have sent in their registration blanks are:

Louis H. Schuster, associate professor, department of business administration, Virginia State College;

Joseph Russ, Cortez W. Peters Business School, Baltimore;

Silas Hogan, executive clerk, department of Public Affairs, Newark, N.J.

R. Nathaniel Niles, business manager, Delaware State College;

Mr. Lincoln J. Harris, State College at Wilberforce, Ohio.

Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Representatives; Mrs. G. J. Jones, W. J. Malone, M. J. Humphrey, Miss Anna Smith, Miss Elsie Daniels, Charles Hodges, P. D. DeJoie;

J. V. Anderson, head business and commercial science department, Florida A. and M. College; Dr. William L. Crump, Tennessee A. and I. State College; Miss Elizabeth J. Johnson, St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute;

M. C. Clarke, president, Dunbar Life Insurance Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

C. W. Maxwell, President, William Penn Business Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Felix J. Brown, national president, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc., Richmond, Va.

Major C. Udell Turpin, Remington Rand, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Kit Baldwin, Baldwin Ice Cream Co. Chicago, Ill.

Lloyd Kerford, George Kerford Quarry Company, Atchison, Kan.

Olive H. Crosthwait, vice-president-secretary, Jackson Mutual Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.

Murray J. Marvin Jr., executive director, National Negro Insurance Association, Chicago, Ill.

Roscoe A. Cavett, executive secretary, Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Txas.

H. M. Morgan, president, Tyler Barber College Chain, Tyler, Texas.

Hon. Jean F. Brierre, Under-Secretary of State for Tourism, Port-au Prince, Haiti.

James O. Plinton Jr., president, Haitian American Dry Cleaners, Inc., Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Mrs. G. W. Brown, resident, G. W. Brown Trucking Co., Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. Camille Sanford, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mrs. Minnie Gentles Turner, Gentles Flower Shoppe, Cleveland, Ohio.

S'eastern Women's Federatio

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PRINCIPALS AT MEETING—Left to right: Mmes. F. A. Ponder, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Bertha L. Johnson, Prentiss, Miss.; H. M. Gibbs, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; M. B. Gaillard, retiring president, of Birmingham, Ala.; Dollie J. Alexander of Atlanta, president of the host Georgia Federation; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia, N. C.; Geneva Haugabrooks, Atlanta, and Mabel L. Neely, Birmingham.—**Perry Photo.**

Atlanta Hosts 150 Delegates to Annual Meet; Crown Queen

ATLANTA—Southeastern Federated Club Women last week elected Mrs. Louella H. Goff of Covington, Va., to the presidency of their organization in an Atlanta meeting termed by many as best in its history. Mrs. Goff succeeds Mrs. M. B. Gaillard of Birmingham, Ala., who was elected chairman of the executive board. Mrs. Ida Henderson of Atlanta was chosen second vice president.

Mrs. Ruby Stutts Lyells of Jacksonville, Miss., was chosen vice president.

SEDALIA IN '52

Sedalia, N. C., was chosen as the next place of meeting of the organization, whose motto is "Lifting As We Climb."

Approximately 150 delegates and visitors converged on Atlanta for the club women's meeting principal sessions of which were held on the campus of Morris Brown College. The George federation, headed by Mrs. Dollie J. Alexander, was official host to the Southeastern, while Mrs Geneva Haugabrooks was general chairman of Atlanta arrangements.

Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor of Chicago keynoted the opening session of the meeting at Liberty Baptist Church, the Rev. G. W. Dudley, pastor. Women of color were challenged to meet the demands of constructive citizenship, interracial relations and the training required to take their rightful place of leadership.

FOUNDER SPEAKS

Among inspirational speakers at the meeting were Mrs. H. R Butler of Los Angeles, Calif., a former Georgia and one of the funders of the federation among coolred women, and Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins, president of the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

Delegates and visitors enjoyed a round of parties, teas and receptions sponsored by Atlantans. A tour of the city interested the visitors who came from over the eight-state area.

Following the parade of states, Mrs. Sadie Wright of Tuscaloosa, Ala., was crowned queen for 1951. Several exhibits and panels claimed the attention of the delegates.

Among the out-of-state delegates to the Southeastern were:

MISSISSIPPI: Mesdames Bertha Johnson, Prentiss; Ruby S Lyells, Jackson; George W. Williams, Oakey; Florence Alexander, Jackson; Cora A. Jones, Hattiesburg, and Constance D. Baker Hattiesburg.

ALABAMA: Mesdames Sadye B. Wright, Tuscaloosa; Margery B. Gaillard, Birmingham; Mabel L. Neely, Tuscaloosa; H. M. Gibbs, Birmingham; Clara M. Wilson, Birmingham; Pauline Montgomery, Birmingham; Minnie Williams and Louise J. Street, Montgomery; Bertha McClain and Nona Zanders, Anniston; Kate Mack, Tuscaloosa; Hattie S. West, Tuskegee; Hattie B. Whitt, Birmingham; L. Carroll Selma; Ethel M. Walker, Selma; Amelia P. Boynton, Selma, and Myra J. Bryant, Birmingham.

VIRGINIA: Mesdames Marie Hamilton, A. M. Peters, Esther R. Taylor, Wanya Webb, of Norfolk; Louella Goff, Covington; Mable Hardy, Franklin; H. H. Hale, Norfolk; Lucille Jackson, Portsmouth; Hortense Edwards Bessie Watkins, Lester McKnight, Essie Overton, Etta Stanbach and Ethel Giddings of Portsmouth; G. L. Jerry, Norfolk; H. W. Goodman, Norfolk; H. H. Thompson, Norfolk; Carrie W Nitchie, Chalottesville; G. J. Jenkins, Newport News; Thelma B. Murray and Mary Alston Portsmouth; Peachie C. Johnson Maude M. Gamble and Mary C. Drew, Charlottesville; Pearl D. Reddick, Portsmouth; Amanda Burges, Julia Anderson and Fannie Mansfield, Clifton Forge; Mary E. Estes and Sarah Z. Frazier, Suffolk; Ola M. Sawyer and Leola Sapp of Norfolk.

NORTH CAROLINA: Mesdames Lottie Kimble and Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia; Lewis O. Cureton, Pinehurst; Agnes Peary, Katherine Jones and Zolin C. Hemphill, Lenoir; Ione Henderson, Hickory; Esther D. Moore, Hickory, and Annie Foster, Pinehurst.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Mrs. Julia W. Glover, Charleston.

FLORIDA: Mesdames Clotelle Wiliams, Tampa; Alice Mickens, West Palm Beach; Daisy Murrell, Belle Glade; Nannie S. Freeland St. Augustine; Alice E. Moore, West Palm Beach; Marie Price and M. Davis, Miami; Eartha M. White, Jacksonville, and F. M. Ponder, St. Petersburg.

TENNESSEE: Mesdames Sarah J. Myruck, Knoxville; Mary D. Kirby, Marie B. Eiland, Anne L. Higgins and Pearl Maffles, Memphis; Cora Robinson and Marie Lawrence, Chattanooga.

Georgians, other than Atlantans, attending the convention included Mesdames W. Boddie, Viola Lawrence, Luzelle A. Collier and Essie M. Statler of Milledgeville; Louise Epps, LaGrange; Mamie Roose, Albany; Ruby Williams, Macon; Cora L. D. Nimmons, Griffin; Eddie R. Strauss Griffin; J. Roy Moore, Americus, and Tobie Grant. Scottdale.

VIRGINIA CLUB WOMAN HEADS SOUTHEASTERN FEDERATION

At the biennial meeting of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which was held in Atlanta, Ga., last week Mrs. Louella Holland Goff of 317 Cherry st., Covington, Va., was elected president.

Mrs. Louella Holland Goff, daughter of Mrs. Mary Lou Holland and the late John H. Holland was born in Holland, Virginia. Here she attended elementary school and graduated from Franklinton Christian College, Franklinton, N. C., at an early age.

She attended Howard University, Washington, D. C., and graduated from the business department of Wilberforce University in 1921. After graduation she worked at the Mutual Savings Bank, Portsmouth, Va., and served as stenographer-secretary to the W. R. Walker Law Firm in Newport News for a number of years.

She taught night classes in typing and shorthand at YMCA while in Newport News and was correspondent for the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

In 1928 she became the wife of Dr. William E. Goff, a prominent dentist of Covington, Va., where they have established their home and rearing a daughter, Ida Grace Goff.

For two years Mrs. Goff taught in the Watson high school of Covington and has been identified with the Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company for the past twelve years. Hers has been a busy life, but she says she is happier when busy.

She is leader in the local federated clubs and the state Federation of Women's Clubs, having served as president of both.

She is an ardent church worker and a member of the First Baptist church. She organized the first Girl Scout troop of her race in Covington, out of which has grown several troops; Past matron of the Eastern Star; treasurer of the local NAACP since its organization; member of the state and National auxiliary Dental Societies; member of the Virginia Committee of the United College Fund; First vice president of the Southeastern Federation and chairman of the Credential Committee of the National Association of Colored Women.

Women Vow Fight On Washington Jim Crow

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(A N P)— The Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., meeting here last week went on record as giving wholehearted support to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell in her fight to abolish discrimination from the capital of the Nation.

The Federation recommended that representatives from each of the states in the Northeastern Region pledge their support to the Coordinating Committee to Abolish Segregation in D. C. of which Mrs. Terrell is president.

The Federation also went on record as opposing radio and television shows as well as motion pictures which portray the sterotype Negro. The delegates agreed to boycott the products of companies sponsoring such shows as the "Amos and Andy" show and the "Beulah" show.

They also approved resolutions calling for Home Rule in the District of Columbia and for integration in public schools.

The Federation expressed its approval of the department of defense in integrating Negro troops in Korea, and called for an immediate end of segregation in every phase of the armed forces.

It agreed to send letters of approval to the National Negro Business League for opening its headquarters in the District of Columbia.

About 150 delegates representing seven states—Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia—met in Washington last week for the 55th annual convention of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, an affiliate of The National Association of Colored Women.

The theme of the meeting was "Achieving Our Goals, Through Education.—Family Life—and Community Upright."

Officers elected were: President, Miss Susie F. Jones, Brooklyn; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Inez W. Tinsley, Mrs. Viola Mason, Mrs. Lillian, Hines, Mrs. Rosa L. Weller, Mrs. Rosa L. McDaniels, Mrs. Naomi Y. Hatcher, Mrs. Lucy A. Robinson, and Mrs. Mary E. C. Gregory.

Mrs. Dora N. Lee, N. Y., was re-elected chairman of the executive board, Mrs. Melnea Cass, recording secretary; Miss Beatrice Coleman, assistant financial secretary; Mrs. S. Ellwn Wilson, treasurer; Mrs. Bessie Payne, parliamentarian; Mrs. Carrie Satterwhite, statisticia; Mrs. Ethel J. Minton, organizer; Mrs. Margaret Gaution, statistician; Mrs. Viola P. Allen, historian; Mrs. Jessie Moore, chaplain; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Brooks, scholarships; Mrs. Ann W. Rice, treasurer, scholarship loan fund; and Mrs. Irene Canada, Mass., supervisor of girls.

The next meeting of the Northeastern Federation will be held at Bordentown, N. J., in 1953.

Among the highlights of the Washington meeting was the Town Meeting held at Howard University when Dr. Frank S. Horne, assistant to the administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency, led the panel discussion on Housing. Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford, Minority Groups Consultant, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, led the panel on employment for defense production; Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau, NAACP, spoke on legislation; and Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, member, Executive Council of the Diocese of Washington of the Episcopal Church, talked on Church Relations.

The meeting was climaxed with a banquet at the Lucy Diggs Slowton National Training School for Girls in Washington, D. C. Hall, Friday night, when Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the extended fellowship greetings.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

COMMUNITY CENTERS ATTRACT ATTENTION OF CLUB WOMEN

A LITTLE MORE than 25 years ago, delinquent Negro girls under 16 years of age, were placed in jails throughout the Southland along with hardened Negro women criminals. Nowhere was there a place for them where they could be protected from further evil influence. Many of these girls were not delinquent. They were NEGLECTED--victims of parental neglect and improvidence.



Mrs. Taylor

The women of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs adopted the program of establishing Training Schools for Delinquent Negro Girls, and Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas raised funds, bought ground, built buildings and operated, as best they could, TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Then, year after year, they stormed their state governments and eventually forced them to assume control of these plants. Now, with the exception of South Carolina and Florida, each of the aboved-named states has a supervised state institution for Negro girls operated at state government expense. Negro club women still keep close touch with operations.

Defender

Along with the Southeastern states, the states of Delaware, Maryland, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Missouri and Louisiana have made big contributions to this project. This special project is established and only needs to be expanded, further developed and carefully supervised by Negro club women.

Sat. 11-10-51

COMMUNITY CENTERS FOR GOOD GIRLS

The program of state training schools for delinquent Negro girls was an EMERGENCY program, for no organization in the Southland, not even the state governments nor the church made provisions for these neglected OUTCASTS. They were untouchables.

Chicago

I could give the names of more than a hundred fine women, who led this movement and carried it to completion—this movement which has meant so much to our ignorant, neglected and underprivileged, adolescent girls but space will not permit it at this time. Those twenty-five years have been well spent and demonstrate through these concrete monuments indisputable testimonies of the value of club work among women, for they did what neither state nor church had or has done for God's "little children."

Lee

With that task accomplished, club women all over the country are turning their attention to and planning and working for a program that will help to keep good girls from becoming delinquents, hence, they are raising funds, buying ground, building and operating community centers or federation headquarters in every city and town.

In these centers or headquarters they are operating day nurseries, kindergarters, dormitories, culture classes and whatnot, while space is reserved for federation offices and office help, as well as auditoriums or parlors that are used by the public at little cost, thereby securing some revenue for operating expenses. Some of these centers or headquarters realize sufficient funds to cover their monthly expense. Then, too, the city officials and citizenry can find at all times someone in authority for these centers and their activities, and records are kept for history.

Recently an open-minded, far-sighted woman citizen gave a club house to the club women of Memphis, Tenn. The Atlanta club women have bought a club house and it is proving an asset to the community. The most important objective that the National Association of Colored Women has at present is expanding and developing national headquarters at 111 "O" st., N. W. Washington, D. C., and making it at least partially self sustaining.

If the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association Inc., would deed a portion of its acreage to the National Association of Colored Women in recompense for the more than $150,000 the NACW has spent on it, a suitable headquarters building could be erected there. This would more closely unite the two associations quarter of a century disturbed and lay the ghost that has for a the peace that should exist between them. It can be done. Now is the time.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

NACW WILL HONOR MRS. M. B. GAILLARD

Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, in her usual gracious manner, presided at the 16th Bi-ennial session of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs which convened at Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga., July 29-31, 1951. Mrs. Gaillard was chosen the "Woman of the Southeastern Region" to be honored by the National Association of Colored Women during the national meeting in Los Angeles, Calif., in August, 1952.



Mrs. Taylor

Nationally known as a club woman, she is a member of Birmingham's Semper Fidelis club, past president of both the Birmingham City Federation and Alabama Federation of Colored Women's clubs, chairman of the resolution committee of the national association of colored women, treasurer of the Birmingham Metropolitan Council of Negro Women, a charter member and first president of Alpha Eta chapter of Iota Phi Lambda sorority.

Her most significant achievement while serving the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs as president of 1943-47, was her recommendation on June 3, 1944, that the Federation promote a program to meet the needs of our able-bodied, mentally deficient youth. The idea was unanimously adopted and through the efforts of the A. F. of C. W. C., the State of Alabama has erected a two-story building at the Partlow State School, Tuscaloosa, Ala., to accomodate 225 girls and boys. This building is modern in every respect, equipped with the best facilities and was opened for occupancy Oct., 1946. The institution is a credit to the state and the race.



MRS. M. B. GAILLARD

In the religious realm, she is a member of Sixteenth St. Baptist church, where she is vice-president of the Missionary society. She is treasurer of the Alabama Baptist Women's State convention and secretary to the Business and Finance Committee of the Woman's Convention Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention, Inc.

On Feb. 1, 1947, and 1949, she attended the National Freedom Day celebration in Philadelphia, Pa., as representative of Gov. James E. Folsom.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

A TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTHLAND

I HAVE JUST returned to Chicago after an eight weeks' stay in Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia. For almost 15 years I had not seen my native state, having been brought to Chicago by the late Robert S. Abbott, of the Chicago Defender, who wanted to aid organized club women in their fight for "Women's Rights."



Mrs. Taylor

I was the guest speaker at the mass meeting of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, having served as corresponding secretary at its origin and later as president. Mrs. Marjory Gaillard, the retiring president, came to Chicago and demanded that I be their guest. They gave me a wonderful time, and, I believe, added a few more years to my life.

When I contemplated the trip, I wondered, whether or not the South had gotten away from me or I had gotten away from it, as many folks have, but I can truly say—to me the South is truly a paradise were it not for the ignorance and brutality of men—white and colored.

In the South the common culture of the crudest woman is a thing to be felt and I have been made to wonder how that crude yet gentle woman, migrated to large northern cities, can become so belligerantly offensive so quickly.

Even though the United Nations Council is still trying to find PEACE terms to stop the Korean War, there was not a ripple nor the semblance of strife apparent in the atmosphere of Georgia. Everything seemed serene and calm. No one appeared to care a jot about Talmadge or what he said or did. Yet, there was a sense of alertness everywhere, a tenseness as though the bursting forth of a volcano would not be altogether unexpected.

Uncle Joe Watson, of Republican fame (Albany, Ga.) now 91 years old, but spry as a cricket, motored through Savannah on his way home from Washington, D. C., and stopped for dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Melton D. Bryant. His daughter, Sarah, and grandson accompanied him. He is just as rabid a Republican as ever and is out to put his party in the White House. It was great to see him, for he is the last of the old guard.

I saw in both Atlanta and Savannah veterans' night schools in operation. I don't know how much they are learning or if it is commensurate with what the white veterans are getting, but I do know the high schools are crowded to overflowing. It was a wholesome sight to see buildings ablaze with lights and packed with men and teachers. They must all have automobiles, for hundreds of automobiles surrounded the buildings.

Where Atlanta colored folks find the down payments on the hundreds of beautiful homes they are building, I do not know, but if private homes spell progress, then believe me, Atlanta is most progressive. I wish I could say the same about Savannah, but it seems that the great shipping interests left the seaport when cotton and naval stores hit the bottom. They tell me a boom is in the near future. I hope it is true.

Negro banks, insurance companies, undertaking establishments have kept the doors of business open, as well as real estate companies. A Negro owned and operated bus line is doing business in Atlanta and a large hotel is being erected. Mesdames Geneva Haugerbrook and Ada McDay hold their own in the undertaking world. Both ladies were staunch supporters of the South eastern Conference and contributed to my comfort.

Mrs. Toby Grant, past president of the Georgia Federation. and a large property owner, entertained the visitors at her country home in my honor.

Mrs. W. A. Scott of the Atlanta World gave the convention a world of publicity. Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Green (an old schoolmate of mine) took me into their home and cared tenderly for me. A number of my old schoolmates of Old Atlanta University made it pleasant for me. The hospitality of Atlanta and Savannah could not be surpassed. My brother, John R. Stiles, retired postman, and his family, including nine grand nieces and nephews whose ages range from 7 years to 7 months, kept me entertained. Little Jerri Dale recently returned from Monrovia, Africa, was an interesting addition to the "gang."

Yes, in the language of the late President R. R. Wright, the Negroes of Georgia "are still rising." The progress may be slow because of the ternal fight which must be waged for freedom at the polls. It takes time, money, intelligence and "guts," but they are making it.

Then, too, fit leadership among the rank and file is needed for methods to develop cooperation and encourage better understanding. It takes knowledge, for when a leader speaks it should be with the authority of superior knowledge for he has the power which that knowledge gives. The greatest need the South has is fit leadership. A leader must have SKILL and the ability to apply his knowledge for humanity's sake. A leader must have POISE—balance in personality—balance in character, dependibility, reliability in time of storm and stress. He must THINK through rather than FEEL through.

A leader must have a PURPOSE that is definitely worked out. A leader must have a PLAN. He must be able to analyze and diagram his plan—If he does this—he plans his work and works his plan. A leader has qualifications, obligations and duties . . . The northern leader as well as the southern leader.

Federated Club Women Elect New Officers

Mrs. Louella H. Goff, of Covington, Va., was elected president of the Southeastern Federation of the National Federaion of Colored Women's Clubs, at the biennial regional meeting which ended Tuesday at Morris Brown College. She succeds Mrs. M. B. Gaillard of Birmingham, Ala.

The Atlanta meeting was the largest in the history of the regional organization and the delegates, representing every state in the Southeastern Federation, voted to hold the next biennial meeting at Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., in 1953, with Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, hostess.

The other officers include: Mrs Ruby Stutts Lyells, Mississippi, first vice president; Mrs. Ida F. Henderson, Atlanta, second vice president; Mrs. M. B. Gallard, Birmingham, Ala., chairman executive board; Mrs. Mabel L. Neely, program chairman; Mrs. Bertha L. Johnson, past president; Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, past president; Mrs. Marie Baker Eiland, Tennessee, treasurer; Mrs. G. W. Williams, Mississippi president; Mrs. Sadye B. Wright, Alamaba president; Mrs. Dollie J. Alexander, Georgia president; Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, and Mrs. Geneva M. Haugabrooks, Atlanta, chaplain.

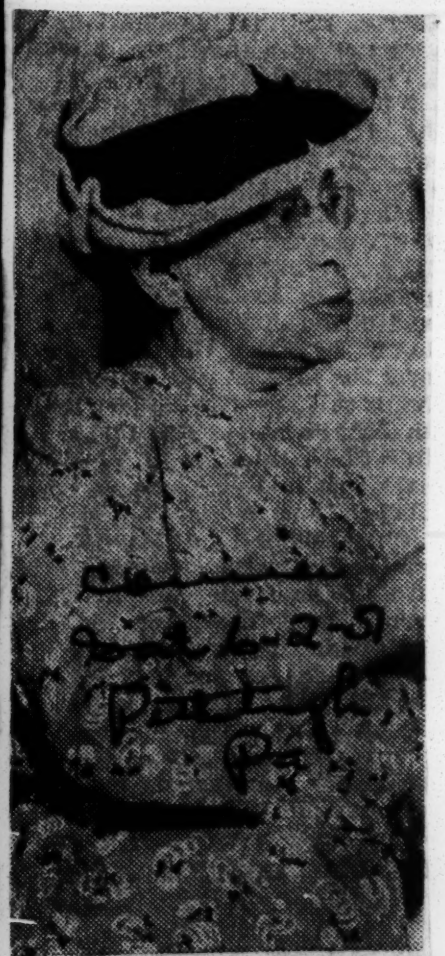
Mrs. Haugobrooks served as general chairman of the recent regional meeting in Atlanta and furnished transportation for delegates during the session.

Highlighting the entertainment events were a motorcade, elaborate receptions teas.

Assisting at the "Get-Acquainted Tea," held at the residence of Mrs. Haugabrooks and the tea at Morris Brown were: Mrs. Mabel Butts, Mrs. Eunice Maddox, Mrs. Cassie Edwards, Mrs. Nona Standard, Mrs. Pinkie Lewis, Mrs. Beatrice Murphy and Mrs. L. D. Shivery.

New York, May 24..The thirty-sixth Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, will be presented this year to Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers for "spearheading the successful movement to integrate Negro nurses into American life as equals"

Mimeograph sheet
News from NAACP



MRS. MABEL STAUPERS
...36th NAACP award

Nurse Is Spingarn Medalist

NEW YORK—The thirty-sixth Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, will be presented this year to Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers for "spearheading the sucessful movement to integrate Negro nurses into American life as equals."

Announcement of the award was made by Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP.

For many years, Mrs. Staupers was executive secrtary and later president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, an organization which disbanded early this year because it had achieved its primary objective of integrating Negro nurses into the profession.

The award will be presented to Mrs. Staupers on June 28 in Atlanta, during the forty-second annual convention of the NAACP. Mrs. Staupers will be the fourth woman to receive this award, established by the late Joel E. Spingarn in 1914. Other women medalists include the late Mary B. Talbert, 1922; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, 1935, and Miss Marian Anderson, 1939.

'51 Spingarn Medal Going To A Nurse

Mrs. Staupers Is Fourth Woman To Receive Award

NEW YORK, May 30 — The thirty-sixth Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, will be presented this year to Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers for "spearheading the successful movement to integrate Negro nurses into American life as equals." Mrs. Keaton lives in Harlem.

Announcement of the award was made here by Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, following a meeting of the award committee.

For many years, Mrs. Staupers was executive secretary and later president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, an organization which disbanded early this year because it had achieved its primary objective of integrating Negro nurses in the profession.

"Her work was characterized by wisdom vision and courage and refusal to equivocate", the citation asserts "Her energetic, forth-right and far-sighted activities resulted in the integration of colored nurses equalization of salaries and working conditions on all levels in this country. Upon completion of this work she was instrumental in dissolving the Association because it had completed the democratic tims to which it was dedicated. In these activities she had exemplified Negro womanhood at its selfless and insistent best."

The award will be presented to Mrs. Staupers on June 28 in Atlanta, during the 42nd annual convention of the NAACP. Mrs. Staupers will be the fourth woman to receive this award, established by the late Joel E. Spingarn in 1914. Other women medalists include the late Mary B. Talbert, 1922; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, 1935; and Miss Marian Anderson, 1939. Last year the medal was awarded posthumously to Charles H. Houston, famous constitutional lawyer and chairman of the NAACP national legal committee.

32b 1951

Texas Council of Negro Organizations

Texas Negro Groups To Meet In Austin Feb. 9-10

MARSHALL, Tex—(A N P)—The Texas Council of Negro organizations will hold its annual meeting in Austin, Feb. 9, and 10, according to Joseph J. Rhoads, state president.

This meeting is expected to attract 100 Texas leaders representing the 45 state affiliate organizations of the council.

Main business will be centered around a panel on legislative action which will present proposals on 10 different issues. Headed by J. H. Morton of Austin this committee will study:

1. Fair employment practices commission for the state. 2. State minimum wages and hours for service workers. 3. Complete integration in the nation's armed forces. 4. Elimination of discrimination in junior and senior ROTC units in high schools and colleges.. 5. Expanded state health program. 6. Implementation of recent U. S. Supreme court decisions in education into state law in Texas. 7. Anti-poll tax. 8. Anti-lynching. 9. State or municipal junior colleges all to be open to qualified Negroes, and 10. Regional education proposals.

The proposed legislative program from the meeting will be presented to Gov. Allen Shivers and the state legislature.

Other activities will include reports on the recent Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, the $50,000 Sweatt Victory fund, and the NAACP program.

The annual Douglass Day dinner also will be a feature of the meeting.

32b 1951

Tuskegee Federated Women's Club



INITIAL GIFT—In the newly decorated lobby of the Tuskegee Institute John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Mrs. T. W. Jones presents a check for $1,200 to President F. D. Patterson representing the initial gift of the Tuskegee Federated Women's Club which sponsored the hospital lobby project. Shown from left to right: L. H. Foster Jr., Institute business manager; Mrs. T. W. Jones, president, Women's Club, and principal, Chambliss Children's House; Dr. Patterson and Mrs. I. K. Campfield, chairman of the hospital committee.

Nelson Jackson Featured At Annual Family Service Meet

"Family service is facing its greatest problem in the future, frustration in the citizenry of the community." With these words, Nelson Jackson, Southern Regional Representative of the Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia, guest speaker at the Annual Membership Meeting of Family Service of Memphis, reminded the group that in order to have citizen participation in a Family Service program, there must be a sound program, along with a trained and competent staff.

"In this field, we are selling an intangible—but the profit is one of a better community—better understanding of the organization by those who were served—and the realization that service to clients is strongly tied in with public relations."

For fifty seven years, Family Service has helped Memphis and Shelby County families. Attitudes toward people in trouble have been constantly changing, and the Service has had to adapt the new knowledge of how best to be of help.

According to Mr. Jackson, a person seeking relief usually does so as a last resort; therefore, he must be made to feel at home. Staff members must be good public relations persons, not necessarily brilliant, but possessing a broad understanding of human nature.

"In order to get and maintain the interest of lay people, there must be a clear cut program, with the objectives well supported—objectives must be shifted periodically in regard to emphasis. This must be done smoothly. Volunteer service should be set at a time which is should be used wisely and expediously; meetings should be set at a time which is convenient for the volunteer."

"A stepped up program for such an organization must be done through interpretation and public relations. In a city such as Memphis, it is almost impossible to have a segregated public relations division for the Negro community in Family Service. There must be an interchange of information; in terms of public relations persons no longer live in segments in a community—groups are now interfaced."

Mr. Jackson proposed that the overall committee of Family Service should include more members of the minority races. This group will plan for all social groups in the community. time and reality will account for changes in the social structure. "But" he added "we can help people face chance by dressing up change attractively; and issuing it in small enough doses t allow it to be acceptable.'

"Memphis is steadfast behind Family Service, and its future is assured if we are cognizant of the change around us," emphasized Mr. Jackson.

Others appearing on program were, Rev. S. A. Owen, who gave the invocation; L. O. Swingler, who introduced the speaker; welcome, Robert Robeson, member of Metropolitan Baptist church; J. T. Chandler, master of ceremony.

One of the main features of the evening was the musical selections furnished by the Orange Mound Nursery; among the tots repertoire were: "Tell Me the Story of Jesus," "Jesus Loves Mem," "Be Careful What You See, "She'll Be Coming Round The Mountain." The Lord's Prayer and the 23rd Psalm were recited. Children participating ranged in age from three to six years. Mrs. Rozella Franklin is the director of the Nursery.

Rev. H. H. Jones, Chairman of the Negro Advisory Committee introduced members of his committee. Rev. S. A. Owen Vice- Chairman; J. T. Chandler, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Cooper Taylor, secretary; Mrs. T. H. Hayes, Sr.; Elmer Henderson; Harold I. Johns; Dr. A. L. Johnson; Louis Johnson; Mrs. Maudeen Seward; Father St. Julian A. Simpkins; L. O. Swingler; Mrs. Ethel Venson; Mrs. Harriet Walker; Mme. G. S. Young.

Mrs. Leora L. Conner, Executive Secretary of Family Service introduced her staff, and the Directors of the organization.

Father St. Julian A. Simpkins gave the doxology. Following the program, the Negro Advisory Committee and staff sponsored a social hour.



GERMAN CITIZENS touring the Southside under sponsorship of the Chicago Urban League talk with T. K. Gibson (seated left) president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company. Interpreter for the group is W. F. Moenick, (seated right). Included in photo are Hans Gaesel, Erik V. Sivers, Walter Hoch, Heffi Uberreiter, Herbert Beyerle, Eugen Bach and Wilh Pflueger. At far right is Frayser Lane, director of the Urban League's public education department.

32b 1951 Virginia Conference of Junior Organizations

Mrs. Anna Hedgeman To Speak At Virginia Union

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Conference of Junior Organizations will hold its 16th annual session on Friday, May 11 at Virginia Union University here at 9:00 a. m. Over 700 members of the Junior Conference from 30 counties in Virginia will be present for the one day conference.

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, administrative assistant in the Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., will be the principal speaker.



Mrs. Hedgeman

Mrs. Hedgeman holds a B. A. degree from Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., and has done graduate courses at the University of Minnesota and the New York School of Social Work; an honorary doctor of humane letters was conferred by Hamline University in 1948.

SHE TAUGHT SCHOOL in Mississippi and held executive positions in the YWCA in Springfield, Ohio, Jersey City, N. J., New York City and Philadelphia. From 1934 to 1938 she served on the staff of the Emergency Relief Bureau which later became the Department of Welfare of the City of New York.

At the close of the war, Mrs. Hedgeman accepted a position of executive director of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, organizing the cooperative enthusiasm of some 57 national organizations and local community groups all over the nation.

In addition to varied professional service, Mrs. Hedgeman has always been an active volunteer at both local and national levels. She has served as a member of the Board of the Brooklyn Council for Social Planning; the various committees of the Welfare Council of the City of New York; the National Board of the United Council of Church Women; the Board of the Child Study Association of America; the Mayor's Committee on United Nations Hospitality of the City of New York, etc. In addition, she has served as guest lecturer for such student groups as the New Jersey State Teachers College, New York University, Columbia University, Hunter, Benning, Oberlin, and the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Mason Inducted, Mrs. Knox Elected by Medical Auxiliary

By BARBARA PRIGMORE

PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Alvin V. Mason of Salem, N.J. received the gravel of office of president of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association, and Mrs. LeClaire Knox of Detroit became president-elect, here Saturday.

Mrs. Mason succeeds Mrs. LeCount Matthews of Washington.

Other officers installed were:

General Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Walker, Nashville, Tenn.; recording secretary, Mrs. Binnie B. McClendon, Atlanta, Ga.; treasurer, Mrs. T. C. Henderson, Chicago, Ill.; chairman of the executive board, Mrs. LeCount Matthews, Washington; secretary of the Board, Mrs. R. S. Smith, Macon, Ga.; editor, Mrs. E. C. Hedgeman, Detroit, Mich.; Associate Editor, Mrs. G. P. Schanck, Orlando, Fla.; chaplain, Mrs. E. O. Davis, Nashville, Tenn.; Members at large: Mrs. G. U. Darlan, Chicago; Mrs. J. O. Sheffield. New Orleans. La.; Mrs. Maurice Adams, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Mason delivered her speech of acceptance under the theme of the auxiliary, "Working Today for a Better World Tommorrow—Community Wide, State Wide; and Nation Wide."

Mrs. Mason is the only woman to serve on N.J. Governor Driscoll's Civil Rights Committee. She is past president of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs and served as chairman of its executive board for eight years; past president of N.J. State Medical Wives Association; first chairman of Auxiliary's Scholarship Fund, president of the Atlantic City Links; and charter member of the New Jersey Council of Churches.

Gifts to Leaders

Special presentations were made to Mrs. Matthews. Zone directors receiving gifts were Mrs. Charles B. Hayes, eastern; Mrs. J. M. Knox, northern; Mrs. F. E. McLendon, southern; Mrs. D. F. Ferguson, western; Mrs. C. A. Lawlah, central; and Mrs. Emily Portwig, far western.

Highlights of the four days sessions also included welcome address made by Mrs. Marguerite Brannon, president of the Woman's Academy of Medicine and Allied Sciences, response by Dr. Bessie Small, Denton, Md. A brief speech of the president, Mrs. LeCount Matthews, who talked on the five point program of the Auxiliary, and her introduction of chairmen of the following committees whose reports were read:

Health, Mrs. R. S. Holliday, N.C.; education, Mrs. Ora K. Glass, Kentucky; legislation, Mrs. Carrie Freeman and Mrs. Elsie Wiggins, Washington; hospital, Mrs. Gladys Walker; historian, Mrs. Henry C. Welcome, Baltimore; pulib relations, Mrs. U. G. Dailey, Illinois; exhibits, Mrs. J. W. Langford, Texas;

Community Needs, Mrs. Sarah Boldon, Washington; human relalations, Mrs. Evan A. Gilkes, Baltimore; and scholarship, Mrs. W. E. Pannell, Nashville, Tenn.;

Dr. Ferebee Heard

Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women, delivered a dynamic address, "Developing Human Relations" on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. E. P. Stewart, chaplain, conducted the daily devotional services; Mrs. W. G. Alexander, past president presided over the morning session of the closing day and Dr. H. H. Walker addressed the Auxiliary.

Merit Awards

Certificates of merit, were presented local and State Auxiliaries. Pins of service, platinum emblems of the medical profession engraved with the words "Past Presidents of the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association" were presented to the following Past Presidents:

Mesdames Henriene Knaive, Laurel, Miss.; Alma Wells Givens, Norfolk, Va.; W. G. Alexander, Orange, N.J.; J. E. Alexander, Charlotta, N.C.; D M Miller, Kansas City, Mo; and LeCount Matthews, Washington.

Musical program at the opening session included solos by Mrs. Violet Addison, accompanied by Mrs. Gladys Bowie Duckett; Mrs. Charlotte Westley Holloman, member of the N.Y. Auxiliary, accompanied by Miss Ann de Ramos, Chicago, Ill.

Orchid corsages were presented to Mrs. Alvin V. Mason by Mrs. Frances Forsythe from the New Jersey Links; and to Mrs. Le Count Matthews from the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, by Mrs. Lillian Parrott of Baltimore, regional director.

Mrs. Matthews also received a bronze trophy and costume jewelry from the Eastern Zone, presented by Mrs. Hayes.

Chairmen of committees, who assisted Mrs. Marguerite Brannon, president of the local auxiliary included Mrs. John Q. McDouglad, registration, and Mrs. Raymond Overton, housing.

Members of the registration committee included:

Mesdames Leon F. Sarjeant, Henry A. Stratton, W. Cecil Rodgers, William A. Bragg, A. E. West, John W. Sullivan, Harrison E. Meekins, Irma T. Hunt, Howard A. Stratton, Walter F. Jerrick, Harold Pierce, Rotan Lee, Whittier Atkinson, Frank Christmas and Melvin Lofton.

Assisting Mrs. McDougald in charge of information were Mesdames Bernice Shelton, Howard Stratton and Harry S. Bowden.

Aides to Mrs. Overton on the housing committee were Mesdames Francis D. Purnell, Norman Lee, Herbert Norton, C. T. C. Nurse, Rotan Lee, Gladstone Allen, Allen Durant, David Thompson, Woodson Hopewell, Pius Barbour and Raymond Bounds.

The Pyramid Club, Dr. Voight Jones, Apex, gave complimentary membership cards to visiting members of the National Medical Association. The cards were issued by members of the Woman's Co-Ordinating Committee of the Pyramid Club. Among the Pyramidian Wives were assisting Dr. Nolan Atkinson, chairman Mesdames W. Sylester Lockley, W. Clinton Brown Rudolph Winston, Otha G. Prigmore, Edward W. Henry, A. E. West, John K. Morris, Charles Clarke, Leon F. Sarjeant, Henry A. Stratton and W. Cecil Rodgers.

Woodson's Memorial Rites

Simultaneous with the observance of Negro History Chicagoans are preparing to honor the memory and works of Carter G. Woodson with a Memorial Service next Sunday afternoon, February 11. The services, of course, will pay tribute to the life of Dr. Woodson as the pioneer in the study of Negro culture and the Founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

That is as it should be. For no man has done so much to create an interest in or worked harder than Dr. Woodson to spread the gospel of Negro achivement, both on the printed pages of American history and in the hearts and minds of Negroes and whites alike. Indeed, it can be said with certainty that he devoted his entire life to this work and wrote with a great passion on the achievements Negro made to this and other cultures. Because of him therefore, the place of the Negro in the American scheme and culture is recognized not merely among historians but white southerners as well.

Thus, it is a credit to the good judgment of Negroes to preface any service observing Negro History Week this year with a fitting memorial to Mr. Woodson, the pioneer.

Negro History Week begins this afternoon and continues through February 18. It proves therefore, not only a rich opportunity to honor the memory of Dr. Woodson and others of our heroes of bygone days, but it gives us an opportunity to pay due recognition to our present day heroes, who are making history on the battlefield; in the departments of State and Church and along a broad and increasing horizon. In a very real sense, Negroes are writing history today before our very eyes and it will be facetious to spend the entire week harking back at our men and women of achievement of yesteryears to the exclusion of our leaders of the present day. This year let the schools and colleges, the churches and the club groups, in observing the week, as we should do, attempt to link the past with the present. Let us remember that Mary Church Terrell was great and will remain a shining light for many generations to come, but that Mary McLeod Bethune has contributed and continues to contribute to the rich lore of Negro achievement and continues to be an inspiration to white and colored youths alike.

Carter Woodson Memorial Service Set For Feb. 11-12

CHICAGO— (ANP) — Two services, memorializing the late Dr Carter G. Woodson, founder-director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, will be sponsored here Feb 11-12 by the Chicago Carter G. Woodson Memorial ommittee.

The first of the services will be held in historic Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church, and as such, the committee will be supporting the observation of Negro History week, proclaimed by Chicago's Mayor Martin H. Kennell.

Principal speaker will be Dr. Rayford W. Logan, current director of the association. He will address the gathering on "The Negro's Contribution to American Culture."

Also participating in this program will be Atty. Bindley C. Cyrus, Boxing Commissioner Ralph Metcalfe and the Archibald J. Carter, alderman-Quinn chapel's pastor.

Officers of the Chicago committee are Atty. Theodore F. Crawley, chairman; Harry D. Bates, treasurer and Mrs. Bertie D. Johnson, secretary.

What's Wrong With the NAACP?

There has been a deal of talk here lately about the apathy and indifference of the general public towards supporting the NAACP and we suspect there is much merit in the current argument regarding, let us say, "the whereforeness of the which." Some feel that the Association would create more interest among the body of the folk if it would begin to put its punches behind issues relating to police brutality, and the removal of elementary safeguards surrounding the every-day life of citizens who walk up and down the streets. The argument is that in the fight for educational equality the Association has been shooting a little over the heads of the common herd.

All of this may be true, but this week we think we discovered another angle from which lack of paid-up memberships in the NAACP may be studied. The point we wish to make has to do with the functioning mechanics of the organization per se.

Friday we received a telephone call from a lady whose name we will call. Mrs. Elvina Adkins, 312 North Kelham, is blind, but in her telephone conversation with this writer Mrs. Adkins said she was desirous of renewing her membership in the NAACP but no one had come to her home to secure same. "I paid for a membership last year but no one has come to my home this year," Mrs. Adkins complains.

Last week we were seated in a cafe eating lunch, but had to stop for a few moments to accept $2 from Noah Freeman, 15 South Ellison. who also said he was anxious to secure a membership card in the NAACP for 1951. That transaction cost us personally six cents, for we immediately came to the office and mailed out a check to the local secretary for Mr. Freeman's membership.

Straws show which way the wind is blowing. Here are two people here in Oklahoma City who crank their own motor, without any urging, and say "I want to join the NAACP," despite the fact no effort is made by the organization to solicit them. It causes us to wonder whether the falling off in membership can be totally attributed to indifference on the part of the masses. Perhaps some of the problems the NAACP faces today relating to finance can be properly checked up to the apathy and indifference of the organization itself. How many more people are sitting around in their homes with two dollars in their pocket in Oklahoma City which they would like to contribute to the organization that has made in the past forty years a victorious fight for minority group interests? How should these membership be secured?

The Black Dispatch believes at least 75 per cent of the people who held memberships last year would gladly renew same if the city were broken up into a score of districts and this membership list placed in the hands of persons who could canvass them. This should be done at once and there would be no necessity for launching a membership drive to do this. In fact renewal of old memberships should not be held up for the fall membership campaign. Such a list as we propose could be broken down in one night's sitting, and done by not to exceed three persons. When the regular membership drive starts all of the old memberships should be in the bag. The annual membership drive should be launched to get brand new members.

The Black Dispatch is not trying to scorch anybody's coat tail in this statement we have made. We don't think anything is wrong with anybody. We think the policies and proceedures we have adopted across the years are the things that are wrong. One thing is certain, people such as Mrs. Adkins and Mr. Freeman should not be put to the task of running around all over town trying to get someone to take their memberships. That's what our present system has caused these two individuals to do.

NAACP Secretary Cites Rights Gains

NEW YORK—Some of the most far-reaching gains ever made in the field of race relations were attained during 1950, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, said in a report submitted Jan. 2 at the association's annual meeting.

The session was held in the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 W. 40th St. White warned, however:

"We face one of the most difficult legislative struggles in American history in the 82nd Congress, where Dixiecrats and conservative Republicans are already ganging up on civil rights legislation.

"If those forces of darkness succeed, then the colored peoples of the world may have their last hope of democracy destroyed, because they will not believe that the United States can place democracy above color prejudice."

Gains Won at High Costs

The gains made last year, Mr. White said, had been won at greatly increased costs, and had also stimulated "a new respect of the bigots for the colored citizen's struggle for freedom."

Groups, like the Dixiecrats, which formerly disdained his efforts to secure his constitutional rights have "become more devious in their methods because they now respect those who fight against bigotry, especially since the notable victories won in the U.S. Supreme Court during 1950," he asserted.

These Supreme Court decisions smashed the color line in higher education in the South, Mr. White said. As a result, approximately 1000 colored graduate and professional students have attended state supported universities in the South from which they were formerly excluded.

Segregation of colored passengers in Southern dining cars has been banned by a decision of the Supreme Court. As resistance continues in some States, the fight for complete equality must be continued and stepped-up, the NAACP leader asserted.

Gains Noted in UN

"For 41 years the bulk of the struggle has been carried by colored persons themselves," Mr. White declared, adding:

"It was significant to note that in Ambassador Warren Austin's report to the United Nations on the progress of human rights in the United States, more than 60 per cent of the specific gains cited were won by minorities.

"This progress, if properly publicized and continuously accelerated, is the most important means of lessening anti-white feeling in Asia, which is one of the chief reasons why Americans die in Korea.

"It is for this reason that the work of the NAACP is vital to the best interest and the continued existence of every American irrespective of race, creed or color," the NAACP official continued.

Democracy Can Be Saved

"If the people of the United States awaken to this truth in time, the democratic way of life can be saved.

"If they do not awaken, Asia, Africa and Latin America may turn in despair to Russia, because they have lost faith in the United States for its failure to prove as well as talk about democracy to all regardless of color."

Departmental reports were submitted by Roy Wilkins, administrator; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Clarence Mitchell, director, the Washington bureau; Walter Offutt, church secretary; and Henry Lee Moon, director, public relations.

Officers and members of the national board of directors were elected, the officers for annual terms and the directors for three-year terms.

NAACP Sees Dixie Progress

IN THE past year approximately 1000 Negro graduate and professional students have attended state-supported universities in the South from which they formerly were excluded, according to Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

White, who spoke at NAACP's recent annual meeting in New York City, said that this fact means that the color line in higher education in the South has been smashed. The break came through a series of "notable victories in the Supreme Court," and the brunt of the struggle was carried by Negroes, he said.

This kind of progress, he added, "if properly publicized and continuously accelerated, is the most important means of lessening anti-white feeling in Asia, which is one of the chief reasons why Americans die in Korea.

"It is for this reason that the work of the NAACP is vital to the best interest and the continued existence of every American," White continued, "irrespective of race, creed or color. If the people of the United States awaken to this truth in time, the democratic way of life can be saved. If they do not awaken, Asia, Africa and Latin America may turn in despair to Russia because they have lost faith in the U. S."

NAACP Charges Discrimination Against Whites

RICHMOND, Jan. 10 (U.P.).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People objected today to segregation that discriminates against white people.

The organization called for a boycott of a scheduled concert by Negro contralto Marian Anderson because concert managers reserved all the best seats in the center of the house for Negroes.

"That means the white people are being discriminated against," said Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the local branch of the NAACP.

The concert is scheduled for January 16.

Queens College Bans Textbook

NEW YORK (NNPA)—The history department of Queens College has announced that it will no longer use the textbook, "Growth of the American Republic" by Morrison and Commager, in two of its courses beginning this semester.

The announcement was the result of conferences held between the department's representatives of the NAACP Chapter at the college and Dr. John J. Theobald, college president.

The NAACP objected to the textbook on the grounds that it did not objectively portray the role of colored people in the historical development of America and that it perpetuated stereotypes of them.

Replacement Made

It will be replaced by "The Federal Union" by John D. Hicks.

A formal protest against the use of the Morrison and Commager textbook was first made to the history department a little less than a year ago by the NAAP.

At that time the only action taken was the suggestion that the revised edition might be used the following term as a suitable replacement.

This term the NAACP reopened the issue, as they found no distinct improvements in the new edition.

White Attacks, Talmadge Defends Georgia Jim Crow Education Bill

New York, March.—Any improvements that have been made in educational facilities in the State of Georgia and other southern states are the direct result of legal action and influencing of public opinion by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP Secretary Walter White told Governor Herman Talmadge in a telegram released here this week.

Asserting that his state is rapidly increasing school and plant facilities, appropriations and other necessary facilities for both white and colored schools," the Georgia governor denounced Mr. White as a "professional agitator" because the NAACP executive secretary urged him to veto the bill cutting off appropriations from "white" schools which may admit Negro students in compliance with court orders.

"As long as I am governor," Mr. Talmadge declared in his reply to Mr. White's second wire, there will be no "commingling" of the races in our schools. Rather than permit this to happen we would return to the system of private schools and subsidize the individuals that go to school."

Mr. White had informed the governor that the NAACP was prepared to test the constitutionality of the new measure in the courts. Calling Mr. Talmadge's statements "a deliberate incitement to mob violence," the NAACP secretary answered the governor's reply by suggesting that he recognize his obligation "to uphold the law instead of encouraging violation of it."

The governor's position, Mr. White told him, gives "invaluable aid to Communists in Asia, Africa and South America by affording them facts which bolster their charge that the United States is hopelessly bigoted."

NAACP Urges N. M. Senate End Jim Crow

NEW YORK—The Senate of New Mexico has been urged by Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, to reconsider a bill to abolish segregated schools in that state.

NAACP branches in New Mexico, in cooperation with organized labor, the League of United Latin-American Citizens, religious groups and other organizations had urged passage of the bill at a hearing in Santa Fe on February 27.

The bill was re-committed to the committee after a representation of an allegedly left-wing organization had testified in support of the measure.

Upon request of the Albuquerque NAACP branch, Wilkins wired Tibo J. Chavez, president of the New Mexico Senate, urging "that every effort be made to bring the bill out of committee" and that organizations like the NAACP be given the "opportunity to clarify their beliefs and affiliations."

WRIGHT OPPOSES PLANS OF NAACP

Says Mississippi Will Insist on Segregation

(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., April 6 — Gov. Fielding L. Wright says as long as he is governor that Mississippi will insist on racial segregation in education "regardless of the cost or consequences."

Wright issued his statement in voicing opposition to plans of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to force admission of Negroes to white colleges in Mississippi.

Ruby Hurley, regional co-ordinator of NAACP, said in Birmingham Wednesday that suits to force admission of Negroes would be filed in Mississippi and Alabama "as soon as the cases can be found."

The Hurley statement "proves nothing will satisfy them except total abolition of segregation," the governor said.

"Personally and as a public official, I have been a friend of the Negro race in Mississippi," Wright said. "I recommend to the Legislature a program designed to furnish equal opportunities, but the state of Mississippi must resist these efforts of the NAACP to the fullest extent of our resources. We shall insist upon segregation regardless of the costs or consequences."

Wright thus took a stand alongside South Carolina's Gov. Jimmy Byrnes and Georgia's Gov. Herman Talmadge.

Both Byrnes and Talmadge said their states would go out of the public school business before admitting Negroes to white schools.

In addition, Georgia's Legislature has so rigged the state budget that any white school, common or college which admits a Negro, automatically is barred from receiving state funds.

Wright, who was States' Rights Democratic candidate for vice-president in the 1948 presidential election, is serving the last year of a four-year term as governor of Mississippi. His term expires in mid-January, 1952. In Mississippi a governor may not succeed himself.

"So long as I am governor, this will be my stand." Wright said. "As to the next four years, the electors of our state must determine who will have this responsibility and what position they may take on this question."

Wright said his administration "has concerned itself primarily with the problem of building facilities for Negroes and equalizing teachers' salaries. A program has been initiated, the objective being equal but separate education opportunities for both races."

NAACP Agitation

Ben W. Kuhn had a letter in your Dec. 1 issue which answered his own charge of unfairness against The News.

The News called the NAACP the "National Association for the Agitation of Colored People." Never was a change of name more justified. All that the association has ever done is agitate against the good relations that used to exist between Caucasian Americans and Afro-Americans, so that today the two races almost hate each other—mainly on account of the agitation.

The NAACP has for its objects two things, abolishment of segregation and social equality. If it could succeed, the first would p 100,000 colored teachers out work and the second wou abolish the Negro race in favor a race of mulattoes.

Is either consequence an "a vancement" for colored people? think not. The News is right.

D. A. FRANK.

1209 Texas Bank Bldg., Dallas.

Dr. Weaver Is Appointed To NAACP Board

NEW YORK—(ANP)— Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of Opportunity Fellowships for the John Hay Whitney Foundation, has been elected to the board of directors of the NAACP to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Charles E. Toney. Dr. Louis T. Wright chairman of the board announced this week.

A recognized authority on housing and labor problems, Dr. Weaver is the author of "The Negro Ghetto" and "Negro Labor: A National Problem" and has been a contributor to journals on various issues of race relations. He also is chairman of the National Committee on Discrimination in Housing.

The NAACP Opposes Communism

Over the years the National Association for the Advancement of Colored has been one of America's foremost civil rights organizations. It represents the center-cut of native American liberalism and progressiveism. Always it wages its fights for social change within the framework of the American constitution.

At the Atlanta conference, delegates adopted the following anti-Communist resolution:

WHEREAS, the 41st Annual Conference in Boston adopted a resolution calling attention to internal conflicts in some branches caused by groups which follow the Communist line, and condemning attacks on the Association and its leaders by Communists and their fellow travelers; and instructed the Board to take steps to stop Communist infiltration or control of our branches, and

WHEREAS, the cardinal principles of those who follow the Communist line is to support whatever happens to be at the moment the foreign policy of Russia, a totalitarian dictatorship, while the cardinal principle of the NAACP is to support and strengthen American democracy by winning completely equal rights for all people regardless of race, and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors, in an attempt to carry out this purpose adopted an amendment to our constitution restricting membership to those who support the principles and program of the NAACP, and

WHEREAS, these principles include opposition to Communist infiltration and control,

BE IT RESOLVED, that we call the attention of the branches to this action of the Board in carrying out the anti-Communist resolution; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we advise the branches that any person excluded from the branch for not being in accord with our policies and principles has a right of appeal to the Board, and that mere criticism of the local or national officials of the NAACP is not alone and of itself ground for exclusion or rejection.

One of the 22 NAACP branches in Alabama is located here in Birmingham. The Birmingham Branch has been one of the most outstanding units of the Association in the nation. Year after year the local NAACP has won laurels for its work in furthering the objectives of the organization.

Birmingham has been awarded the provisional Southeastern Regional NAACP office for the remainder of the year. This is an additional recognition, it seems, of the effective work of the local Branch. Yet this city will have to do something more to hold this office. Other cities would like to take it away from Birmingham. For they really want the regional NAACP office.

NAACP leaders have announced the launching of a Fall Membership Campaign. Memberships, these leaders say, for Birmingham are off somewhat this year. Unless something is done, this factor might jeopardize the chance of Birmingham keeping the regional office. Herein lies the challenge not only to NAACP leaders but to other out-front leaders and Birmingham-loving citizens.

As Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College puts it: "The NAACP aims only to further the cause of democracy where it is weakest . . . The members of the NAACP wear no hoods."

Even in Alaska!

THE NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of Colored People has received an application for a branch charter from Anchorage, Alaska.

One immediately asks "Why an NAACP branch in Alaska?" because most of us have long been under the impression that the vast territory, only a pistol shot from Soviet Russia's borders, is free of color bias.

Unfortunately it seems that there have been cases up there involving restrictive covenants and several manifestations of racial prejudice which the group seeking a charter desires to combat.

While we hail the chartering of each new branch of the association under the Flag, it is a little saddening to learn that one is necessary there in our oldest remaining territory.

Alaska was purchased from Imperial Russia for $7,200,000 in gold, the transfer was effected at Sitka on Oct. 18, 1867, and the vast territory, twice the size of Texas, was promptly dubbed "Seward's Folly" after William H. Seward, President Johnson's Secretary of State.

With 127,117 total population, but only 33,000 Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians, the overwhelming majority of the Alaskans are whites, and apparently color bias has moved in along with the Caucasians from the U. S. proper.

Alaskans have been campaigning for statehood ever since they voted for it in 1946—9,630 to 6,822. The Eighty-first Congress debated it, the House passed it and it is now in the Senate Insular Affairs Committee.

Pressure should be brought in Congress to get the territorial legislature to pass anti-discrimination and fair employment practice laws **before** statehood becomes a reality and as the price thereof.

Alaska's Negro population is growing as more and more of our people learn the riches and opportunities of the territory which is by no means all ice and snow as popularly believed.

It is commendable that the American Negroes already there are taking steps to prevent any spread of the pernicious practices which they left behind.

'Bull Connor' Set For Parley With NAACP

BIRMINGHAM—Police Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor said last week that he would be happy to meet with a committee appointed by the Birmingham chapter of the NAACP to work out better relations between police and Negroes. "Maybe there's some questions I might want to ask them," he said.

The committee is an outgrowth of charges made at the recent Atlanta convention of the association that Birmingham police have murdered five Negroes this year. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was asked to make inquiry.

CME Church Gives $5,000 to NAACP

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A contribution of $5,000 was received this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from Bishop William Y. Bell, representing the fourth Episcopal district of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

In response to a decision voted by eight bishops of the CME Church at a general board meeting in May, Bishop Bell's district, composed of five conferences covering Ohio, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia-Virginia, and Middle Atlantic states and New England, raised $1,000 for the NAACP in each of its conferences. Bishop Bell conveyed the hope of the CME board that each of the church's forty-two conferences will present $1,000 to the Association.

The efforts in Bishop Bell's district were spearheaded by the young people in the churches. Reverend R. O. Bass of Columbia, S. C., director of youth activities, arranged for the holding of an NAACP day in all CME churches in the district.

The contribution was received with warm thanks by NAACP President Arthur B. Spingarn and Executive Secretary Walter White, in the presence of Reverend L. S. White, minister of the Williams Institutional CME Church of New York, and Reverend A. Preston Porter, minister of the Calvary CME Church, Jersey City.



Atlanta Ga. Daily World Dec. 12-23-31

CHURCH COOPERATION WITH NAACP—Arthur B. Spingarn (2nd from right), president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, happily accepts checks for $5,000 from Bishop William Y. Bell of the 4th Episcopal District of the C.M.E. Church. The checks represent contributions to the NAACP of $1,000 from each of the five conferences in Bishop Bell's district. Looking on are Walter White, NAACP executive secretary and Rev. L. S. White, minister of the William Institutional C.M.E. Church, N. Y.

Dat. 12-22-31



BOOST FOR NAACP — John A. Kirby, Jr., presents check for $233 to Mrs. Dorothy DeLisser of the NAACP national office Check represents annual contribution to NAACP from employes of the Times Square Post Office in New York City. On hand for presentation were Rufus W. Smith, NAACP director of fund raising, and Clarence Blanks, of the post office.

N.A.A.C.P Calls Civil Rights Conference In D. C. May 22-23

Groups Respond To Call For National Meet

NEW YORK — Gravely concerned about the present stalemate in the fight for civil rights, major fraternal, church, labor and civic organizations are responding to the NAACP call for a conference on civil rights in Washington, May 22-23.

Among organizations to be represented at the Washington conference are the National Urban League, Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, American Federation of Labor, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, the National Supreme Council of Masons, and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union, AFL.

"The fight for the extension of civil rights has bogged down on both the legislative and the administrative fronts." Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asserts. "Congress is sitting tight on all civil rights bills and the President has failed to take administrative action to implement his party pledges and his own oft-repeated affirmation of support of civil rights," Mr. White contends.

Recalling that the Negro vote in Ohio, Illinois and California were decisive factors in the election of Mr. Truman in 1948 and the return of a Democratic majority in both Hoses, the NAACP executive warns that "Negro voters have not forgotten their contribution to Mr. Truman's election even if the administration apparently has."

Leaders of the NAACP met last Saturday in Chicago with representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to develop plans for joint action for stepping up the fight for civil rights in the face of lethargy and reaction in Washington. Attending the conference were Dowdal Davis, president of the NNPA and general manager of the Kansas City Call; P. L. Prattis, The Courier; Louis Martin, Chicago Defender; W. O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post; and Longworth Quinn, Michigan Chronicle. Representing the N. A. A. C. P. were Earl B. Dickerson, member of the board of directors; W. Robert Ming, member of the national legal committee; Mr. White, Roy Wilkins, administrator; and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

The Washington conference was endorsed and plans were formulated for renewing and expanding the campaign against congressional indifference to civil rights and against the administration trend toward appeasement as exemplified by the appointments of such outspoken white supremacists as Millard F. Caldwell of Florida and Robert Ramspeck of Georgia to key federal positions.

Dr. Bunche Coming Here

Dr. Ralph Bunche, Walter White and stage star Josephine Baker will participate in a national convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to be held here from June 26 to July 1, C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP, said Tuesday.

Harper said Bunche, former United Nations mediator in Paletine, and White, NAACP executive secretary, would be among speakers and that Josephine Baker would appear at an evening session.

The convention will be held in the Municipal Auditorium.

'We Are Going Out For Full Loaf,' NAACP Speaker Savs

By ARTHUR OSGOOD

"We are going out, not for half a loaf, but for the full loaf," the Rev. J. L. Ware, Negro minister of Birmingham, told a citywide meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People at the First C. M. E. Church on Holt Street Sunday. He was referring to the end of social segregation.

Ware called for the abandonment of segregation and voter qualification restrictions and an end to "police brutality" toward Negroes.

"For too long we have been satisfied with waiting. The time has come for us to go forward," he told his listeners. "We must not be held back by the defeatist element, or the pessimists."

Negroes must fight for a voice in the government they pay taxes to and against voter restrictions and unequal educational facilities, said Ware.

Proposal Called 'Ridiculous'

He labelled "ridiculous" a proposal to withdraw state support from public schools in the event that segregation is held unconstitutional in the courts.

"If they can afford to raise a generation of imbeciles and morons, then we can afford to go along with them," he declared.

Ware called on his listeners to be "iron-shod people," in a figure of speech drawn from his Bible. "We ought to be living examples of what we preach," he said.

He struck out especially against "police brutality and violence toward Negroes in Birmingham," though he declared that "you aren't living in any flowery bed of ease in Montgomery, either."

Ware emphasized his belief that "what we are fighting for is right, and right and justice will prevail."

'A Legal Myth'

Another speaker, Ruby Hurley, of Birmingham, and formerly of New York, said the N. A. A. C. P. was concentrating on voting and education as the areas for advancement at present.

"Through they years we have found that separate but equal schools (for the two races) is a legal myth," she said.

She also declared the N. A. A. C. P. is out to get an "unhampered vote" in four Alabama counties which she didn't name.

She also called a voter-registration bill in the legislature "another Boswell Act."

"We are not interested in interracial marriages; we just want our share of the rights belonging to us as Americans," she asserted.

W. C. Patton, president of the Alabama N. A. A. C. P., also spoke briefly, calling for entry of students into the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute and striking at the amusement tax, which "Negroes pay, but have no recreational facilities afforded to them."

Negroes Urged To Register

Of the proposal by Rep. Sam Engelhardt, Jr., of Macon County, to withdraw state funds in event segregation in state schools is ruled unconstitutional, Patton declared that "the N. A. A. C. P. is not afraid of this type of legislation." The organization has "untapped legal resources," he said.

A resolution was passed at the meeting urging all non-registered Negro citizens to do so, and deploring the "undemocratic practices of those county boards of registrars which refuse to register eligible citizens."

The resolution also commended groups and individuals working for the "equalization of educational opportunities," and the end of segregation.

Patton also revealed that the N. A. A. C. P. will seek to prove that a Montgomery Negro was deprived of his civil rights.

The Negro, George W. Freeman, a teacher, said his house was entered without a warrant, and that he was struck by policemen after being handcuffed and taken, semi-clothed, from his home.

Wage Hike Given All In NAACP

NEW YORK — Contrary to published reports indicating that only the salary of Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had been increased, salaries of all employes of the NAACP and of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., have been raised, Arthur B. Spingarn, the association's president, asserts in a letter made public in response to an inquiry from a member of the association.

Meanwhile, he announced that the NAACP board of directors at its regular monthly meeting on June 11 approved a new contract with the union representing the majority of the national office employes, providing for a 10 per cent cost of living increase in salaries. Approval of the contract followed protracted negotiations with union spokesmen.

WALTER WHITE SEES END TO SEGREGATION

BY CHESTER HAMPTON

The keynote address at the first general session of the 42nd annual convention of the NAACP, starting tonight in Atlanta, will be made by Roy Wilkins, administrator of the organization. Preceding Wilkins' address will be welcome addresses by Dr. William Holmes Borders and Mayor William B. Hartsfield. There will also be an address by Dr. Algernon Black, a member of the national board of directors.

The program will open at eight p. m. at the Municipal Auditorium with a musical program by the mammoth Atlanta Community Choirs under the direction of Kemper Harreld. This choir is composed of members of most of the church choirs in the city.

Rev. B. J. Johnson, pastor of Greater Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, will offer the invocation, the benediction will be given by Rev. Robert B. Giffen.

Starting at nine o'clock this morning, delegates will register at the Municipal Auditorium. Advance registration figures have already topped 600.

At ten a. m. there will be a conference of lawyers with the national legal staff at the Butler St. YMCA. At three p. m., a conference of state conference officers will meet with the national legal staff at the YMCA.

A reception for all visiting delegates, sponsored by the Atlanta Branch Women's Auxiliary, will be held preceding the opening mass meeting in Taft Hall at the Municipal Auditorium. After the mass meeting, a party will be held sponsored by the Atlanta Pan Hellenic Council.

Stating that he had a little "more faith in the people of the South than in certain southern legislators," Walter White declared that the trend of the United States as a whole and the south in particular was toward the total elimination of racial segregation and discrimination.

Mr. White cited as factors toward equalization the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the pressures of the people of the world whom America must convince of her sincerity, the increasing significance of the Negro vote and "the consciences of decent Americans."

He cited the confusion that white church people found themselves in when considering the racial inequalities in the light of Christian doctrine. Labor, as an organized body, was also cited as a powerful positive factor in establishing equality.

Mr. White gave his analysis at a special press conference preceding the 42nd annual convention of the NAACP starting today. Advance registration figures had topped 600 by late Monday night—over 750 delegates are expected to sign up at the Municipal Auditorium headquarters.

Mr. White stated very definitely that segregation will be outlawed on the common school level in the south. Citing the Clarendon County, South Carolina suit as a case in point, he said that the case would almost certainly be appealed to the Supreme Court after a careful examination of the split decision made by Thurgood Marshall, Special Legal Counsel for the NAACP.

He termed the threats of two state governments to close down the entire school systems if one Negro were admited to any school as "ridiculous and utterly impossible." Stating that "they can't get away with flaunting the ruling of the Supreme Court," he said that he doubted if the citizens of the South would be a party to such a disgraceful action.

Demonstrating that the United States must either "practice democracy or lose world support," Mr. White told the group of newspaper representatives that the details of lynchings, bombings, filibusters against civil rights, and other American practices were being headlined in foreign Communist and non-Communist newspapers as the most important news out of North America.

He said that there was a great distrust of America among the colored peoples of the world (comprising two-thirds of its population) and Russia was exploiting that distrust with the full support of truthful reporting of activities in he United States.

In speaking of some people referring to the NAACP as subversive, Mr. White stated that the NAACP "will not touch" a case that has been "adopted" by the Communist-front organizations. He cited instances where the NAACP withdrew from civil rights cases rather than be identified with the other groups. In the case of the Trenton Six, the NAACP re-entered the fight and won acquittal for four of the six defendants.

NAACP Suffers Loss In 1950

By CONRAD CLARK

NEW YORK — (ANP) — In an audited statement of income and expenditures for the year, 1950, released to the press last week, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People showed a net operating loss of $26,079.31.

Total income for the year was $260,231.90, and expenditures were $286,311.21. The biggest expenditure was for salaries of $190,661.46. Its highest expenditure was for clerical service, $62,868.04, and others respectively were: field, $35,449.84; regional, $28,041.99; administrative, $27,681.00, and publicity, $15,832.37.

In income the highest was from memberships and contributions, $191, 833. 49 (Branch memberships) while from memberships at large, the income was $36,346. 28.

The statement was prepared by W. C. Heaton and Co., Certified Public Accountants at 25 W. 45th street.

THE PULSE OF THE PUBLIC

Too Ignorant

The Editors: Please clear up the news that has been coming out of Chicago to the effect that they are having riots because of just one Negro couple wanting to live in a community of 70,000 white people.

Now we realize that this must be pure propaganda, as they do not have segregation of the races in the North. You cannot fool us in the South—we're too ignorant.

Union City. READER.

Those 'Equality' Stickers

The Editors: Because the chances are slim that Gov. Herman E. Talmadge's Statesman would publish a correction of an apparently deliberate misstatement of the truth which appeared in the Statesman of July 5 and for the further reason that the readers of The Atlanta Constitution are so much more numerous, I ask your indulgence.

The Statesman of July 5 published a reproduction of a cheaply printed sticker which was scattered around the Atlanta Municipal Auditorium during the annual convention of the NAACP. It read: "WHY NOT RACIAL AND SOCIAL EQUALITY NOW?" The Statesman declares with characteristic inaccuracy and exaggeration that, "Thousands of these stickers were placed on automobiles and buildings by delegates to the national convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meeting in Atlanta. Some were even pasted on the State Capitol Building but were promptly removed by the building superintendent."

Here is the truth. A few of these stickers were found outside the auditorium on the morning of Thursday, June 28. Prompt and efficient work by the Atlanta police resulted in the arrest within 24 hours of the individual who scattered them in the street. He was found to be a member of the Ku Klux Klan and a loyal supporter of Governor Talmadge.

The childishness of such petty trickery is matched only by the Statesman's utterly false statement that any of these stickers were placed on automobiles, buildings or anywhere else except the wastebasket. WALTER WHITE, Executive Secretary, National Assbciation for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York.

Editor's Note: Atlanta police picked up a man with such stickers and took them from him. The officers say that the source of these stickers was not the NAACP, but probably the Ku Klux Klan. The man arrested said he had been to a Klan meeting and had later been hired in a beer joint to put up the stickers.

NAACP Branches Balloting On Board Members

NEW YORK— (S N S) —Ballots bearing the names of 19 candidates for 16 positions on the national board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been sent out to NAACP branches throughout the country, Walter White, executive secretary, announced Saturday.

The branches will vote for 16 candidates and must return the ballots to the national office not later than December 31. The seled ballote to the national office not later the Association's annual meeting on January 7, 1952. Three of the candidates were nominated by petition and the remainder by the national nominating committee composed of four members elected by the annual convention and three by the board.

The nominees are Dr. Joseph Berry, Tuskegee, Ala.; Norman Cousins, New York; Judge Hubert T. Delany, New York; Lewis S. Gannett, New York; Judge William H. Hastie, Philadelphia; Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Rev. James Hinton, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. Claude Hudson, Los Angeles; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh; Carl Murphy, Baltimore; Walter Reuther, Detroit: A. Maceo Smith, Dallas; Arthur B. Spingarn, New York; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York, Andrew Weinberger, New York; Dr. U. S. Wiggins, Camden; James E. Allen, New York; Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Newark; and Kivie Kaplan, Boston.

Every year the branches elect 16 members of the 48 person board for three year terms.

Organization In Hot Reply To Attorney

Thurgood Marshall, Baltimore and New Orleans Branches Differ Sharply With Washington Lawyer

Atty. Marjorie McKenzie touched off a minor explosion last week in her front page challenge of NAACP legal tactics in segregation cases. She said NAACP legal tactics "involve risk where none was necessary," and pointed up possible dangers which might grow out of the recent attack on "segregation per se" in the South Carolina public schools case.

From North and South have come quick replies from ranking NAACP leaders who take issue with Attorney McKenzie's thesis on the NAACP legal tactics. Her column, "Pursuit of Democracy," is a regular Courier editorial feature, and was published on the front page last week.

Significantly, Attorney McKenzie is the wife of another eminent Washington attorney, Belford V. Lawson, who was chief counsel in the famed Henderson suit which wiped out segregation in railroad dining cars. Mr. Lawson has also been a participant in NAACP cases.

As was to be expected, Attorney McKenzie's questioning of the NAACP legal methods drew swift replies, and criticism.

No less an authority than Thurgood S. Marshall, chief legal counsel of the NAACP, made the first retort in a letter to the Courier shortly after this paper hit the streets.

Almost as quickly came another rebuttal from Attorney A. P. Tureaud, who is also president of the New Orleans NAACP branch. The legal redress committee of the Baltimore, Md., NAACP branch, went into executive huddle and also issued a burning retort.

The replies to the highly provocative issue follow:

Marshall's Reply

I have read with interest Marjorie McKenzie's column of this week's Courier on our education cases. I have always been impressed with her courage and ability at keen analysis. I hope, however, that the Courier will permit me to answer this particular column in view of the fact that it is based upon the NAACP's legal cases in the field of education.

In the beginning of the column it is pointed out that the decision of the District Court in the Clarendon County case "infuses new vigor in the moribund Plessy v. Ferguson doctrine of 'separate but eequal'." It should, of course, be pointed out that it was not an unanimous decision but that there was a very vigorous dissenting opinion by Judge J. Waties Waring.

In Full Accord

The column then proceeds to question the decision of "NAACP high command" in regard to these cases. For the benefit of the record, it must be pointed out that the decision to make this frontal attack on segregation came as a result of full complete discussion at our last three conventions which resulted in resolutions by the last two conventions and the board of directors calling for this frontal attack on segregation in all public education.

Both at our Boston convention and Atlanta convention, the legal staff met with NAACP state conference presidents from all sections of the country the majority of whom were from the South. At this meeting all of the points discussed in Miss McKenzie's column were carefully thrashed out by the people who are working with this problem in the South day in and day out. Their opinion was unanimous that we should proceed with these cases.

Getting back to South Carolina itself. Despite the fact that every effort was made, including speeches by Governor Byrnes and others, to get Negroes to oppose the Clarendon County case, the record will show that not a single Negro in the entire state of South Carolina could be found who would oppose these cases.

I am sure that all of us will agree that South Carolina is not among our enlightened states and Negroes in that state suffer from the most hostile types of discrimination. This uniformity of opinion among Negroes in South Carolina is typical of that demonstrated throughout the South.

The large number of Negroes from the rural areas of South Carolina and Georgia who packed the courthouse building during the Clarendon County case demonstrates clearly the unanimity among them against any weak-kneed approach to this problem and in favor of a determined effort to remove segregation from public education.

As an association, the NAACP must rely upon the judgment of its membership and elected officials of the association, such as state conference presidents, delegates to our conventions and board members.

Always "Risks"

In the fourth paragraph of the column, there is a discussion of "those who have thought it wiser simply to let the ancient Plessy fade away." Who could these people be? They are certainly not those in the South who are faced with the problem of segregation. They are thoroughly behind the present program. While admitting that "we all want the end of segregation, now, at once," Miss McKenzie says that the present cases involve certain "risks." All of our cases have involved "risks." I doubt that there has ever been a change in mores and customs which did not have risks.

Whenever our association considers the filing of legal action we try to take into consideration all of the possible risks involved, and no cases are ever instituted until after there is full and complete discussion of all the factors involved. This was done more carefully for these cases than for any in recent years.

The column points out that the Sweatt and McLaurin decisions did not destroy the doctrine of Plessy v. Ferguson. This is technically true. On the other hand, a reading of these decisions will reveal that although it did not destroy the doctrine as such, it took away from the doctrine the implication that it could never be attacked. Although the Sweatt case did involve, to a small degree, the question of physical facilities, the question of physical facilities was not in issue in the McLaurin case because he had the same teacher, the same class work, the same everything, except he was physically separated within the classroom.

Vinson's Opinion

This case, therefore, involved what Miss McKenzie condemns as "a bare bones challenge to the legality under the state's police power," and the Supreme Court in an unanimous opinion in the McLaurin case upheld that challenge and held that the mere spacial separation of McLaurin deprived "him of his personal and present right to the equal protection of the laws." Chief Justice Vinson in the unanimous opinion in the McLaurin case stated:

"These restrictions were obviously imposed in order to comply, as nearly as could be, with the statutory requirements of Oklahoma. But they signify that the state, in administering the facilities it affords for professional and graduate study, sets McLaurin apart from the other students. The result is that appellant is handicapped in his pursuit of effective graduate instruction. Such restrictions impair and inhibit his ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students, and, in general, to learn his profession."

The present group of cases is aimed at having this doctrine applied to all public education.

Said Before

Finally, and frankly, I do not see anything in this column that was not said by some people prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Henderson cases. There were many people in this country who doubted that we would be able to open up state universities in the Deep South and yet — a little over a year since the decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, there are more than a thousand Negroes in these universities in the Deep South and all of them are getting along in splendid fashion with no untoward incidents of any kind.

On the other hand, insofar as elementary and high schools are concerned, the South made no effort to equalize facilities until we started these elementary and high school cases. Now they are rushing with everything they have to try to bring about what they call equality. It is completely unrealistic to believe that the South will voluntarily, of its own free will, without affirmative action on our part, equalize school facilities or any other governmental facilities. If we had not threatened to challenge the legality of the segregation system and if we do not continue the challenge to segregated schools we will get the same thing we have been getting all these years—separate but never equal.

THURGOOD MARSHALL,
Special Counsel.

Tureaud's Reply

As an attorney-at-law living in the Deep South and one who has had occasion to consider many of the cases involving denial of civil rights, I am compelled to express keen disappointment at the views expressed by Marjorie McKenzie in the recent article in which she condemns the NAACP for its attack on "segregation per se." We believe that this issue should be brought to the Supreme Court and we know of no better time to do so than now.

Marjorie McKenzie's point of view is quite opposed to the majority of us who must live in the Deep South under the existing conditions. We want our rights now; not a century hence. I seriously doubt Marjorie McKenzie's sincerity and it appears to be a subtle attack on the program of the NAACP, rather than an inquiry into the judgment of the legal staff of that organization.

A. P. TUREAUD,
President, New Orleans
Branch NAACP.

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From Baltimore

"We express our unqualified rejection of the thesis presented in the Marjorie McKenzie column of July 7," said the legal redress committee of the Baltimore, Md., Branch of the NAACP.

"This committee has carefully considered the legal tactics challenged by Miss McKenzie and voted to accept and pursue them.

South Rallies To NAACP Following Atlanta Meeting

New York.—A number of organizations and individuals in Georgia sent contributions to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during the past two weeks, as fulfillment of pledges made at the recent NAACP convention in Atlanta.

The Association received $200 from the Georgia Negro Voters League of Atlanta; $100 each from John Harden of Atlanta, the Wheat Street Baptist Church, where one of the convention meetings was held, and the A. M. E. Church Georgia jurisdiction; and $50 from P. D. Milton of Atlanta.

Other contributions include $100 each from Alfred Baker Lewis of Greenwich, Conn., and the Employees Welfare Group of the N. Y. C. Dept. of Finance; and $50 each from Harold F. Linder of New York and Dr. H. S. Unger of Salamanca, N. Y.

It's Good for Dixie

Truly the South is changing—and changing fast—when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People holds an annual convention in the heart of Dixie, when Herman (Hummon) Talmadge's Georgia suspends its jim crow laws and Dr. Ralph Bunche hurls defiance in the teeth of Southern bigots before an unsegregated audience in Atlanta's Municipal Auditorium.

We hasten to add, however: one thing that will do more to quicken the pace of this metamorphosis is for our people to sear in burning letters upon their hearts two truisms that fell from the lips of Dr. Bunche during his historic address.

They are:

(1) "We shall never achieve our full rights unless we are willing to struggle and sacrifice for them. Unless we are willing to do so, we are not deserving of them. We colored people need to learn one lesson better which we have not learned well enough. And that lesson is: fate helps those who help themselves."

(2) "Barriers of discrimination are not impregnable. They are already beginning to crumble and if we continue courageous and never relax our efforts, they can be obliterated."

The 1950 Nobel Prize winner also speaks our language—something we have long preached from the pages of this newspaper—when he denounces those who fear running the risk of "shocking some white Americans by stating our objectives bluntly and revealing all at once where we aim to go."

We believe that the shock treatment is the best remedy for what ails not only the South but most of the nation.

By "shock treatment" we mean the exercise of what we believe to be our rights and forcing the protests from our foes, instead of crying about the denial of our rights. They can't be denied after we have taken them.

Millions of us have never attempted to exercise the rights that we complain from the housetops are denied; we simply heard someone say that we could not do this or that. When we take what we believe to be our rightful place in an integrated society, it is up to the opposition to tell us not to do it again or put us in jail.

For instance, had the NAACP leaders and speakers gone to Atlanta, heads bowed and hats in hand they would have won the plaudits of the bigots as "good, law abiding colored folks." but they would have benefitted our race or the nation not one whit. There would have been no suspension of segregation laws.

The same brand of courage that caused Atlanta to suspend its jim crow laws for the duration of the convention can cause their complete abolition. What we are trying to say is that respect is contagious when carried by the germ of courage.

The NAACP leaders and speakers went to Atlanta with respect for themselves and others, determined to exercise their rights and to recognize those of others.

White Atlanta caught the disease and acted accordingly. We congratulate all concerned and express the hope that the NAACP will go South again, SOON.

Dr. Weaver Named To NAACP Board

NEW YORK—The election of Dr. Robert C. Weaver to the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Charles E. Toney was announced today by Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board. The new director is a member of the New York branch, having served as a member of its executive committee at one time.

Dr. Weaver, now director of Opportunity Fellowships for the John Hay Whitney Foundation, is a recognized authority on housing and labor problems. He is author of "The Negro Ghetto" and of "Negro Labor: A National Problem." He is a frequent contributor to scholarly and popular journals on various facets of race relations. He is also chairman of the National Committee on Discrimination in Housing.

As special assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing Authority, Dr. Weaver devised plans for assuring equitable participation of Negroes in all phases of the government's public housing program. During the defense and war periods he held responsible posts with government agencies dealing with manpower problems. In 1944 he was appointed executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations of Chicago and later became director of the community service division of the American Council on Race Relations.

Trained as an economist at Harvard University, Dr. Weaver has held teaching posts at the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Teachers College of Columbia University, Northwestern University, New York University and the New School for Social Research. In 1946 he was a member of a UNRRA mission to the Ukraine, USSR.

Calls Move Against Marshall Dangerous

NEW YORK — "Preposterous but dangerous" was the label placed by Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP, on the Kansas City motion against Thurgood Marshall. Mr. Spingarn, himself a veteran lawyer, said:

"I have known Thurgood Marshall for a great many years and I know of no more loyal or patriotic citizen of the United States, or of any lawyer with higher ethical standards.

"The motion by attorneys for the city of Kansas City, Mo., was a preposterous, but dangerous move. Fortunately Judge Albert A. Ridge promptly denied it.

"The National Lawyers Guild is not on the list of subversive organizations compiled by the Attorney General of the United States. The papers which were filed attempted to brand Mr. Marshall as a Communist, as one who actually believes in the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence.

"Mr. Marshall at the moment is the foremost civil rights lawyer in the country. He has won notable cases before the United States Supreme Court, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and lesser courts throughout the land.

"He has appeared in the North, the Deep South, the East and the Far West, often on unpopular issues. Everywhere he has been met with respect and courtesy, even when localities were hostile to his cases. It remained for the City Counselor of Kansas City and his associates to try to impair his brilliant work in behalf of his people and of the American democratic process.

"The greatest and most appalling danger in the Kansas City move lies in the message it sends to our 15,000,000 Negro citizens. It tells them plainly that any champion among them, no matter how honorable and patriotic he may be, who spearheads the struggle for their rights in an orderly, legal, constitutional manner is likely to be smeared and struck down as a Communist. It tells them, falsely, that there is no hope for them in the American system. The decent, fair-minded citizens of Kansas City should repudiate this action and this message."

Name Weaver To NAACP Board

NEW YORK — The election of Dr. Robert C. Weaver to the board of directors of the NAACP to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Charles E. Toney was announced last week by Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board.

Dr. Weaver, director of Opportunity fellowships for the John Hay Whitney foundation, is a recognized authority on housing and labor problems.

Two $5,000 Bequests Made To NAACP

NEW YORK — Two bequests of $5,000 each were received during the past month by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—one from the estate of Minie Jacobs and the other from the estate of Nannie Crawford.

The Association also received three $500 life memberships during the month. One of these is in the name of Mrs. Mary T. L. Gannett, 98-year-old mother of Lewis, Gannett, writer and member of the NAACP board of directors. Alfred Baker Lewis, another board member and frequpent contributor, also took out a life membership in the Association, and gave $1,000 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. The third life membership is in the name of the New Jersey State Medical Association.

Other contributors received by the NAACP luring the month include $500 from the Pocketbook Workers Union of N. Y., AFL; $233.00 in membership and contributions from the employees of the Times Square Post Office (who every year make annual contributions to the Association); $200 from the American Jewish Committee; $100 from Bertie Hohenberg of New York; and $57.10 from 150 children of Forest Neighborhood House who collected and sold newspapers to make money for the NAACP.

Phila. Negro Unit Opens Drive Today for $10,000

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

With the erstwhile strong influence of left-wing elements reduced to impotence, the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will launch a rehabilitation drive today. The unit, once among the strongest in the country, will seek $10,000.

Theodore Spaulding, former head of the association and under whose direction the branch reached its membership peak, will head the effort, according to Dr. Harry J. Greene, president of the organization. A member of the national board of the NAACP, Spaulding is expected to solidify most of the elements which had refused to support the local affiliate as long as individuals strongly suspected of Communist sympathies remained in influential positions.

FIRST MEETING TODAY

The initial meeting will be held at 3 P. M. today in the Fellowship Commission Building, 260 S. 15th st., in which the association has offices. The group's personnel has been almost completely lost by a lack of funds with which to meet operating expenses. However, in an effort to aid revival, the national office has assigned Daniel E. Byrd, of its staff, as an on-loan executive here.

"It is imperative," Dr. Greene said, "that we seek a minimum of $10,000 from the community if we are to even move toward re-establishment of the former efficiency with which this organization approached public problems. With our decks clear and all portions united, the officials are confident the money can be raised."

SERVED AS LIAISON

One of the problems to which the NAACP may find itself committed, at least in part, is that of increased tension between Negroes and Philadelphia police. The Fellowship Commission, of which the branch is a cooperative unit, has established a special committee to look into what its leaders have termed "shocking charges" in Negro sections.

Under the direction of the late Julian St. George White, one of the first paid executives to be employed by the local branch, the NAACP tried to serve as a liaison between Negroes and the police. As a result of the branch's activities in the early thirties, Negroes were given their first appreciable recognition in police and detective ranks.

A re-establishment of the branch's prestige and efficiency would give considerable impetus to the Fellowship Commission's work in that field, many of the supporters of the move agree. As a result, the drive is expected to receive the joint support of more than a score of organizations which have expressed anxiety concerning police activities in Negro communities.

DEBT IS 'FORGIVEN'

Left-wing sympathizers allegedly took over a considerable portion of the branch's influence. This led to involvement in political activities and the splitting of its membership which, under Spaulding's administration, reached a peak of 18,000.

The force with which the national office finally moved to practically demand a change of administration "for the good of the organization," swept into power a middle-of-the-road administration. The change replaced two-thirds of the board of directors and all major officers.

It also was necessary for the national office to "forgive" indebtedness of the local branch after monies collected here were not paid to the New York headquarters.

Committee chairmen for the drive include former Magistrate Hobson R. Reynolds, Miss Reba Bowie, Dr. O. W. Winters, Rev. Robert Moffet, Mrs. Kay Richards and James W. Bluford. Life memberships, which are given when at least $500 is contributed, also will be sought among business and professional leaders, sponsors of the drive announced.

Rallying to the NAACP

THE nation-wide response to the call for help recently sent out by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is most inspiring.

From Korea to New England, sums from a few dollars into thousands have rolled in to keep the forty-year-old organization in fighting trim.

This is a remarkable tribute, a testimony to the wide understanding of what the organization has done and tried to do.

The large donations, like the one of $2,000 from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, are spectacular and welcome; the generosity of people like Duke Ellington, whose efforts brought in $14,000, is unforgettable; but the most of the money is coming from innumerable small groups rarely heard of outside their communities.

And this is as it should be because the work of the NAACP is more needed by the small than by the great, and people should be willing to pay for what they need.

With at least eight million adult colored people in the United States, it has long been a reflection upon them that they have been unwilling to properly support an organization that is not only dedicated to their advancement, but which has amply demonstrated its effectiveness.

There is not a working Negro in the United States who cannot afford a $2 membership in the association, and if every one who can did so, it would not be necessary to utter these periodic cries for help.

We cannot continue to cry poverty and expect others to support what is for our benefit, and at the same time retain their respect.

On the other hand there is a whole lot the association itself can do to broaden and thus popularize its program so that it will be more widely understood, appreciated, and supported.

Action Taken As Result Of Protest

Facts On Colored Americans Held Unsatisfactory

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—The history department of Queens College has announced that it will no longer use the text "Growth of the American Republic" by Morrison and Commager, in two of its courses beginning this semester.

The announcement was the result of conferences held between the department representatives of the college chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Dr. John J. Theobald, college president.

The NAACP objected to the book on the grounds that it did not objectively portray the role of colored people in the historical development of America and that it perpetuated stereotypes of them. The text will be replaced by "The Federal Union" by John D. Hicks.

* * *

A FORMAL PROTEST against the use of the Morrison and Commager text was first made to the history department a little less than a year ago by the NAACP. At that time the only action taken was the suggestion that the revised edition might be used the following term as a suitable replacement. This term the NAACP reopened the issue, as they found no distinct improvements in the new edition.

NO COLOR LINE

President Truman restated last week his oft-expressed belief in the importance of preserving our individual liberties at the same time that we take steps to assure our national security. His words in this respect are always welcome, and will encourage all who believe in giving "greater substance to the American tradition of equality and equal opportunity."

Yet it is impossible to avoid noting the disconcerting contrast between the tone of his statement and that of a commentary, made the same day, on a very vital civil liberties question as it affects the Army in Korea. A representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, just back from a trip to the Far East, states that a study of Negro court-martial cases for three months of last summer indicates that most of them were largely the result of low morale induced by the segregation policies still maintained by General MacArthur. While the N. A. A. C. P. spokesman criticized court-martial procedure as it applied to whites as well as to Negroes, he held that Negroes had been the principal sufferers—and that segregation was at the root of much of the evil. To the extent that segregation is still practiced in the Army it surely is contradicting the principles enunciated time and again by the President of the United States.

As the President has noted, however, there are spheres in which real progress is being made. Among the most notable advances in recent weeks is the action of the Georgia Legislature in tearing masks off the Ku Klux Klan, a very great victory for progressive forces in the South. The mere fact that a stringent anti-lynch bill has been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature is encouraging; and steps to abolish the poll tax have just been taken in one or two more Southern states. The battle for civil rights, particularly in times of stress, has to be waged on many a front.

But surely among the most important and urgent of all these fronts is, in a literal sense, the fighting front. Out there in the lonely hills and valleys of Korea courage knows nothing of segregation, and death has yet to learn a color line.

Concert Segregation NAACP Issue

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The problem of whether Negro artists will be allowed to appear before racially segregated audiences without boycott of the 300 branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be laid before that organization's national board of directors next month, according to sources active in the organization.

The pending decision, which is expected to affect not only that group's 200,000 members but the general policy to be established by most of the major organizations in the country, stems from two applications of local policy by the Richmond, Va., Branch of the NAACP. In one instance the Richmond unit effectively boycotted a concert by Miss Marian Anderson in that city because a "special space" had been set aside for Negro patrons.

DUKE ELLINGTON NOTIFIED

The Richmond unit notified Duke Ellington that it would be "obliged to use the same tactics" as regards a scheduled concert of his if he did not either cancel an existing contract, or "see to it" that the practice of segregating Negroes was not applied. Spokesmen for Ellington said that his management had not been notified of the Richmond decision until "long after the contract had been signed."

The pressure applied to the appearance of Miss Anderson is credited with having been appreciably instrumental in reducing her audience to approximately 1000, less than half the expected attendance. While a negligible number of Negroes were seen in the audience, the section, "especially set aside" for that racial group was entirely empty.

DECISION DIFFICULT

Persons active with the NAACP here have indicated that the decision of the organization, which generally sets overall policy as regards Negro reaction to controversial practices, may be a difficult one to reach in view of the personal history of the two artists concerned. Miss Anderson, a native Philadelphian, has been outspoken in the field of race relations, but has never been labeled a "crusader."

Ellington has supported NAACP policies, but has refrained from becoming personally active in the crusades with which the organization has been faced. However, the notification of the Richmond decision reached the noted band leader and composer within four days following a benefit concert by his organization for the NAACP at Carnegie Hall, New York.

As regards the position which may be taken by the association when it is faced with the Richmond pattern, members here have pointed out that two alternatives loom. On the one hand, the matter of local appearances could be left to the discretion of the branches concerned without recourse to national policy.

RELUCTANT MOVE

Otherwise, the setup would be forced into agreement with the Richmond approach that all artists be boycotted under similar circumstances. Many here believe that the association, while it may be reluctant to directly offend either Miss Anderson or Ellington, is likely to order a boycott by all of its far-flung branches of any and all segregated appearances.

The pattern for this approach was established by Paul Robeson, the singer who has refused for a number of years to appear before audiences when racial restrictions are practiced. Robeson's stand on this point, and the obvious agreement with which it was received by Negroes generally would place the NAACP in a position of not much comfort, many here believe, if it found a necessity to take a different position.

REACTION IN PRESS

Meanwhile, the Negro press, which has been appreciably partial to Miss Anderson's distinguished career, has indicated that the internationally known contralto might now find it wise to reconsider her position of "always deciding for myself" as regards what is racial and what is artistic. Miss Anderson, a Bok Award winner, has been lavish in her personal aid of members of both races showing talent in her field.

In Richmond, where the boycott against Miss Anderson's appearance was backed by Negro churches and other organizations, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, head of NAACP branch, said that his unit and others affiliated, wanted it "clearly understood" that their move was not directed at any artist. The objective, the Richmond leader pointed out, is to do all that can be done to "break down the pattern of segregation at public affairs."

NAACP Requests Caldwell Ouster

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Friday asked President Truman to fire federal Civil Defense Chief Millard F. Caldwell because of what it termed his "anti-Negro attitudes."

The Association said that Caldwell, former Florida governor, has "consistently advocated" policies "not unlike the apartheid doctrine of the Malan government in the Union of South Africa."

(Apartheid is an Afrikaans word meaning the segregation of various colored classes with respect to residence employment and other social factors.)

In a letter, signed by NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White, the Association's board of directors expressed a "sense of shock" at the President's appointment of Caldwell, and his confirmation by the Senate.

Frisco Folk Give NAACP $5,225

OAKLAND, Calif. — The citizens of the San Francisco Bay Area this week concretely demonstrated their support of the NAACP investigation of discrimination against Negro servicemen by presenting a check for $5,225 to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to help defray the expenses of his recent trip to Japan and Korea.

The presentation was made last week before 5,000 persons at the packed Oakland Auditorium Arena, where Marshall reported the findings of his on-the-scene investigation.

Marshall also addressed 1,000 persons in San Francisco; 3,000 in Kansas City, and approximately 2,500 in Chicago, before his return to New York.

Marshall Accepts $1000 AJC Award for NAACP

NEW YORK — The $1000 Stephen S. Wise Memorial Award presented to the NAACP by the American Jewish Congress "gives us renewed courage to continue the fight which is now moving at such a rapid pace," Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall declared Thursday in an acceptance address at a dinner at the Hotel Plaza, where the award was presented.

"The advance in protection of civil rights," Mr. Narshall said, "will be the measure of success in securing complete freedom throughout the world. We are indeed grateful for this tangible expression of approval of our work and the special dedication of the continued co-operation of the AJC until all forms of discrimination are removed."

Flamer Named To New Post

John W. Flamer, executive secretary of the Council for Equal Job Opportunity in Philadelphia since 1949, will assume duties as assistant field secretary in the NAACP's New York office on April 15, it was announced this week by Gloster B. Current, director of NAACP branches.

A veteran of 18 months service in the Merchant Marines during World War II, Mr. Flamer is a graduate of Xavier University, and also did graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. He has been associated with a number of civic groups in Philadelphia, including the Catholic Interracial Council and the local NAACP branch.

Big Grant To NAACP By Masons

DENVER—A resolution pledging a total of $20,000 annually to the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., of the NAACP for the purpose of setting up and maintaining a legal research bureau was adopted here last week during the annual meeting of the Grand Masters Conference of Prince Hall Masons.

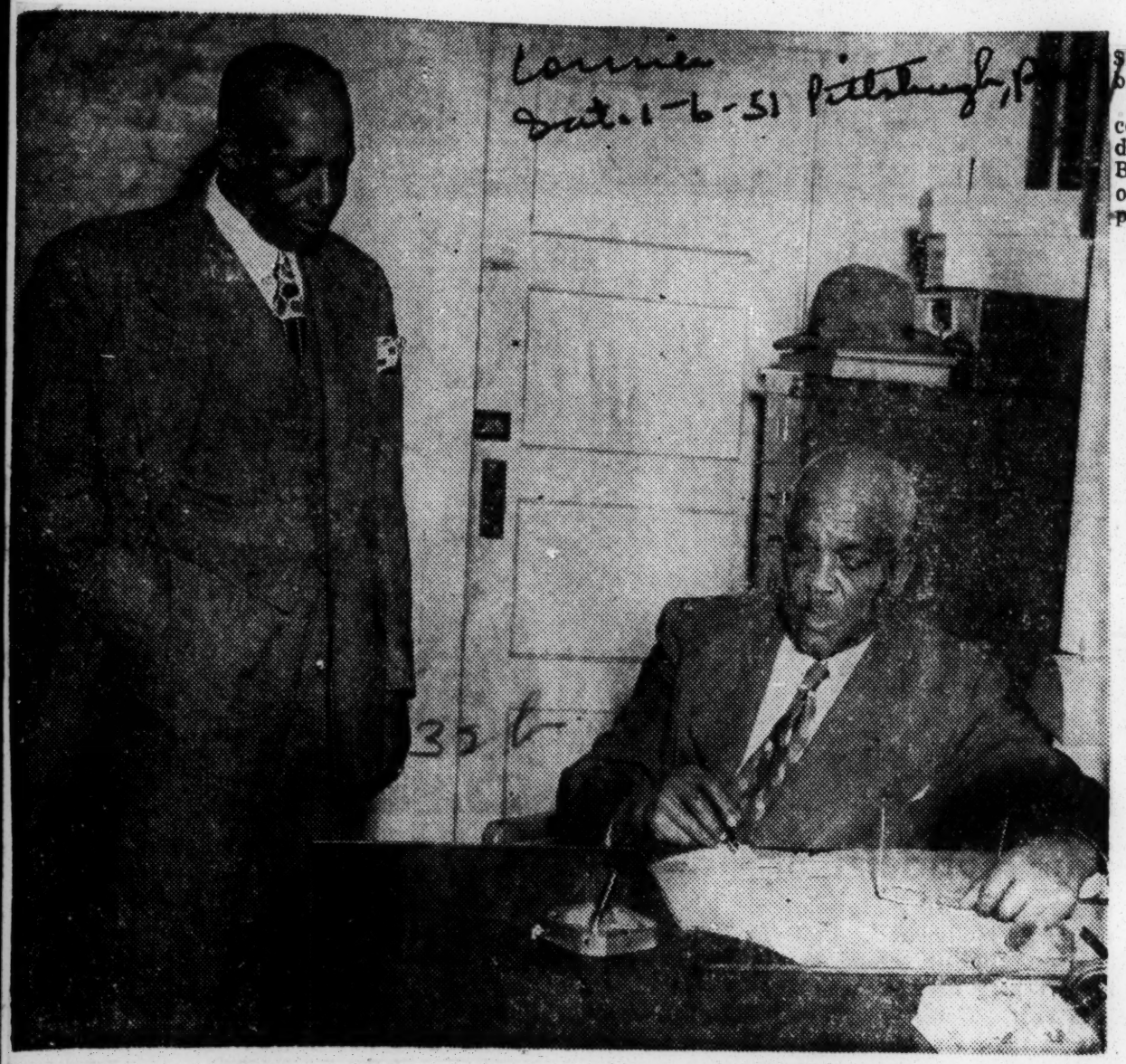
The resolution was passed following a short address by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, who reviewed the recent legal victories of the association and outlined needs for future successful activity. The money will be raised by state organizations of the Prince Hall Masons and will be sent to the NAACP through Amos T. Hall, Grand Master of the Prince Hall Free and Accepted Masons of Oklahoma and president of the Grand Masters Conference.

NAACP Receives Big Gifts

NEW YORK—The work of the NAACP was aided financially this week by a contribution of $2,500 from the International Ladies' G ment Workers Union, AFL, and a gift of $1,000 from the estate of Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston.

Other contributions received by the Association this week included $250 from the Ittleson Family Foundation, New York; $150 from the Unitarian Club, New York; $100 each from the estate of Edward T. Heyn, New York, and Bernard A. Marx, New York; $79 from the faculty and staff members of Kentucky State College, and $50 each from the University of Miami Campus Charity Chest, Coral Gables, Fla., and Max Meyer and Mrs. Hendley R. Callaway, both New York.

Two $500 contributions, one from Alfred Baker Lewis, New York City, and one from the UAW-CIO, Detroit, were made during the month to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. The Legal Fund also received $282.59 from the Dallas branch; $243.10 from the District of Columbia branch; $133 from the Decatur, Ill., branch; $116.93 from the Oakland County, Mich., branch. $100 each from Leonscourt Assn., and Al Fried, both of New York; and $50 each from W e L. Lee, Cambridge, Mass., Dr. Max Solsey, Dr. Edgar Carroll and Herbert L. Broce, all of New York.



NAACP LIFE MEMBER — Reuben S. Street (seated), Kansas City, Mo., businessman and civic leader, is shown signing a $500 check for life membership in the NAACP. Carl Johnson, Kaycee branch president, is standing by and delivered the check to the national office.

NAACP Is Given Gift Of $10,000

NEW YORK — A contribution of $10,000 from the Lessing J. Rosenwald Foundation of Jenkintown, Pa. last week started the ball rolling in a $250,000 fund-raising campaign of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., of the NAACP.

The Huber Foundation of Red Bank, N. J. contributed $1,000 to the campaign. Other gifts received during the past two weeks include $500 from E. Snell Hall, Jamestown, N. Y.; $250 from the Scherman Foundation, New York City; $200 from Mrs. Joel E. Spingarn, New York City; and $150 from the Schenectady branch of the NAACP.

All of these gifts were received prior to the testimonial dinner given for Dr. Ralph J. Bunche at the Hotel Commodore on Jan. 24, at which the campaign was announced.

Rosenwald Gives $10,000 To NAACP

NEW YORK — A contribution of $10,000 from the Lessing J. Rosenwald Foundation of Jenkintown, Pa., last week started the ball rolling in a $250,000 fund-raising campaign of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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We give you the NAACP

Whatever the outcome of the Walker case, and the developments therein, it can hardly be denied that the local branch NAACP responded to the proper stimulus in going into the case, in the interest of guarding and guaranteeing the constitutional rights of young Walker and of probing the case as deeply and as minutely as possible to make sure that the autorities have the guilty pary and to make sure that the authorities have the guilty party and that no injustice is being perpetrated on the chance oc-

In all fairness to young Walker (and whether innocent or not, he is entitled to a chance), it would hardly have been possible for the NAACP to have interested itself in the case in anyway without that to which regional director Franklin Williams committed the association on Wednesday—seeing it through to the end.

To have evinced the slightest interest, and to drop out at any stage along the way, would be construed and would be used by any prosecuting attorney with any degree of skill as evidence of guilt on the part of the accused lad.

Those who are inclined to censure the NAACP for getting involved in a case in which there is no apparent evidence of denial or abridgement of the defendant's constitutional rights, and in a state in which public defenders are available to such defendants as are without means, might consider the atmosphere in which Sgt. Lawrence Walker was arrested, questioned, and arraigned last week.

From the outset, as soon as the Sheriff of Riverside County had the young Negro in custody, it was apparent to any newspaper reader that the authorities, the metropolitan press, Southern California at large had 'its suspect.' The sentiment whipped up for the arraignment was prejudicial, conclusive, and inflammatory without even half of the necessary facts being in the hands of the prosecution, let alone available to the public.

The Los Angeles metropolitan press, alongside whose coverage the Riverside county papers disported themselves liliputian-like, noticeably omitted anything from their stories of a factual nature about young Walker. The Tribune was the first paper in Los Angeles to tell where the boy came from, what his Army record was reputed to be, and if he was receiving legal counsel.

Until Thursday, when he was arraigned, he hadn't seen a lawyer. He was in custody two days before his parents were notified. By his own admission, he was not beaten, but the local papers quoted the Sheriff, himself, the second day of Walker's arrest as saying that Walker would be given no rest from questioning, that he wanted

him to see those bodies," an emphasis which placed the prospect almost in the category of police brutality.

Also on the debit side of the ledger: we do know that the soldier had been subjected to numerous routine police lineups, with, it appeared, every hysterical woman who had ever conjured a nebulous would-be rapist from out of her fevered imagination, on hand to identify him as her attacker.

We saw the medical examiner's statement that Mrs. Cook had not been raped brushed aside in favor of the more hopeful promise of the autopsy surgeon who held out brighter prospects from his forthcoming detailed organic examination.

And the search for the brutal killer of Mr. and Mrs. Cook seemed to have stopped cold within a few hours after discovery of the crime, upon the arrest of a 20-year-old colored lad with a "perfect Army record," who was found coolly munching a hamburger within a few hours after the dreadful deed was done.

Here was a boy who had advanced to the rank of sergeant, who had spent four years in the Army and undergone its innumerable psychological tests. It seems to us extremely unlikely that a Negro, having by reason of the fact that he is a Negro, two strikes against him with respect to advancement through Army ranks, would attain a position of trust and leadership and would successfully evade detection as a psychotic, such as a man would have to be to kill two people, whether it be for $65, out of anger, lust, or whatever.

We don't say it is impossible, but we do say that it is unlikely; and it was the very unliklihood of Walker as a valid suspect that built the tremendous public sympathy in his behalf to which the NAACP responded when it went into this case.

The fact that the NAACP undertook the defense of Walker need not set a precedent, it occurs to us, for defending Negroes accused of crimes against whites. As a matter of fact, precedent is one of the things a going organization, serving the needs of the people as they arise, can always safely ignore.

But in taking up the Walker defense, the NAACP has served the only function of a public organization—it has acted for the people, as they would act individually if it were possible. This is the NAACP we knew locally of yore, when the restrictive covenant issue was being ironed out, when the Brookside Park, and countless other issues were being fought to their just finish.

This is the worthy branch of a noble, an ever vigilant national organization.

And so, in the name of Lawrence Walker, and countless numbers of like unfortunates, c r u s h e d beneath weights of circumstantial e v i d e n c e, not the least circumstance of which is their race, we are proud once again to be able to give you, the public, the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of C o l o r e d People.

It needs your support.

It now deserves it.

Board Acted Wisely

The NAACP board of directors acted wisely in rescinding its original resolution calling for the mass resignation of its members from all civil defense activity.

The withdrawal had been designed to serve as a protest against Civil Defense Administrator Millard F. Caldwell, former Florida governor and an ardent exponent of the white supremacy doctrine.

We don't believe such a drastic step as this was ever necessary. It is a safe bet that the first time Mr. Caldwell makes a bad move, he will be quickly slapped down and shipped back to Florida.

The fact of the matter is Caldwell exercises but little control over local civil defense affairs. These are largely community matters, operated by and for members of a given locality.

It is on the local scene where members of NAACP branches should be constantly on the alert to detect the first signs of segregation creeping into their civil defense programs. It is then and there that the real fight must be staged.

The minute officials of these communities begin talking in terms of racial separate warden meetings, jim crow bomb shelters and segregated nursing organizations is the minute we should stage our mass withdrawals.

As long as these communities operate their civil defense program on a fully integrated basis, we should support them 100 per cent.

Report New Red Effort For NAACP

NEW YORK—According to the New York HERALD TRIBUNE of May 13, Communist party members recently were ordered to infiltrate the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and wrest control of the organization away from the "petty bourgeoisie Negroes who are carrying out the policy of Wall Street." At the same time says the Herald Tribune, party members were ordered to conduct a "more vigorous program of infiltration in the (Negro) churches."

The paper says the party inner circle blamed its loss of influence and power among Negroes jointly upon the Negro churches and the NAACP and therefore urged its members to renew efforts in these two fields.

The NAACP adopted a strong resolution against Communist infiltration at its convention in Boston last June, calling upon the Board of Directors to take the necessary steps to execute it. A committee headed by Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond, Va., is handling the matter.

NAACP to Press Equality Battle

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The country's 14,000,000 Negroes have been called upon by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to observe today's 175th anniversary of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence by rededicating themselves to "a ceaseless and ever-mounting struggle against second-class citizenship." The association's statement followed adjournment of its 42d Anual Convention in Atlanta.

Meeting in the Deep South for the first time in more than 35 years, the NAACP said that some significant advances had been made in the overall field of civil rights, but warned its half million members that "the evil root of segregation remains in many parts of the country, reaching deep down into the subsoil of American culture." The task of uprooting that condition, the organization said, "is the responsibility not alone of the Negro, but of the entire Nation."

MEMBERSHIP GAINS

With its membership moving again upward following a temporary slump the influential organization reiterated its determination to keep its ranks clear of Communist sympathizers. Toward this end, the delegates were told, the setup's board of directors has proposed a constitutional amendment which restricts membership to "those who support the principles and program" of the NAACP.

The convention, which was the largest interracial meeting ever held in Atlanta, was assured that the amendment would serve to keep Communist workers severely in check if not eliminate them altogether, since the cardinal principle of those who follow the Communist line "is to support whatever happens to be at the moment the foreign policy of Russia." The association condemned this blind adherence to Russian leadership as being opposed to the very roots of its program, which it announced to be an effort to "support and strengthen American democracy by winning completely equal rights for all people regardless of race."

TO FIGHT INTOLERANCE

The new leadership of the association, which divides top authority between the veteran Walter White, as executive secretary, and Roy Wilkins, who carries the administrative responsibility, made a major point of enlisting the aid of Negroes against all forms of racial or religious intolerance.

In doing this, the convention said "Whenever attacks are made against any minority and are allowed to continue, they too become a menace to all minorities and are increasingly harmful to those who are guilty of such. We condemn and pledge to oppose vigorously any and all forms of anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant and anti-foreign-born feeling, as well as all expressions of anti-Negro feeling in this country."

INSTANCES LISTED

The association specifically listed instances in which these feelings are manifest and asked its 500 branches throughout the country to mobilize every possible facility against those responsible for such action. These included radio and television productions, theaters which prohibit both Negro actors and patrons, and corporations in the public service.

A scathing denunciation of television shows which show Negroes, or other minority representatives in an unfavorable light was delivered by the association's committee on resolutions without a dissenting vote of the 700 delegates. The organization said that these shows, some of which star Negro performers, definitely tend "to strengthen the conclusion among the prejudiced or uninformed that Negroes and other minority groups are inferior, lazy, dumb and dishonest."

The convention's closing session heard Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, head of the United Nations Division of Trusteeship, denounce racial discrimination as it is practiced in Atlanta and other sections of the country as a type of "prison" which the Nation cannot continue to take if it is to rise to its mission of world leadership. The mediator of the Palestine peace said that it is not logical to expect a perfect society, but held that it is imperative "that we go much further than we have gone in applied democracy" for all Americans.

"Full equality is the answer," Dr. Bunche told an interracial audience estimated at upward of 7500, "and the Negro can never be content with less. We must all keep battering away at the undemocratic barriers of discrimination a n d segregation. They are not impregnable. They are beginning to crumble everywhere and if we continue courageously and never relax our efforts, they can be obliterated."

The NAACP Membership Drive

The last two membership campaigns of the Oklahoma City branch of the NAACP have been virtual failures, and last year, following the old membership program the ranks of the Oklahoma City unit fell to about the lowest ebb in history. This happened in a year when the Association had achieved its greatest victories.

This year a member of the executive committee, D. J. Diggs, came to the branch with a new plan for a membership drive which has been accepted. Mr. Diggs pointed out that what the Oklahoma City branch had actually been doing was to meet each year and select a membership drive captain and then go home and go to sleep. Everybody sat on their posterior extremity and watched to see what the drive captain would do, and in this atmosphere of indifference the membership sagged to its lowest depths.

The Diggs idea for 1951 is to make the entire executive committee responsible for the drive and to make sure each individual member assumes personal responsibility Mr. Diggs proposed that each board member organize a unit of five persons, with himself as chairman, and each one of the five make themselves responsible for 20 new members each. Roughly speaking this is the character of drive the Oklahoma City branch has inaugurated this year and we believe this idea has potentialities which should be exploited by every NAACP branch in the United States.

If you are a member of the executive committee of the NAACP in Boston or Boggy Bottom, you should have enough influence in the community where you live to secure at least 20 members to support the organization in which you have been given guiding authority. The plan is at least one that should prove to you how much actual power you exercise in the community. You want folk to feel that you are a leader. Well, the Diggs plan is a concrete method by which you can discover the exact amount of spiritual and moral control you have over your neighbors. It's the finest method we know of for a man to evaluate the potency of his sway in the environment where he resides.

This plan has been adopted by the branch and we believe it is organized the right way to substantially increase the membership. If the executive committee organizes units as proposed by Mr. Diggs and each unit is responsible for 100 members and actually secure 100 members each, the Oklahoma City branch will have 3200 members, the largest in its history. If the plan is just fifty per cent effective the branch will still have the largest membership in its history. The plan catches this writer right on the chin and we are out from the ring of the bell to find with our committee 100 members for the Oklahoma City branch of the NAACP. Here's a chance for members of the executive committee to have their chest sticking way out when the campaign closes, and this publication trusts that each member will consider it a challenge to his reputation as a leader in this community.

In just a few days the citizens are going to be called upon to renew their membership in America's most militant civil rights organization and this request for membership is not alone a test of leadership, but a test of followship; a test of your vision and understanding of the type of support you individually should give to the NAACP. Surely you do not feel that by winning the educational and covenant cases last year the NAACP has completed its work and that there is nothing more to do?

And then, before the NAACP solicitor comes to your home and asks you to join, you should make a stringent investigation of yourself. Did you give any financial assistance last year to the defense funds of the NAACP in its signal victories to give the black man a place to live here on terra firma, and did you make any contribution last year to the prosecution of the myriad of educational cases fought and won from one end of the nation to the other? The NAACP won these cases last year, but did your dollars support the effort? Are you one of those individuals who feel that your rights should fall in your lap like manna from heaven, and that in the achievement of those rights you have no individual accountability?

Oklahoma is one state that should thank God every day for the existence of the NAACP, and Oklahoma City in particular, where when we won the Sidney Hawkins habeas corpus case, barring municipalities from passing ordinances segregating Negroes, is the one spot where Negroes en masse should have membership.

The NAACP won its first case in Oklahoma in its fight against the Grandfather Law. Later following the organization of the state conference, the NAACP successfully prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States the Jess Hollins, Wagoner County Disfranchisement, Ada Lois Sipuel and the McLaurin cases. In the Jess Hollins case, in addition to saving the life of a black boy innocent of the charge brought against him, the question of the systematic exclusion of Negroes from jury service in Oklahoma was successfully adjusted. It is because of the Jess Hollins case that Negroes today sit on juries in Oklahoma.

And then there is the national arena where cases having to do with mob violence, injustice in the courts, disfranchisement, jim crow cars, equalization of teachers' salaries, soldier problems and a score of other matters have been given solution. Surely you do not feel that all of these blessings should be yours without any cooperation or assistance from you.

The recent trip of Thurgood Marshall to Tokyo and Korea to study evidence of military injustices is alone sufficient to enlist your support and assistance. If you desire to live in a genuine democracy your duty is obvious. We believe when the noted NAACP attorney arrives in the city next week every former soldier living in this community, from the Spanish-American war down to this moment, should attend the meeting and renew his membership in the NAACP. Just think of it! The mere presence of Mr. Marshall in Tokyo and Korea caused the immediate suspension of courts martial against a score of sons of black mothers. The original charges made against these men must have been very flimsy in the first instance to be so easily and hurriedly forgotten.

There are 30,000 Negroes in Oklahoma City and some ten thousand in the county. Based upon such numerical strength there ought to be at least from five to seven thousand members in the NAACP. The D. J. Diggs estimate is an understatement of what actually should happen in the Sooner capital. But if the Oklahoma City community will measure up to the Diggs estimate, Oklthoma City will show more achieved citizenship, common sense vision and understanding than ever before. What is $2? Most women pay that much for a hair-do while the men chunk off twice that amount on a Saturday night spree.

Reds Get Orders To 'Grab' NAACP

NEW YORK—According to the New York Herald Tribune of May 13, Communist party members recently were ordered to infiltrate NAACP and wrest control of the organization away from the "petty bourgeoisie Negroes who are carrying out the policy of Wall Street." At the same time, says the Herald Tribune, party members were ordered to conduct a "more vigorous program of infiltration in the (Negro) churches."

Masons to Back NAACP Research

DENVER, Colo. — A research department, estimated to cost $20,000 a year, will be provided for the NAACP by Prince Hall Masons through the conference of Grand Masters of Prince Hall Masons of America.

The decision was announced here at the close of a three-day conference of Grand Masters representing thirty-nine states in which Prince Hall Grand Lodges operate. Principal speaker at the meeting was Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP.

Life Membership to NAACP Official



Highlight of membership drive of New Rochelle, N.Y., branch of the NAACP was presentation by the branch of a $500 NAACP life membership to John N. Tate, in tribute to his "outstanding and untiring service" to the Association. Mrs. Frederick W. Pierce, 1951 membership chairman of the branch of which Mr. Tate was president for six years, make the presentation as NAACP Secretary Walter White approvingly looks on.

The chairmen of the committees for the convention are: Steering committee T. M. Alexander, chairman; J. H. Calhoun, co-chairman; Mrs. Reba Greenwood, secretary; finance committee; L. D. Milton, chairman; V. W. Hodges, co-chairman; welcome and transportation, Mrs. G. A. Haugabrooks, chairman; attorney R. H. Thomas, co-chairman; entertainment committee Charles W. Greenlea, chairman; housing committee, W. L. Calloway, chairman; I. B. Burney, co-chairman; Miss Doris Blayton, secretary; registration, Mrs. Rachel Cost, chairman; G. Lewis Chandler, co-chairman; publicity, William Fowlkes, chairman; William Gordan co-chairman; broadcast and television, J. B. Blayton, Sr., chairman; Dr. Wm. M. Boyd, co-chairman; music, Mrs. Essie Groves, chairman; Kemper Harreld, co-chairman; special souvenir program, Clarence Coleman, chairman; ushers committee, Rev. George Dudley, chairman; Miss Harriet Mitchell, co-chairman; youth activities committee, Albert Whiting, chairman; Mrs. Madelyn Webster, co-chairman.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

NAACP Convention Opens 4-Day Meet Here June 26

By CLAUDE GEORGE, SR.

The 42nd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will open at the municipal auditorium Tuesday, June 26.

Following registration of delegates at 10 a. m. and a conference of local attorneys with the national legal staff at the Butler St. YMCA at 3 p. m. the conference will launch its public meetings at the auditorium at 8 p. m. with an address of welcome by Mayor Hartsfield.

Speakers for the Tuesday session will be Dr. W. Holmes Borders who will speak in behalf of the local branch of the NAACP, and Dr. Algernon Black, of New York City. Roy Wilkins, National Administrator of the NAACP will deliver the keynote address.

Others scheduled to address the four-day meeting are Dr. Ralph Bunche, Phillip Wilkie, son of the late Wendell Willkie; Dr. B. J. Mays, Judge William H. Hastie, Walter White, attorney Thurgood Marshall and Walter Carrington. The 36th Spingarn Medal will be presented in an address by Miss Lillian Smith of Clayton.

On Wednesday, June 27, at 9:30 a. m., Dr. J. H. Berry of Tuskegee Institute, will preside, at 2 p. m. Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, N. C., and Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins of Camden, N. J., will preside. At 7:30 p. m. Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City, Mo., will preside.

Thursday, June 28, at 8:15 a. m., A. T. Walden, Atlanta attorney, will preside; at 2 p. m., Amos T. Hall of Tulsa, Okla., will preside; at 5:30 p. m. David H. Simms of Richmond, Va., will preside.

Friday, June 29, at 2 p. m., Edward Gamarekian of Scotia, N. Y., will preside, at 4:30 p. m. Westley W. Law of Savannah; Charles A. Lucas of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. George D. Flemmings of Fort Worth, Texas, will preside. At 7:30 p. m. Dr. William H. Boyd of Atlanta University, will preside.

Workingman Wills $500 To Atlanta NAACP Chapter

A new source of strength and support for the work of the Atlanta NAACP was heralded last week at Board meeting of the Association in the announcement of a $500 check to "carry on the great work" which the Branch has done and is doing.

The check, being part of the estate of the Late Mr. Roy L. Macklin, was paid over to Prof. C. L. Harper and acknowledged by the Committee on Administration.

The late Mr. Roy Macklin worked in the employ of the Law Chemical Laboratory for a period of 40 years, and although there were many other charities which could merit his consideration, he preferred that the Atlanta NAACP become the benefactor, "in view of the courageous fight it is waging to free Clarence Henderson — and to bring equal justice to my people," Mr. Macklin said before he died.

He was born in Sparta, Ga., and moved to Atlanta when only a small child. His health began failing some ten years ago. And it was then that he expressed a desire to remember the NAACP in his will.

FIRST SUCH GIFT

It is the first time any individual had written the Atlanta NAACP in his will. And because of the extraordinary wonderful spirit behind the gift, Dr. B. E. Mays, President of Morehouse College, and chairman of the NAACP Education Committee, made the motion that the Committee on Administration set the sum aside and create a special type of functions it should perform. To achieve this end, a four-man commission, including Dr. B. E. Mays, Attorney A. T. Walden, Prof. C. L. Harper and L. D. Milton, was formed to work out details of The ROY MACKLIN FUND and report at the June Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Commenting on the gift, Branch President C. L. Harper, said: Although it's the first time such a handsome gift was made to our branch, we hope it really is the signal for many other and more substantial of our citizens to only remember the Association in their wills. We commend the spirit of this humble man, who lived and worked among us for almost a half century."



By JAMES L. HICKS

'Lynched' Editor

Roy writes them himself, and he revised his Atlanta speech right up to the minute he went on the stage so that he could literally "lynch" Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution for his nasty editorial about the NAACP the day the convention opened. He lynched him to the satisfaction of all. Neither Roy Wilkins, nor that of Dr. Bunche and Walter White, however, will ever stand the audience in the aisles like the homespun logic of Thurgood Marshall.

Thurgood talks to his audience just likes he talks to you when he meets you at your favorite bar (And Thurgood WILL meet you at your favorite bar). I know of no speaker today who is as universally popular with his audiences as Marshall. Of all the speeches I heard however, Walter White had the best punch line, be it borrowed or not. That came when he said,

We'd rather die on our feet than live on our knees!" You could hear "amens" all around the big auditorium, for if ever I saw a mad bunch of colored people, I saw them at Atlanta ...

Republicans Steal Civil Rights Show From Democrats

WASHINGTON — While a Democratic spokesman hedged and promised nothing, Republican whip Kenneth S. Wherry last week stole the civil rights "show" right under the Administration's nose as he promised representatives of thirty-one national organizations concrete assistance in removing the blocks which have thwarted action on the rights program.

In a forty-five minute interview Wednesday with approximately seventy persons who participated in a two-day conference held here on civil rights under sponsorship of the NAACP, the Senate Minority Leader promised to deliver thirty-eight Republican votes in favor of changing the Senate rule on closure to facilitate breaking down of filibusters, and to aid in getting civil rights legislation on the floor.

PROMISES SUPPORT

Stating that he felt his two-thirds closure amendment adequate Wherry, however, promised that he would support open hearings on consideration of a bill to revise his amendment.

The upshot of the dramatic Wherry commitments came when the Nebraska Republican interrupted a conference held later with Sen. Ernest W. McFarland, Majority Leader, to announce that he had conferred with members of the Rules Committee and that they had voted unanimously in favor of open hearings on a proposal to revise the closure amendment.

The rights delegates loudly cheered Senator Wherry's announcement, and hailed his action as the most significant result of the two-day meeting, pointing out that the closure rule of the Senate which allows for filibustering in its present state has been regarded as one of the primary causes of the log-jam and bottle-necking of rights legislation.

DEMOCRAT HEDGES

In sharp contrast to the position taken by Senator Wherry, Senator McFarland hedged on answering questions aimed at learning what has caused the rights bottleneck, and stated that he personally favored unlimited debate, recalling that his state, Arizona, had been admitted to the Union through unlimited debate.

Stating that he could not answer why an FEPC order has not been issued, Senator McFarland demanded that all questions be put to him before he answered any of them. He then put civil rights in the "non priority" class, by stating that "major problems" as the Korean War, aid to Europe and the MacArthur issue, had commanded the Senate calendar as "top priority" items.

His only commitment was that he would be willing to get together a group of Senators to discuss with the representatives of the national organizations methods of working out an anti-violence bill which would prevent civilian assault of military personnel. An amendment, previously sponsored by Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York, providing this protection to servicemen was killed when the Universal Draft Measure was passed.

MARTIN LESS COMMITTAL

Even less committal than McFarland was Rep. Joseph Martin (R.) of Massachusetts, third of the Congressmen with whom the delegation conferred. He too said that he favored an anti-violence bill, and said he would not support a jim-crow veterans' hospital bill sponsored by Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi.

The conference ended with the drafting of a statement of objectives in which the group reaffirmed its support of the Truman rights program, deplored the more than three-year inaction on that program, and specifically called for:

1. The issuance of an executive order establishing an FEPC in defense employment by the President.

2. Immediate committee action on pending FEPC legislation with a view to enactment of such a law with enforcement powers during this session of the Congress.

3. Revision of the Senate rule on closure to facilitate breaking of filibusters . . . to free the American people from rule by veto of a minority of one-third plus one of the Senate.

4. Enactment of legislation to provide protection for members of the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, from physical assault by civilians . . . As essential for the protection of servicemen of all races as is evidenced by the killing of two unarmed, handcuffed paratroopers by the chief of police of Hawkinsville, Ga., on May 17.

In his closing statement to the representatives Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, urged that the delegates begin considering persons to testify before the open hearings in the fall.

PARTICIPANTS

Participants in the conference, in addition to Mr. White, included: Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator; Henry Lee Moon, NAACP public relations director; Patrick Murphy Malin of the American Civil Liberties Union; Lewis Hines of the American Federation of Labor; Edwin J. Lucas, of the American Jewish Congress; Violet Gunther of the Americans for Democratic Action; Harry Shugaar and Louis Pakiser, American Veterans Committee; Theodore Brown, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; William Oliver and Philip Weightman, CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; Charles E. Sands, Hotel, Restaurant Employes and Bartenders Union; James B. Cobb, National Alliance of Postal Employes; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Maryland State Conference of NAACP branches; Lindsay White, New York Branch, NAACP; Mrs. Florence LeSeuer; New England Region, NAACP;

F. E. DeFrantz, Indiana State Conference of NAACP; Nelson Willis, Illinois State Conference of NAACP, and IBPOE of W.; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches; Dr. Roland Smith, National Baptist Convention; Roy Garvin and Margaret Haywood, National Bar Association; Regina Chandler, National Council of Negro Women; Dr. W. T. Randall, National Dental Association; Hedley Stone, National Maritime Union; Robert A. Crump, National Supreme Council, A and ASR Masons; Roy Reuther, Paul Sifton, Lillian Hatcher and William Oliver, UAW and CIO; James Mason, United Steelworkers of America, CIO; Aubry Robinson, American Council on Human Rights;

Also Rowland Watts, Mrs. Annie G. Harcum; Mrs. Marie Briscoe, Albert Herling, Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, Donald Houston, Mrs. Frances E. Madden, Thurman L. Dodson, Belford V. Lawson, Clarence Mitchell, Barrington D. Parker, Thomas Bomar, William Jason, Judge James A. Cobb, Dr. Frank S. Horne, Dr. Booker T. McGraw, Miss Patricia Roberts, Elmer W. Henderson, Dr. E. B. Henderson, Josiah Henry, Arnold Aronson, Sol Rabbin, Theodore Spaulding, Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, Paul Klein, Gertrude Wilson and James Evans.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP legislative counsel, who was slated to attend the conference "could not make it," Mr. Mool said.

5131 New Members Signed by NAACP

Dr. Harry J. Greene, president of the Philadelphia branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reported yesterday that the 1951 membership drive enrolled 5131 new members and turned in more than $13,000.

Commenting on the drive, which was headed by Magistrate Hannah E. Byrd, Dr. Greene said: "I am sure that we now have all the evidence we need that the people of Philadelphia will support an active NAACP branch dedicated to the purpose of full citizenship rights for all people of the community."

Dr. Greene said the results "represent an encouraging portent of our future activities. We are grateful to Magistrate Byrd, the entire campaign organization and the general public for such generous response in these difficult times."

Special mention was made of the help of Local 405, Reinforced Concrete Steel Workers (AFL), which recruited members in South Philadelphia.

The branch has elected six delegates and six alternates to the 42d annual convention of the association, now being held in Atlanta. Dr. Greene is heading the group.

Richmond Lifts Segregation For Meeting

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 14 (AP). The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People won the first round of its legal battle to open the Mosque on a nonsegregated basis, when the City of Richmond agreed today not to enforce racial segregation laws at the NAACP's October 14 meeting at the city-owned auditorium.

The agreement came at the end of a three-judge Federal Court hearing in which the NAACP asked the tribunal for a preliminary injunction restraining the city from seating whites and Negroes apart at the scheduled meeting.

Walter Rogers, special counsel for the city, read the agreement into the record after explaining to the court that there was some doubt as to whether State segregation laws apply to the type of meeting the NAACP is planning.

Earlier, Oliver Hill, NAACP attorney, told the court that the meeting to which whites have been invited would be called off if segregation is enforced.

At the same hearing, State and city officials argued for their motion to dismiss the original complaint in which the NAACP is challenging the validity of the State segregation laws.

Both motions were taken under advisement by the court which promised speedy decision.

Martin A. Martin, associate NAACP attorney, had expressed the hope for a "broad decision in the Mosque case which will cover the other segregation cases."

He referred to suits pending in Federal Court against the town officials of Colonial Beach over the use of beach facilities by Negroes; a suit against Prince Edward County school officials who have denied a request to permit Negro children to attend white schools; and a suit against Princess Anne County over the use of State parks by Negroes.

Courier Editorials

Commendable Resolution

THE RECENT decision of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to work for the elimination of segregation and discrimination on the local fronts is a commendable one.

This new departure indicates the emergence of a more mature and realistic policy which may prove more fruitful than broad national and global efforts, especially if it is managed by local people aware of the possibilities of accomplishment.

As everybody familiar with this country knows, there are infinite variations from town to town, from county to county and from section to section in interracial relations.

For this reason it is possible to make substantial gains in the improvement of race relations in various parts of a state although it may take much longer to win over the entire state.

The NAACP has previously recognized this in planning strategy for teachers' salary equalization cases and the litigation over admittance of Negroes to tax-supported graduate schools.

It made its initial efforts in those Southern and border states where public opinion was best prepared to practice a greater degree of interracial justice and fair play.

Whereas no headway at all has been made in the campaign for a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act, ten states and eight large cities have enacted such legislation in the past six years, and it has almost passed in many more.

Thus within six years, 39,105,501 Americans out of a total of 155,000,000 (more than one-quarter of the nation's population) have come under the provisions of some sort of FEPC although not one-tenth of the propaganda money and energy has been expanded on the state and municipal level.

This augurs well for a nationwide campaign on the local community level, and if it is intelligently directed without the hysteria and belligerent extravagances of epithet so often accompanying such drives, we predict that it will be a success.

Moreover, such a campaign will progressively exercise more and more influence on the state and Federal legislators.

If the proposed policy is carried out, we should be able to know much better than in the past the true state of race relations rather than the distorted picture usually presented which is based on isolated and infrequent instances of violence and outrage.

It is well to note that segregation is rooted in the constitutions and legislation of the several Southern states, and that there can be no legal elimination of segregation unless a majority of the voters wills it.

To bring about such changes requires much more than simply denouncing these millions of voters as "bigots" and calling them "undemocratic" and "uncivilized."

A vigorous but realistic campaign on the local level will provide educational drive needed to keep this question before the various communities in a rational manner that has rarely been used before.

Usually we think of these social ills in terms of the Southern states, but it is obvious that there is tremendous need for remedial measures on the community level in almost all the 3,600 counties in the country.

In the past there has been too great a tendency on the part of local groups to tolerate all sorts of inequalities, ostracisms and injustices in their neighborhoods while growing apopletic over those hundreds and [illegible] of miles distant.

They should welcome the opportunity to get to work on their home fronts to establish the kind of human relationships for which they contend elsewhere.

Ted Poston Is Honored By N. Y. NAACP Branch

New York—Honoring Ted Poston, star reporter of the New York Post, the New York branch of the NAACP presented a plaque to him "for journalist achievement in the service of true democracy." The presentation was made at a mass meeting here last week.

In response to the presentation, made by Dr. C. B. Powell, publisher of the New York Amsterdam News, Mr. Poston praised the work of the NAACP in battering down the barriers of segregation and disscrimination. Also speaking was Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, who recalled the valiant work Mr. Poston had done in reporting the Groveland, Fla. case, the Cicero riot, and the Josephine Baker-Stork Club case. "Ted Poston," he said, "is a crusading newspaperman in the great tradition of Lincoln Staffens and Heywood Brown.

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NAACP

Northerners Foot Bill for Dixie Segregation, says White

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The governors of eight northern states which contribute heavily to the federal tax revenue have been urged to prevent southern "raids on the national treasury to support pet schemes of racial segregation."

In identical letters, dated December 3, to the governors of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Massachusetts, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, pointed out that these states paid more than 50 per cent of the federal tax revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. Ten southern states, he added, carried only nine per cent of the federal tax burden. New York State alone paid almost twice as much as all ten of these southern states.

"Without realizing it, the people of your state are carrying an added tax burden because of segregation in the South," Mr. White told the governors. Accordingly, he added, "we ask that you take official notice of the federal programs for housing, schools, and other benefits. The costs of these programs could be materially reduced if the South did not require dual expenditures because of its policies of segregation, which in certain fields the U. S. Supreme Court has already declared unconstitutional discrimination." The letter cited the $22,000,000 the State of South Carolina is seeking from the federal government for segregated parks, schools, hospitals in the vicinity of the new H-bomb installation near Aiken, S. C.

"The South," Mr. White asserted, "does need financial help. But this help should be given on the condition of not wasting money on segregation. As the chief executive of one to make southern congressmen and senators halt the shameful practice of making raids on the national treasury to support pet schemes of racial segregation."

The governors were asked to urge members of Congress from their respective states to "give full support to language forbidding the expenditure of federal money for segregated facilities. This language should be included in all bills for housing, schools, hospitals and other proposals that give assistance to the states."



CMEs Help NAACP—Arthur B. Spingarn, center, president of the NAACP, happily accepts a check for $5,000 from Bishop William Y. Bell of the Fourth Episopal District of the CME Church. The check represents contributions to the NAACP of $1,000 from each of the five conferences in Bishop Bell's district. Left to right are Walter White, NAACP executive secretary; the Rev. L. S. White, minister of the Williams Institutional CME Church, New York, and the Rev. A. Preston Porter, minister of the Calvary CME Church, Jersey City.

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NAACP - ALABAMA

Mitchell Warns Candidates Who Soft Pedals Civil Rights Issue

BIRMINGHAM Ala. — (SNS) — "Negroes will not support any Presdential nominee in 1952 who 'soft pedals' civil rights," Clarence Mitchel, director for the Washington headquarters for the NAACP told over six hundred Negroes attending the opening session of a NAACP statewide conference here Friday night.

Only a few blocks from the same spot where the States Righters, met in 1948 to choose a presidential candidate in opposition to President Truman, Mitchell scored leaders of both major parties for "pussy-footing" on the civil rights issue. He called on President Truman to "punish" the southern democrats who bolted in 1948 and threatened a political reprisal move by the NAACP that would dry up federal funds for the South if segregation practices were continued on certain projects.

"Republicans and Democrats must know that in 1952 we shall drive a hard bargain," Mr. Mitchell said. "The party that demonstrates its effectivenenss on civil rights legislation in the final sessions of the 82nd Congress will be the party that wins in 1952."

"Long ago we broke the emotional ties that bound us to the Republican party. It is a fact that the colored vote has been a substantial factor in keeping the democrats in power in Washington, but let no one think that the party now in power has a ninety nine years lease on our support."

"Unless some of the fine promises made in 1948 are fulfilled before 1952 there will be a big surprise when the votes are counted."

Mr. Mitchell called on Negro voters to let Senator Taft know that "we do not like the kind of campaign he is making throughout the south." Charging Taft with appealing to the dixiecrats element, he charged, 'that kind of campaign may make him a darling to the confederates of Alabama, but it will never win him votes in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and California."

"He praised President Truman for his courageous act of vetoeing legislation which would have helped to promote segregation in schools on Federal Government property." But charged that "weak and spineless advisers around the President are constantly seeking to water down his stand on civil rights."

'We must remind President Truman," he urged, "that if the democrats had punished the rebels who led the Dixiecrat movement in 1948 these elements would not today be enjoying the lush committee chairmanships and posts of importance that they now hold."

"We in the National Asociation for the Advancement of Colored People shall launch a campaign in southern states that beg funds from the federal treasurer to maintain segregation, to shut off the flow of all federal funds unless the wasteful practice of spending for segregation is abandoned," he concluded.



W. P. MITCHELL of Tuskegee Institute, chairman of the state civil liberties committee of the Alabama Association of Elks who will serve as moderator on the four-speaker panel on "Registration and Voting" Friday, November 9 session of the sixth annual convention of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches at the St. Paul Methodist Church pastored by the Rev. H. B. Gibson. Ardent lay leader of the A. M. E. Church, Mr. Mitchell instituted the legal suit which opened the way to Negro voting in Macon County. He succeeded in getting the Elks in Alabama to adopt the slogan, "Every Elk A Qualified Voter." He is leading the fight against the "Englehardt Re-Registration Act" which was piloted through the 1951 Legislature by Macon County Representatives Sam M. Englehardt, Jr., a planter-ginner Dixiecrat.

'Big Guns' Hinton, White, Mitchell Rip Dixiecrat Politicos

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dixiecrats, the vote-hunting campaign in the South by Senator Taft, racial segregation and discrimination were blasted by three top officials of the NAACP at their three-day NAACP convention here Nov. 9-11.

Dr. James B. Hinton, speaking at the convention's wind up session, Sunday at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church said that "the political leaders of the South . . . now organizing to defeat any move made to eliminate segregation . . . will lose, for the day of segregation is gone."

"The Negroes in Clarendon County, and of South Carolina are fully determined to continue to fight through the courts of America, and no intimidation, or abuse will deter us from the fight begun" to end the segregated school system.

THE LAST DITCH

He mentioned that while NAACP leaders were meeting in Birmingham, "Southrn Governors are meeting in Little Rock, Ark. . . . (to) make a last-ditch stand against segregation." He predicted that the Dixie leaders would lose and that fruition of the non-segregation fight is just around the corner.

However, he conceded the possibility that the rebellious Dixie leaders and their allies "may organize and defeat President Truman who stands for full equality and integration, but they cannot defeat God, and they will and must fail. Governor James F. Byrnes, nor Senator Byrd, Russell or any other 'States' Rights leader, can win, nor hold back the onward sweep of democracy."

He then posed the question of what Russia and the darker nations of the world "would say to small men who are meeting in Little Rock with an avowed program to continue segregation . . . rather than give all nations and races, nations and people equality and justices."

He said flatly that their answer would be "we want none of the 'American way of life', thus a bloc will be formed against the white nations of the world, and in numbers the ultimate answer is simple."

Saturday night at a banquet session held at Smithfield Court Auditorium, Walter White said that the two-thirds of the peoples of the world who have dark skins are "looking with increasing skepticism upon American talk about freedom" because of the opinion of the United States "which is created by lynchers, segregationists and demagogues."

BACKGROUND STORY

He cited the background story of the killing of one and the wounding of another of the three defendants in the Groveland, Fla., case, bombings of Negro homes, police slayings, the senatorial filibustering as evil acts and incidents which are hurting America.

Clarence Mitchell of Washington, speaking Friday night at the opening session at St. Paul Methodist Church suggested that "Our democracy faces its gravest threat (from) discrimination based on race."

He asserted "we must let Senator Taft, the major Republican candidate now on the scene, know that we do not like the kind of campaign he is making in the South. He is appealing to the Dixiecrat elements to help him get elected. Most of his speeches do not even contain a faint hint of civil rights. This kind of campaign may make him the darling of Confederates in Alabama, but it will never help him carry New York, California and Pennsylvania."

BACK RESOLUTIONS

The conference approved a series of resolutions and stated firmly its opposition to all forms of racial segregation.

Officers elected were: W. C. Patton, Birmingham, president; the Rev. E. D. Lewis, Jasper, first vice president; Dr. G. A. Rodgers Jr., Anniston, second vice president, and R. L. Matthews, Montgomery, treasurer. The office of secretary is to be filled by the executive committee.

Members elected to the executive committee were: C. E. Hanna, Hobson City; Dr. C. G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute; J. C. Forrester, Dothan; W. P. Mitchell, Tuskegee Institute, and J. L. LeFlore, Mobile.

Delegates voted to hold their 1952 session in Tuscaloosa.

Death of racial segregation prime goal of state NAACP

Members of the Alabama conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today had decided to hold their 1952 convention in Tuscaloosa.

They elected W. C. Patton, Birmingham, as president of the association for the coming year; Rev. E. D. Lewis, Jasper, first vice president; Dr. G. A. Rodgers, Jr., Anniston, second vice president, and R. L. Matthews, Montgomery, treasurer.

The state conference adopted resolutions:

1. Urging local branches to keep detailed records of cases of police brutality and mob violence.
2. Opposing establishment of "Jim Crow state parks."
3. Regretting that the Alabama Association of Librarians returned to Negro librarians in the state the membership fees which they had submitted, and refused to admit them to membership.
4. Urging efforts to equalize graduate and professional education on a non-segregated basis.
5. Urging Negro voters to pay their poll tax and qualify for voting in the 1952 primaries.
6. Opposing the Bonner voter qualification bill and the 67-senator bill to be voted on Dec. 11 in statewide referenda.
7. Opposing "any and all forms of compulsory segregation on the basis of race, color or creed."

JAMES M. HINTON, president of the South Carolina NAACP, assailed segregation in the public schools in a talk to the Alabama conference yesterday.

He called the South's separate schools for white and Negro students a "vicious system" which should be eliminated completely.

He discussed the Negro court fight against segregated schools in Clarendon County, S. C. A three-judge federal court ruled 2-to-1 against abolition of segregation in the public schools there. The NAACP has appealed the decision.

He said school property for whites is valued at more than $75,000,000 in South Carolina, while school property for Negroes is valued at more than $16,000,000.

"The great difference is due entirely to segregation," he said, "and it cannot be overcome at this late date.

"The only solution is elimination of all segregation in the public schools, and full and complete integration of Negroes in existing schools now being attended by whites, and in those schools now being used for Negroes, where the buildings and facilities are adequate, and equal."

NAACP Conference To Stress State Suffrage in Ala.

BIRMINGHAM—The techniques for combatting new schemes to freeze Negro suffrage in Alabama are expected to have top billing at the sixth annual convention of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches, Nov. 9-11 at St. Paul Methodist Church.

Leaders from the state's major Negro-led organizations have indicated that they would attend this meeting along with delegates from the twenty-three NAACP branches to assist in finding a formula of action against the "Bonner Voter - Qualification Amendment", which is to be voted on Dec. 11 along with nine other amendments.

Meantime they will devise strategy to wage a legal challenge of the Engelhart Re-registration Act which permits the purging of all voters from the voting lists provided such actions are authorized by the county's governing body.

The act is so written that it excludes Jefferson (Birmingham) County; Mobile and Montgomery Counties.

Leaders say that the purge power could be used to eliminate Negro voters now on the voting lists.

Clarence Mitchell, of Washington, D. C., will speak at the Friday night mass meeting to be held at St. Paul Church; Walter White of New York will address the banquet set for Smithfield Court Auditorium, Saturday night, and the Rev. James M. Hinton, of Columbia, S. C., will speak at the wind-up mass meeting scheduled for 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

W. C. Patton, state president, will keynote the convention Friday morning. Completing his second one-year term, he has announced that he is available for re-election. No one has come out in opposition to his candidacy.

Branches to Meet In Birmingham on November 9, 10, 11

BIRMINGHAM—A state-wide conference of NAACP youth units, college chapters and community councils, is slated to be organized during the sixth annual Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches which will convene at the St. Paul Methodist Church in Birmingham, Nov. 9-11.

Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey, state director of NAACP youth activities; Herbert L. Wright, newly appointed national NAACP youth secretary of New York City, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional NAACP director, are working on plans for getting the youth group organized.

Each of the twenty-three branches in Alabama has been urged by W. C. Patton, state president, to organize youth councils. In Birmingham, youth chapters are at Miles College and Daniel Payne College with councils organized in Tittusville, on Enon Ridge, in East Thomas and in Bessemer.

200 EXPECTED

An estimated two hundred branch and fraternal delegates are expected to attend the meeting at which voting opportunities, civil rights legislation, educational problems and job opportunities will be discussed.

Clarence Mitchell of Washington, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, and one of the top civil rights lobbyists, will address the first mass meeting on Friday night, Nov. 9, at the St. Paul Methodist Church, pastored by the Rev. H. B. Gibson.

Walter White, of New York City, national executive secretary of the NAACP, is scheduled to address a two-dollar a plate Freedom Banquet Festival, Saturday night, Nov. 10. He is expected to make an important speech in view of his investigation of the Cicero, Ill., race riot, and the recent attack made upon him by Westbrook Pegler, columnist for the Hearst newspapers.

TO DISCUSS SCHOOLS

The Rev. J. M. Hinton, of Columbia, S. C., and pesident of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP branches, is scheduled to address the wind-up mass meeting at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11. The Rev. Luke Beard is minister of the church.

The Rev. Mr. Hinton will discuss "The Clarendon County School Case" which attacks the segregated school system. The case is now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court. His speech will be the climax feature of the three-day conference.

In three Alabama cities, Birminham, Tuskegee and Jasper, NAACP leaders say they have built the ground work for a legal attack on the segregated school system. The Birmingham branch has made "equal school facilities and opportunities its number one project."

AWARDS SLATED

On this convention closing program J. B. Newman of Clopton will be given a plaque "in recognition of a lasting contribution toward the achievement of human rights and voting opportunities."

On the same program, J. T. Thompson of Roanoke and Dr. C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute will be given certificates "in recognition of fine contributions toward the achievement of first-class citizenship and safeguarding human rights."

NAACP To Map Fight Against Alabama Bias

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama State NAACP, convening here in its sixth annual meeting this weekend, is expected to map strategy to fight the segregation evil on a statewide basis.

The move will embrace planned legal attacks against educational inequality, Jim Crow travel on trains and buses, job discrimination and the barring of Negroes from public facilities.

A Boswell amendment substitute (new voter registration disfranchisement measure which will be offered for ratification next month) as well as intimidation at the polls to keep Negroes from voting, also will be included on the "must" list for proposed NAACP court action in Alabama.

State NAACP officials said that 200 or more branch, youth chapter and fraternal delegates are expected to attend the meeting.

Top-flight NAACP officials scheduled to speak at the meeting include Walter White of New York, executive secretary and Clarence Mitchell of Washington, head of the association's Washington bureau.

Other NAACP national officers who will be present are Herbert L. Wright of New York, newly selected youth secretary, and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, regional director with headquarters in Birmingham. Mitchell will speak Friday night at the St. Paul Methodist church and White Saturday night at a freedom banquet festival.

The Federal Housing Administration will be represented at the conference by A. L. Thompson, racial relations adviser of the FHA for the southeastern states. He will speak on a panel discussion of employment and housing Saturday morning.

The Rev. J. M. Hinton of Columbia, S. C., president of the South Carolina State conference of the NAACP, will address a mammoth mass meeting to be held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist church, Sunday, 3 p.m. His talk at the final gathering of the conference, which will give detailed information of the court fight against school segregation in Clarendon County of his state, will be a highlight of the meeting.

Tuskegee NAACP Elects New Pres.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—At its meeting on Sunday, November 25, the Tuskegee Branch NAACP elected Daniel L. Beasley as its president for 1952.

Mr. Beasley is a native of Macon County, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and is employed at the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee. For the past ten years, Mr. Beasley has been very active in the civic and political life of the County. He succeeds Dr. Joseph A. Berry, who is a member of the National Board of Directors, and who has served the Tuskegee Branch as its president during the past few years.

Elected as vice presidents were Reverend K. D. S. Pogue, Chaplain at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, anl Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, editor of the Negro Year Book and Director of Tuskegee Institute's Department of Records and Research. The Branch re-elected its very efficient secretary, Mrs. Mamie H. Love, and its treasurer, L. W. Hemmons.

For State of Alabama

J. B. Newman Named 'Man of the Year'

Courier Dat. 10-20-51

ABBEVILLE, Ala.—J. B. Newman of this city has been named "Alabama's Man of the Year in the Civil Rights Fight" by the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches.

Nominated by the Montgomery NAACP Branch, Mr. Newman, who led the right to vote fight in Henry County, was voted this honor by the NAACP state executive committee at a recent meeting in Birmingham.

J. T. Thompson, president of the Roanoke Branch, and Dr. C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute, were named for citations by the same committee in connection with their leadership in action for human rights.

TO GET PLAQUE

Mr. Thompson has done effective work in Randolph County in encouraging citizens to register to vote. Dat. 10-20-51

Mr. Newman will be awarded a plaque at the giant mass meeting to be addressed by the Rev. James W. Hinton of Columbia, S. C., Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11. Dr. Gomillion and Mr. Thompson will be given recognition on the same program.

This program will climax the three-day sixth annual meeting of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches which convenes in Birmingham, Nov. 9-11.

In addition to Mr. Hinton, major speakers will be Walter White and Clarence Mitchell, the latter director of the NAACP Washington Bureau.

Tuskegee NAACP Selects Beasley

Courier Dat. 12-15-51

TUSKEGEE — At its meeting Sunday, Nov. 25, the Tuskegee Branch NAACP elected Daniel L. Beasley as its president for 1952.

Mr. Beasley succeeds Dr. Joseph A. Berry, who is a member of the national board of directors and who has served the Tuskegee Branch as its president during the past few years. P. 18

Elected as vice presidents were the Rev. K. D. S. Pogue, chaplain at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, and Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, editor of the Negro Year Book and director of Tuskegee Institute's Department of Records and Research. Pittsburgh Pa.

The branch re-elected its very efficient secretary, Mrs. Mamie H. Love, and its treasurer, L. W. Hemmons.

Open Fight On Jim Crow Travel

MOBILE, Ala. — The Mobile NAACP, with the co-operation of a small group of whites opposed to racial segregation, will test Jim Crow seating arrangements on interstate buses and trains in 1952. reported

J. L. LeFlore, NAACP secretary here, said there has been too long a delay in attempting to see that Jim Crow is abolished in interstate travel in compliance with US Supreme Court decisions. Dat. 12-29-51

LeFlore declined to name the whites who would participate in the test move, but gave assurances they are Americans devoid of any left-wing tendencies.

NAACP Seeks 1,000 Members During 1951

TUSKEGEE—Speaking before a representative audience here recently, C. G. Gomillion, vice president of the local NAACP and director of the State Conference of NAACP Branches, launched the 1951 program.

Using as a subject "Education as an Instrument of Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Equality," the speaker stated that in equitable educational opportunities, handicapped citizens are prevented from being able to participate effectively in a democratic society.

The Tuskegee branch NAACP will observe Founders Day on Friday evening, Feb. 9, at which time Mrs. Ruby Hurley of New York City will be the guest speaker. The 1951 branch goal has been set at 1,000 members.

The Tuskegee branch is under the efficient leadership of Dr. J. A. Berry, president; Mrs. Mamie H. Love, secretary, and R. E. McDonald, chairman of the executive committee.

NAACP Branch At Montgomery To Hear Gomillion

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS) —Dr. C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute is slated to speak at the monthly meeting of the Montgomery Branch NAACP at 3:30 Sunday afternoon, July 29 at the Mt. Zion Church pastored by the Rev. S. S. Seay.

Birmingham Gets Regional Office

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Youth, voting, increasing the membership, and a new civil rights offensive strategy, are topics to be discussed here at the State-wide NAACP "Spring Rally for Human Rights" to be held Sunday, April 15.

The rally will kick - off a five-state membership drive featuring the setting up of a regional office here.

The rally is sponsored by the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches headed by W. C. Patton.

Wilkins to Speak

Roy Wilkins, of New York, national NAACP alministrator, will deliver the feature message at a mass meeting, 3 p.m., at Sixteenth St. Baptist Church, the Rev. Luke Beard, pastor.

Mrs. Ruby A. Hurley, national NAACP youth secretary will speak at a luncheon session at 1 p.m. at Zanzibar Cafe.

The regional office, according to Glester Current, director of NAAC Branches, covers Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi. Headquarters will be in the Masonic Temple office of the Birmingham Branch.

Panel Discussions

The state "Human Rights Rally" will hold a business session at 10 a.m. at the Booker T. Washington Business College, 1704 Fifth Ave., North.

There will be three panel discussions, one on "The Youth's Role in Building a Bigger and Better NAACP in Alabama."

Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey, director of NAACP youth activities in Alabama, will be in charge of this forum. Speakers will be NAACP youth members.

Another panel subject is "Strengthening the Cause of Human Rights Through Voting." Mrs. Dorothy C. G. Lewis of Tuskegee is in charge of this panel.

Among other speakers listed are John L. LeFlore of Mobile; Mrs. J. R. Carr of Montgomery; the Rev. V. E. Hilsman of Dothan and Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham.

Other Speakers

A third panel subject is "Our Plan for Membership Growth and Increasing Branch Activities in 1951."

Dr. G. A. Rodgers Jr., president of the Anniston Branch, is chairman of this discussion.

Among other speakers listed are W. M. Thomas of Bessemer; the Rev. R. L. Alford of Birmingham; J. C. Forrester, Dothan and Dr. Joseph A. Berry, Tuskegee.

In Birmingham, Nov. 9-11

NAACP Conference To Stress State Suffrage in Ala.

BIRMINGHAM—The techniques for combatting new schemes to freeze Negro suffrage in Alabama are expected to have top billing at the sixth annual convention of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches, Nov. 9-11 at St. Paul Methodist Church

Leaders from the state's major Negro-led organizations have indicated that they would attend this meeting along with delegates from the twenty-three NAACP branches to assist in finding a formula of action against the "Bonner Voter - Qualification Amendment" which is to be voted on Dec. 11 along with nine other amendments.

Meantime they will devise strategy to wage a legal challenge of the Engelhart re-registration Act which permits the purging of all voters from the voting lists provided such actions are authorized by the county's governing body.

The act is so written that it excludes Jefferson (Birmingham) County; Mobile and Montgomery Counties.

Leaders say that the purge power could be used to eliminate Negro voters now on the voting lists.

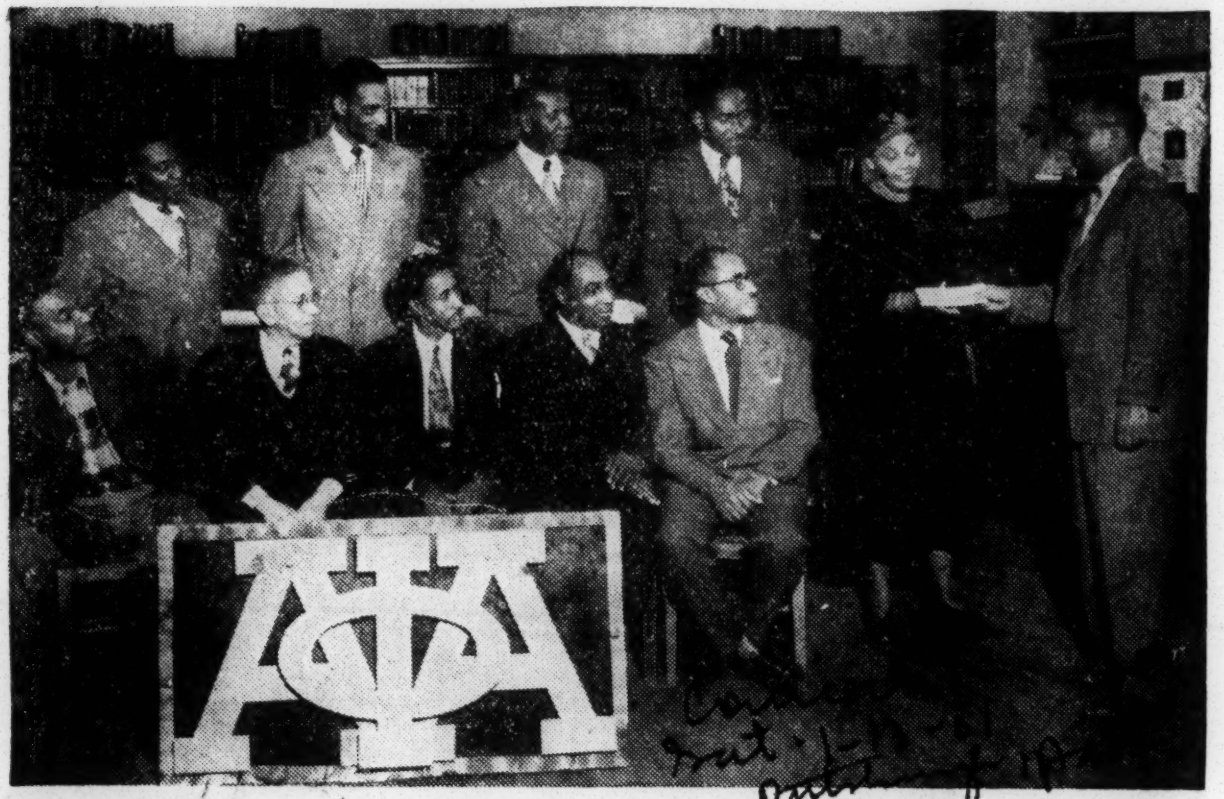
Clarence Mitchell, of Washington, D. C., will speak at the Friday night mass meeting to be held at St. Paul Church; Walter White of New York will address the banquet set for Smithfield Court Auditorium, Saturday night, and the Rev. James M. Hinton, of Columbia, S. C., will speak at the wind-up mass meeting scheduled for 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

W. C. Patton, state president, will keynote the convention Friday morning. Completing his second one-year term, he has announced that he is available for re-election. No one has come out in opposition to his candidacy.



NAACP PANEL DISCUSSION: Reading left to right: R. S. Dokes, director of recreation at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital: Dr. C. G. Gomillion, dean of personnel, Tuskegee Institute (standing); Dr. R. S. Tisdale, of Montgomery and J. E. Pierce of Montgomery as they discussed recreation, education and health at the State NAACP Convention, Friday, Nov. 9 at the St. Paul Methodist Church. Mr. Pierce served as moderator of the panel discussion.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
Campaign



ALPHAS AID NAACP—Knoxville's Alpha Mu Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity recently joined the NAACP's campaign for justice when it presented a check for $775 to Mrs. B. H. Netherland, president of the local NAACP unit, for the fund. Leonard A. Jackson made the presentation. Alphas shown in the group here, left to right, seated, are: G. H. Lennon, J. I. Seals, J. Claude Woods Jr., Monroe D. Senter, J. H. Harper. Standing, left to right, are brothers P. M. Alexander, Lucius T. Ross, Alfred D. Dunston Jr. and O. T. Hogue.

Mrs. Roosevelt And Bunche On NAACP Board

NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt were among 15 members elected to the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week. All were chosen at the annual board meeting in the Willkie Memorial Building.

Members chosen in addition to Dr. Bunche and Mrs. Roosevelt were Theodore M. Berry, Ralph Judah Cahn, Roscoe Dunjee, Dr. Jesse Leonidas Leach, Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Alfred Baker Lewis, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Dr. James J. McClendon, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Mrs. Jessie Wann, Samuel Williams, Mrs. Lillian Alexander and Mrs. Amy Spingarn.

The board adopted a resoultion asking the U. S. Attorney General to "take such forthright action as will demonstrate" to the Ku Klux Klan that our government is determined to protect the lives and property of all the citizens from lawlessness and to guarantee to all of its citizens the right to live and work unmolested by lawless elements without regard to race, creed or color."

Mrs. FDR Elected To NAACP Board

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (U.P.) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was elected yesterday to the board of directors of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People.

Elected with her for three-year terms on the 48-member board were: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who won a Nobel Prize for his United Nations work in Palestine; Theodore M. Berry, Cincinnati; Rabbi Judah Cahn, Lawrence, N. Y.; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklehoma City, Okla.; Dr. Jesse Leonidas Leach, Flint, Mich.; Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, (D., N. Y.); Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond; Mrs. Jessie Vann, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Samuel Williams, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Lillian Alexander, New York; and Mrs. Amy Spingarn, New York.

Dr. Benjamin Mays Elected To NAACP Post

NEW YORK — Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., is one of three new members elected to the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the association's forty-second annual meeting, held here on January 2.

Others newly-elected to the board by ballots sent in by NAACP branches are Dr. Jesse Leonidas Leach, physician of Flint, Mich., and president of the Michigan State Conference of NAACP branches; and Samuel Williams, president of the branch of the Oranges and Maplewood, New Jersey.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, and Senator Herbert H. Lehman were re-elected to the board for three-year terms. Others re-elected were Theodore M. Berry, a member of the city council of Cincinnati and president of the Cincinnati branch of the NAACP; Rabbi Judah Cahn of Temple Israel, Lawrence, L. I.

* * *

ROSCOE DUNJEE, president of the Oklahoma State Conference of NAACP branches and editor of the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City; Alfred Baker Lewis of Greenwich, Conn., president of the Trade Union Health and Accident Association; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit physician and surgeon, and former president of the Detroit NAACP branch.

Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond dentist and president of the Virginia State Conference of branches; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, publisher and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Courier; Mrs. Lillian Alexander of New York, a life member and regular contributor to the association; and Mrs. Amy Spingarn of New York, widow of Joel E. Spingarn, former NAACP president and one of the association's original incorporators.

To Make Plans For Rights Mobilization

Atlanta Ga.
Daily World

NEW YORK—Representatives of national church, labor, civic, fraternal, professional and minority groups organizations will meet in New York on December 14 to formulate plans for the Civil Rights Mobilization scheduled for Washington early next year, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, announced today.

12-9-51

The Mobilzation is being held in response to a resolution passed by the Atlanta convention of the NAACP last summer with a view to stimulating interest in and securing passage of civil rights legislation now blocked in Congress by threat of a Senate filibuster.

Civil Rights Conference In Washington February

P. 20 Journal and Guide

NEW YORK — National and local leaders of national organizations interested in civil rights will meet in Washington next February 17-18 in an effort to secure revision of the Senate rules to permit enactment of civil rights legislations, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced today.

Sat. 12-29-51

Preliminary plans for the Washington assembly were developed at a meeting of representatives of 25 national church, civic, labor, fraternal and minority group organizations in New York on December 14.

Norfolk, Va.

THEE GROUP MET on call of the NAACP, under mandate of the association's Atlanta convention, which passed a resolution calling for a civil rights mobilization in Washington early in 1952.

"The importance of this coordinated drive for revision of the Senate rues is highlighted by the fact that 1952 is an election year," Mr. White said in announcing the February conference. "It is essential that both parties realize that our demand for civil rights legislation is not an empty demand, that we intend to back it up at the ballot box. The organizations participating in this drive represent millions of voters in all sections of the coutry. These voters will be informed on the voting records of their congressmen."

* * *

PRE-CONFERENCE registration and accreditation by the national parent body will be required of all delegates atteding the Washington meeting. Organizations represented at the prelimiary meeting include, in addition to the NAACP, American Civil Liberties Union, American Jewish Committee, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Unitarian Fellowhip for Social Justice, Young Adult Council of the National Social Welfare Assembly, National Baptist Convention, Inc., Americans for Democratic Action, American Veterans Committee, American Jewish Congress.

Also National Bar Association, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Jewish Labor Committee, United Steelworkers, United Automobile Workers, National Community Relations Advisory Council, National Newspaper Publishers Association, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Methodist Federation, National Alliance of Postal Employees, American Federation of Labor, Anti-Defamation League, and Congress of Industrial Organizations.



Staff Photo—Tracy O'Neal

NAACP SPEAKER WELCOMED TO CONVENTION

Dr. Walter White, left, executive secretary, greets Dr. Ralph Bunche

UN's Dr. Bunche Asks Full Equality for Negro

By HOKE SMITH MAY

Dr. Ralph Bunche told an audience of 6,000 here Sunday that the American Negro can never be content with anything less than "full equality."

The United Nations diplomat and Nobel Peace Prize winner closed the 42nd annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Municipal Auditorium with a fighting speech asking for an end to what he called "the tyranny of segregation laws."

"We perhaps never will have and we need not expect a perfect society in this country," Dr. Bunche said. "But it is imperative that we go much further than we have gone thus far in applied democracy for all Americans.

"Full equality is the only answer. There is no other. In democracy there can be no substitute for equality. The Negro never can be content with less."

Dr. Bunche said, "Segregation by law demeans the white Southerner as well as the Negro. Enforced segregation implies that the Southern white citizen is considered to be less mature, less to be trusted, more in need of protection by the state, than the citizens of any other section of the country."

ASSOCIATION PROHIBITED

"The tyranny of segregation laws of the South is designed to prohibit normal association between white and Negro Americans," he said, "even in those instances where both may be willing, if not eager to enjoy such an association."

Dr. Bunche blamed "selfish persons seeking their own ends for political or economic reasons" for intimidating whites and Negroes into accepting racial prejudice.

The UN official, who was instrumental in settling the first Israeli-Egyptian dispute also hit at the National Congress for what he said was a "dismal record" in the field of Civil Rights legislation.

"Many of our senators," he said, "and not a few of them from from sections of the country other than the South, need to be vigorously reminded that freedom and justice begin at home.

BRAVE SENATORS QUAIL

"All fair minded Americans," he continued, "should mark well those senators who are brave enough to have us risk a world war, but who quail like chipmunks before our domestic racial prejudice."

Dr. Bunche said the "encouraging progress that has been made is not to be denied." But he added, "the time is shorter than ever before."

"No section of the nation is free from racial prejudice," the Nobel prize winner said, as he called for a nationwide fight "until society is completely purged of this evil."

He observed that it was well that the NAACP conference was held in Georgia because, "Bigotry must be fought boldly wherever its poison is found, and particularly where it is most virulent."

Dr. Bunche called the refusal of Atlanta hotels to admit singer Josephine Baker "a crude and primitive expression of prejudice in the raw."

J. Wesley Dobbs, grand master of the Prince Hall Masons of Georgia, and NAACP executive secretary Walter White appeared on the program with Dr. Bunche.

After Dr. Bunche spoke a city police motorcycle escort rushed him to the municipal airport to catch a plane back to New York.

NAACP delegates adopted a resolution at the close of the session thanking organizations of Atlanta, Mayor Hartsfield, members of City Council, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins, members of the police force, the Municipal Auditorium staff and editors and reporters of the daily newspapers for courtesies shown the organization during the conference.

Juliet Falls For Romeo

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., July 1. (AP)—Juliet leaned over the balcony to catch the bouquet tossed by Romeo. The railing gave way and she fell ten feet to a concrete sidewalk, fracturing her left hip.

The mishap occurred Saturday as several youngsters were playing the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet" at the home of Joyce Skinner, 14.

Joyce was enacting the role of Juliet from the second floor porch of her home. She was taken to a hospital at nearby Carrollton.

Police Escort UN Official to NAACP Session

Bristling Boldness Theme of Meeting

HOTELS BLASTED

No Substitute for Full Equality, He Insists

By JAMES L. HICKS
AFRO Staff Correspondent

ATLANTA — Standing almost in the shadow of Gov. Herman Talmadge's Georgia capitol, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche told the people of Atlanta Sunday that there can be no substitute for "full equality" and urged his hearers to keep on fighting for it and not to be satisfied with less.

Dr. Bunche, addressed approximately 7,000 cheering persons in the Municipal Auditorium here as the NAACP brought to a close the most successful convention in history and one which openly defied the white South from the opening gavel to the closing anthem. More than 2,000 were forced to stand.

Bunche's speech was a fitting climax to the bristling boldness which seemed to be the theme of the entire convention. He began by stating that he can never feel "relaxed" in Atlanta "since I abhor racial prejudice and its evil end-products, discrimination and segregation."

But he told the Atlantans that he was here because "this is my fight as well as yours." Dr. Bunche said Atlanta and Georgia have "more than their share in racial bigotry" and that "it would be helpful if an NAACP conference such as this could be held here every month."

He said barriers of discrimination are not impregnable, that they they are beginning to crumble and "if we continue courageous and never relax our efforts they can be obliterated."

Declaring that he is no "colored leader" nor "a leading colored man," Dr. Bunche said he was speaking "strictly on my own, representing no one but myself." He then proceeded to rip into Atlanta itself.

"Josephine Baker and her company have been denied accommodations in the hotels of Atlanta though the hotels are clearly for the benefit of the public. She worked tirelessly during the war to entertain allied troops including our own GI's.

Ought To Be Honored

"In this regard, she served many a Southern white GI, not a few of whom no doubt were Georgia and Atlanta boys. But this celebrated, world reknowned and universally acclaimed artist cannot rent a hotel room in Atlanta. Any hotel in Atlanta, any hotel in the South, ought to feel honored to have Josephine Baker enter its doors.

"Her rejection is an attitude not of an enlightened society; it is a crude and primitive expression of prejudice in the raw. And ironically were Josephine to appear here today, white Atlantans would no doubt break down the doors to see and hear and applaud her."

Dr. Bunche told Atlantans that they must sleep with a heavy conscience when they realize colored GI's in Korea who are fighting for them now couldn't rent a hotel room in Atlanta, even if they came home wearing the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Insisting On Rights

He said colored Americans are demanding complete integration as American citizens. Declaring that this meant simply that colored citizens are insisting on their Constitutional rights, Dr. Bunche said "segregation in any form is discrimination and to speak of segregated equality among American citizens is to indulge in wanton sophistry."

Hammering on the rostrum, the noted United Nations peacemaker and Nobel Prize winner, told the NAACP delegates that they must be willing to fight for their rights.

"I know, of course, that there are some who advocate that it is harmful to run the risk of shocking some white Americans by stating our objectives bluntly and revealing it all at once where we aim to go.

Must Struggle

"I vigorously disagree with such views and have no respect for those who hold them. We shall never achieve our full rights unless we are willing to struggle and sacrifice for them.

"Unless we are willing to do so we are not deserving of them. We colored people need to learn one lesson better which we have not learned well enough. And that lesson is: fate helps those who help themselves.

"We should have no hesitation about stating in terms as clear as do not think as he of the South do n does," Dr. Bunche white people are en."

He said they will learn this soon- its maximum strength, unity, mor- think. "It is not time al position and prestige." e is not time to wait," rect reference to Governor Tal- at time to solve the madge, Atlanta-born Walter White much shorter for the excoriated the Georgia executive in his address on the same program.

day what we demand and should scribes. "They are an even greater lia- feel no consciousness in doing so. bility to the nation in these critical Why should any American feel tim- times than to colored Americans." id about trying to make democ- racy work.

Gravely Mistaken

Admitting that he knew some "If there are those who would white people would accuse him of be shocked at the demands of col- coming to Atlanta and speaking ored Americans, it is only because "damn Yankee talk" and that they they do not believe in the democ- would say, "the good colored folks racy which our Constitution pre-

Help to Stalin

White said: "One Herman Talmadge or one Eugene Cox is worth as much—possibly more — to the promotion of world wide Communism in creating distrust of the United States than all the sorry breed of domestic Communists which infest America."

The NAACP secretary said the most valuable allies Joe Stalin has in American today are not the eleven Communists about to enter prison. "Freedom and democracy for no Americans," he said "will last long if the Talmadges, the James Byrneses and the Fielding Wrights have their way.

The next President of the United States, Mr. White predicted, "will neither be a Dixiecrat or a reactionary Republican, for the colored voters will stand with other enlightened Americans in destroying bigotry."

Despite a flash rain at the beginning of the closing session, the auditorium, seating 5,000, was packed long before time for the meeting to get underway.

Dr. Bunche arrived on Friday and was received by a motorcade. He was taken to the City Hall where he was warmly welcomed by Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield.

All of Atlanta's jim crow laws were suspended during the convention, causing one white policeman to remark, "You know something. These n—rs don't give a damn about Herman Talmadge."

Reaffirming its stand against communism, the convention voted by an overwhelming show of hands Saturday to approve a resolution pointing out that local NAACP branches have the power to disbar communists from membership.

"The cardinal principle of those who follow the Communist line is to support whatever happens to be at the moment the foreign policy of Russia...while the cardinal principle of the NAACP is to support and strengthen American democracy," the resolution said, in part.

Defeat "Blacklist" Proposal

At the same time, the delegates defeated a proposed amendment which called for compilation of a list of un-American organizations, membership in which wuld have been grounds for exclusion or expulsion from the NAACP. The vote was 262-55.

In a convention statement, Walter White, executive secretary, said in pat:

"One thing is certain, the next President of the United States will be neither a Dixiecrat nor a reactionary Republican. The colored vote will stand with that of other enlightened Americans who are determined that freedom shall not be destroyed by racial, economic or political bigots."

The convention also selected Oklahoma City as the site of the 1952 convention, called for integration in State guard units, opposed constitutional limits on income taxes, urged early passage of civil rights legislation and went on record in support of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

ORGANIZATIONS

History in Georgia

By unsegregated plane and Pullman, in segregated buses and in Jim Crow railroad coaches, delegates of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People descended on Atlanta, capital of the Deep South. They met in the Deep South for the first time since an earlier convention in Atlanta in 1920. Thirty-one years had made startling changes in both the N.A.A.C.P. and Atlanta.

Unlike the earlier convention, which had met quietly in a small church in the city's Negro district, most of last week's sessions were held in the city's marble-front municipal auditorium. The 781 delegates and their wives were officially welcomed by Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who showed a spirit rare in Southern officeholders by greeting them as "distinguished guests, ladies & gentlemen."

No Trouble. The 1920 convention had taken a defensive stand by deploring lynchings (65 that year, against 2 in 1950) and pleading for more civil rights. Last week such speakers as Author Lillian Smith, Dr. Ralph Bunche and N.A.A.C.P. Secretary Walter White, the son of an Atlanta mailman, hammered away at the convention's main theme: End Segregation Now! They had met in Atlanta to dramatize their fight against segregation, but, unlike Communist groups, did not defy it in practice just to stir up trouble. Only French Singer Josephine Baker tried to get into one of the city's first-class hotels, and being refused, stayed away from the convention. Most delegates stayed at private homes or in dormitories at Atlanta (Negro) University.

Police bent over backwards to see that delegates were not molested. One bus driver, who seemed more confused than indignant when two girl delegates, one white and one colored, entered his bus and sat together, called for a cop. After the policeman spotted the convention badges worn by the girls, he instructed the driver to go ahead and say nothing. The city's segregation ordinance was also quietly set aside so that delegates could hold a dance at a local dance hall.

Police Escort. Atlanta's largest non-segregated audience since Reconstruction days jammed the municipal auditorium to hear a speech by Nobel Prizewinner Bunche, which closed the six-day convention. He lashed the Senate for failing to pass Civil Rights legislation, said bluntly: "I can never be fully relaxed in Atlanta, fine city that it is . . . since I abhor racial prejudice and its evil end products, discrimination and segregation. I can find more than enough of that far to the north . . . Among those heroic men fighting for the freedom of all of us in Korea are many American Negroes. But not one of these Negro heroes, even if he wore the Medal of Honor, could get a hotel room in Atlanta. Yet any non-Negro, even if he were a deserter, a traitor or a Communist conspirator, could do so . . . Equality is all the Negro citizen demands, and I am positive that the Negro will never give up this struggle until he achieves it . . ." After Dr. Bunche's speech, a white police escort rushed him to the airport. It was the first time in Atlanta's history that such an escort had ever been provided for a Negro.



Harris & Ewing

RALPH BUNCHE
"Equality is all the Negro demands."



TWO HUMAN RIGHTS STALWARTS — Shown above are two of the foremost men currently working for human rights. At left is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN Trusteeship Committee and Dr. William Henry Huff, a noted Chicago lawyer who has fought over 58 extradition cases to combat peonage in the south. The two notables came together at the NAACP convention recently held in Atlanta. -(Photo by Alexander L. Adams)-

Race And Ethics

(From The New York Herald Tribune)

When everything has been said that needs to be said against an official attitude that condones and tolerates abuses of public trust, there will remain certain deep forces which must account for part of the prevailing degeneration of moral standards. In a speech at Atlanta, before the Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Phillip Willkie has touched suggestively on one of these. Discrimination, he said, "has given us a background of prejudice, hatred and shame . . . It offers a hypocrisy that could only result in a general lowering of our moral conduct." Undoubtedly there is a connection between racial discrimination and corruption, difficult though it may be to trace out all its concrete manifestations.

A nation that accepts a double standard in one field is inevitably led to accept it elsewhere. The promise of equal treatment written into our Declaration of Independence has become part of the American character; yet in practice we daily betray the promise and live by some lesser rule. The attitude which permits men to wink at their basic beliefs while they discriminate against human beings because of the color of their skin is not dissimilar from the attitude which permits deviations from strict candor, honesty and principle in other areas of public life.

Phillip Willkie speaks as a true son of his father when he sets civil rights as the touchstone of freedom and excellence in a state. As chief counsel for the Senate subcommittee studying public morals and ethics, he is working in a field which inheritance has staked out for him. Wendell Willkie lifted public life to a level where the sordid and the mean could not show their heads; and the nation desperately needs the like of him today.

Philip Willkie Calls U. S. Race Patterns a Peril

He Says Nation Will Become 'Isolated' if the Amity of Colored Peoples Is Lost

ATLANTA, Ga., June 27 (AP).—Philip Willkie, son of the late Wendell Willkie, said today the United States would become "an isolated garrison state" if it lost the friendship of colored peoples.

"In the battle of our lives with Soviet Russia," Mr. Willkie said, "the billion and a half colored peoples in the world hold the balance of power."

Mr. Willkie, Indiana State Representative and chief counsel to the United States Senate subcommittee on morals and ethics, is here for the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Says Cynicism Prevails

In an interview, Mr. Willkie asserted that the colored peoples have already taken a cynical view of American democracy as a result of United States racial patterns.

"The average man in Bombay, Singapore, Delhi, Rio, South Africa or Batavia doesn't know the details of the American story, but he finds a leadership that does," Mr. Willkie continued.

"And, he follows that leadership which believes our ideals are a sham.

"A concrete example is that of India. Nehru is cynical of us. They have given us no aid or comfort in the battle against aggression in Korea. They have adopted a philosophy of neutrality which is playing into the hands of our enemies."

Fears for Freedom

Mr. Willkie said, "If we lose friends and are forced back to the garrison state, it means that freedom is going to go. We will have to live in a regimented state that will destroy our political democracy and private enterprise system."

The convention broke up into discussion panels today, the chief of which was the one on civil rights legislation. Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., told the group that the filibustering tactics of a "stubborn Southern minority" are "dangerous to democracy itself."

He charged that Republicans, including Sen. Robert A. Taft, R., Ohio, and Kenneth S. Wherry, R., Neb., were "playing along" with the Southern bloc in the efforts to scuttle civil-rights legislation.

NAACP Reaffirms Stand Against Reds, Hears Blast at Bigotry

By the Associated Press

ATLANTA, June 30.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today reaffirmed its stand against Communism.

By an overwhelming show of hands, the 42d annual convention approved a resolution pointing out that local NAACP branches had the power to bar Communists from membership.

The association observed:

"The cardinal principle of those who follow the Communist line is to support whatever happens to be at the moment the foreign policy of Russia . . . while the cardinal principle of the NAACP is to support and strengthen American democracy."

Amendment Beaten.

At the same time the convention defeated an amendment, 262 to 55, which would have set up a list of un-American organizations.

Membership in any of these organizations would have been grounds for exclusion from the NAACP.

The convention went on record in support of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, now under indictment for failing to register as an agent of a foreign power, on the ground that it was an attempt to silence him as a spokesman for the full equality of Negroes.

Earlier, delegates selected Oklahoma City as the site of the 1952 convention.

White Forecasts Election.

In a convention statement, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary declared:

"One thing is certain, the next President of the United States will be neither a Dixiecrat nor a reactionary Republican. The Negro vote will stand with that of other enlightened Americans who are determined that freedom shall not be destroyed by racial, economic or political bigots."

"Most insulting of those honestly concerned about the race problem." Mr. White continued, "is the callous use by the Communists of cases involving the Negro for propaganda and fund-raising purposes."

Says Injustice Breeds Reds.

But, said Mr. White, "do not forget that those who deny justice to the Negro are primarily responsible for the success of the Communists.

"Every sheriff, every judge, every jury, every lyncher who denies any American because of race or color the fullest protection of the law serves Stalin's cause."

Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit" and "Killer of the Dream," told delegates that "there is one barrier that should have come down long ago. This is segregation in our churches and our church schools.

"The Christian church," she declared, "should lead the way in breaking down segregation in Dixie.

"But in spite of the slowness of the churches," she continued, "segregation is on the way out in Dixie. Southerners should accept this fact and waste no more time fighting what no man can stop."

The author presented the NAACP's Spingarn Medal "for the highest achievement of an American Negro" to Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, a nurse.

Mrs. Staupers, former executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, waged a 30-year fight to gain admission of Negro nurses into white nurses' associations. On admission of nurses into white associations, Mrs. Staupers folded the Negro group.

Race and Ethics

From The New York Herald Tribune

WHEN everything has been said that needs to be said against an official attitude that condones and tolerates abuses of public trust, there still remain certain deep forces which must account for part of the prevailing degeneration of moral standards. In a speech at Atlanta, before the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Philip Willkie has touched suggestively on one of these. Discrimination, he said, "has given us a background of prejudice, hatred and sham. . . . It offers a hypocrisy that could only result in a general lowering of our moral conduct." Undoubtedly there is a connection between racial discrimination and corruption, difficult though it may be to trace out all its concrete manifestations.

A nation that accepts a double standard in one field is inevitably led to accept it elsewhere. The promise of equal treatment written into our Declaration of Independence has become part of the American character; yet in practice we daily betray the promise and live by some lesser rule. The attitude which permits men to wink at their basic beliefs while they discriminate against human beings because of the color of their skin is not dissimilar from the attitude which permits deviations from strict candor, honesty and principle in other areas of public life.

Negroes Map Attacks On Racial Segregation

Plan to Press Suit Against Schools, Transport Firms, Cafes

By the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, June 27.—Militant Negroes in the United States plan a broad, sweeping series of legal attacks to outlaw racial segregation.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People will lead the attack to wipe out the social pattern that separates the races in education, local transportation, health, housing, recreation facilities and public places of assembly.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel, told of plans for the court action after a session yesterday with 40 attorneys for the NAACP, now in annual convention here.

Mr. Marshall said suits aimed at admittance of Negroes to white schools would continue to be the NAACP's main concern, but transportation cases would have nearly equal status.

The cases will be brought under the 14th or equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. Marshall listed hotels, theaters and restaurants among places of public accommodation which the legal action is designed to throw open to Negroes.

A three-judge Federal Court in South Carolina last week upheld segregation in public schools. Mr. Marshall said this case would be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court and that similar suits would be pressed in other states.



LOCAL AND NATIONAL NAACP OFFICIALS MEET IN ATLANTA — The 42nd Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, starting today and running thru July 1, will draw approximately 750 delegates from all over the United States. Representatives of the national and local groups are the four shown above: from left; Professor C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta Branch; Walter White, Executive Secretary; Col. Austin T. Walden, member of the Atlanta Branch Executive Committee and Roy Wilkins, national administrator.

Negro educator prophesies legal segregation due to end

ATLANTA, June 28—(AP)—One of the South's top Negro educators said last night he believed that legal segregation in the South "cannot last much longer."

Then Dr. Benjamin May, president of Morehouse College, added:

"I do not believe the white South will give up segregation without a struggle. It will hold on as long as it can. The majority of white leadership in the South might be described as 'Jim Crow' liberals contending for equality, but separate equality."

May's speech was delivered at the 42nd annual convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

May spoke on the same program as Philip Willkie, son of the late presidential candidate.

* * *

MAY, COMMENTING on the advances made by Negroes in the past 25 years in the South, observed:

"The Negro is more determined today to become a first class citizen. . . . The inconsistency of fighting for freedom in Italy, Germany, North Africa and Korea while denying it to citizens at home is becoming increasingly more embarrassing to America and to the South.

"Our legitimate fear of communism," he continued, "its terrific propaganda of racial equality and its bid for the minds of the millions of colored peoples in Asia has contribued to the development of an emerging new South.

* * *

MAY SAID that the progress of the past 25 years had been accounted for mostly by holding the South's feet to the fire through the federal courts.

Without court action, he declared, the Negro would not have the ballot, would still be segregated in the dining cars of the South, would not have equal teacher salaries and would not now be forcing Southern school boards to equalize facilities.

Then Dr. Benjamin May, president of Morehouse College, added:

"I do not believe the white South will give up segregation without a struggle. It will hold on as long as it can. The majority of white leadership in the South might be described as "Jim Crow' liberals contending for equality, but separate equality.'

Dr. May's speech was delivered t othe 750 delegates from 42 States at the 42nd annual convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People."

Willkie Also Speaks.

Dr. May spoke on the same program as Philip Willkie, son of the late Wendell Willkie, once Republican presidential candidate and a one-world advocate.

Said Willkie:

"The United States is now battling for its life with the Soviet Union. . . . In this battle a billion and a half people hold the balance of power.

"These people are not white people but black and brown and red and yellow. If they join the Russian side we will find ourselves an isolated island, a garrison state in a Soviet-Communist dominated world."

Negro Is Determined.

Dr. May, commenting on the advances made by Negroes in the last 25 years in the South, observed:

"The Negro is more determined today to become a first-class citizen. . . . The inconsistency of fighting for freedom in Italy, Germany, North Africa and Korea while denying it to citizens at home is becoming increasingly more embarrassing to America and to the South."

Legal Segregation In South Doomed, Negro Educator Says

ATLANTA, June 20.—One of the South's top Negro educators said last night he believed that legal segregation in the South "cannot last much longer."

Sees End of Segregation

Blames General for Jim Crow in Korea

ATLANTA — Thurgood Marshall stampeded the NAACP convention here Thursday night, by hurling defiance in the teeth of the white South, excoriating General MacArthur and outlining NAACP's new legal program to break up segregation at local as well as National levels.

In a speech interrupted by cheering from 3,000 persons, including the 753 delegates, Marshall belittle efforts of the white South to fight the NAACP program and predicted the end of segregation in America "in our time."

Referring to the South Carolina school case, Marshall said that the legal opponents of the NAACP are stating that the case cannot be appealed for six months under Circuit Court rulings.

The huge crowd meeting here in Municipal Auditorium, wildly cheered as he said, "but we neither respect nor need their legal opinion. We will appeal the case just as soon as we can prepare the papers and we are working on the papers now."

Blames Mac for Segregation

His greatest applause came, however, when he blamed General MacArthur for segregation and discrimination in Korea.

"The only reason we still have segregation in the army," he said "is because too many old generals do not fade away fast enough."

Marshall said MacArthur told him on his visit to Japan that "we are aware of segregation and we are working on it." He then said "well he won't have to work on it anymore, because he is not there."

Background of Tension

Marshall spoke against a background of tension brought to the convention by the bombing of a colored man's home in the Northwest section o ftown a few hours before he made his address.

The house was dynamited in a section of town which is predominantly white, but in which colored people have recently began to acquire property. It was the second such bombing here in a week.

Walter White, however, said the bombing was unrelated to the convention.

A white woman saw two white men drive away from the scene of the bombing, but police say they were unable to make any arrest. The house was empty and no one was injured.

Stereotypes Condemned

Friday morning after witnessing the Amos and Andy Television Show, Thursday night, the convention delegates drafted a resolution condemning the practice of firms of sponsoring shows portyaying sterotype characterizations of colored people and directed branches and State conferences to protest to the sponsors and promoters by boycotting their products.

In another action a resolution was introduced calling for the United States Steel Corporation to exert its influence, through its subsidiary, The Tennessee Coal and Iron Corporation, to stop recurrent police killings of innocnet colored people in Birmingham.

The delegates aid the corporation really runs the town.

WIPE WITH FRESH CLOTH

Enamel surfaces of kitchen appliances should always be wiped with a fresh, sudsy cloth to remove finger prints and food spots. A tired, greasy dishrag will only spread a film of dirt.

NAACP Resolutions Reaffirm All-Out Fight Against Segregation

Atlanta. — Resolutions committing the association to an all-out fight against segregation were passed by the 781 delegates attending the 42nd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which met here last week.

Segregation, the delegates agreed, "is the evil root from which stem all the sinister manifestations of bigotry, of intolerance, of racism, of cynical defeatism. . . . With redoubled energy we shall renew and intensify the attack upon Jim Crow through legal action, through sponsorship of legislative measures, and through appeals to enlightened public opinion."

The convention reaffirmed its resolution of 1950 against attempts by Communists to infiltrate the organization and empowered the association to restrict "membership to those who support the principles and program of the NAACP" including "to Communist infiltration and control."

The new television show "Amos 'n' Andy" was denounced as depicting Negroes "in a stereotyped and derogatory manner" and the "practice of manufacturers, distributors, retailers, persons, or firms sponsoring or promoting" such radio and television programs was condemned. The branches and state conferences of the NAACP were urged to protest to local stations, sponsors and promoters of such shows and, if necessary, to boycott the goods and services of such sponsors, promoters and radio and television stations and networks.

Other resolutions urged a rollback of prices, condemned the Atomic Energy Commission for discriminatory hiring practices, affirmed the association policy of fighting for the abolition of segregation in all publicly-financed education, urged artists to insist on inclusion of non-segregation clauses in all future contracts, condemned "any and all forms of anti-Jewish, anti-Cathtlic, anti-Protestant, and anti-foreign born feeling, as well as all expressions of anti-Negro feeling in this country."

Further, the resolutions urged "the fullest participation of our membership in a dynamic political action program within the nonpatisan policy of the association"; assailed Congress as having "failed miserably in its promise to enact civil rights legislations as outlined in the platforms of both major political parties"; deplored the indictment of arrest of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois for failure to register as "an agent of a foreign power"; endorsed efforts of the federal government to extend health services to all the people; and condemned efforts of the House of Representatives to kill the public housing program.

Also the convention expressed unalterable opposition to "the use of federal funds, credits, subsidies, or powers to build or to aid in building or subsidize in any manner whatsoever a housing project or development whether public or private, which will be constructed on a discriminatory or segregated basis"; affirmed support of collective bargaining and democratic trade unionism; called for enactment of an FEPC law and the issuance of an executive order by the President setting up an emergency FEPC; and warned the branches and youth councils against entanglement in "so-called 'peace' organizations" set up by Communist groups; expressed "the sincere hope" that reports of political persecution in the Republic of Liberia are false; and thanked city officials, newspapers and private organizations and individuals for courtesies extended to the convention.

NAACP's Call For Freedom

The 42nd annual NAACP conference in Atlanta may well mark a turning point in the history of our struggle for first class citizenship in America. Words were spoken there that were heard around the world.

In an almost perfect climax to the four-day convention, the delegates, white and colored together and unsegregated, heard Dr. Ralph Bunche sum up the challenge of racism and bigotry in our time. Said he:

"We perhaps never will have and we need not expect, a perfect society here, but it is imperative that we go much further than we have gone thus far in applied democracy for all Americans. Full equality is the answer, and the Negro can never be content with less."

Supporting this position, the convention earlier had announced the launching of a total, full-scale legal war on segregation in all its forms, bringing court suits in local and state courts as well as federal. In this sphere, Jim Crow street cars and ousses in the deep South, separate facilities at work and recreation, every manifestation of segregation will be under fire.

The NAACP program is an all-American one and its authors are firm in their conviction that we can achieve first-class citizenship within the framework of our constitutional democracy. The NAACP's forthright condemnation of communism indicated that the leadership has its feet on the ground.

All of the speakers, including Dr. Bunche, paid tribute to the progress made recently in the South. This progress proves that more progress is possible and probable. In its 42nd annual convention, the NAACP struck a mighty blow for democracy and freedom not only for our colored citizenry but for all Americans. We shall move forward with malice toward no man of goodwill.

Phil Randolph And Phil Murray Life Members Of NAACP

New York, July 12—Two of the nation's top labor leaders—Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the United Steelworkers of America, CIO; and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL—have became life members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Randolph is a vice president, and Mr. Murray a board member of the Association.

Mr. Murray's $500 life membership was presented to him by a citizen's committee of Allegheny County, Pa., spearheaded by Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of Pittsburgh, a member of the NAACP board of directors.

BUNCHE CONDEMNS RACE BIAS 'POISON'

Americans Must End Bigotry if They Would Successfully Lead Free World, He Says

A 'BOLD' FIGHT CALLED FOR

U. N. Official Addresses 7,500 as N.A.A.C.P. Ends Its First Session in Atlanta Since '20

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, July 1—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, speaking today before an inter-racial audience of 7,500 persons in this city's Municipal Auditorium, called on the American people to wage a "bold fight" against the "poisons of racial bigotry" if they would successfully lead the free world.

All 5,200 seats in the hall were occupied and the 2,000 or so other persons in the auditorium stood through the session.

Dr. Bunche, who is director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, addressed the closing session of the forty-second annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The convocation, which opened here last Tuesday, was the first held by the association in the "Deep South" in thirty-one years.

"We, perhaps, never will have, and we need not expect, a perfect society here," Dr. Bunche declared. "But it is imperative that we go much further than we have gone thus far in applied democracy for all Americans. Full equality is the answer, and the Negro can never be content with less.

Barriers 'Not Impregnable'

"We must all keep battering away at the undemocratic barriers of discrimination and segregation. They are not impregnable, they are beginning to crumble everywhere, and if we continue courageous and never relax efforts they can be obliterated."

The world diplomat and Nobel Peace Prize winner was wholly forthright in his verbal assault on all manifestationos of racial intolerance throughout the country and particularly in the South.

His "abhorrence" of racism, he declared, was so great at this crucial point in the country's history that he felt it imperative to speak solely on that subject and to eschew any references to the program and problems of the United Nations.

The United States Senate came under his fire for "quailing like chipmunks" when confronted with civil rights measures. He denounced the South for perpetuating a dual race system that resulted in a "tyranny of law." Many persons in the South must "sleep with a heavy conscience," Dr. Bunche said.

City Fathers Win Accolade

He departed from his prepared text, however, to note that there was a measure of progress in race treatment in some parts of the South, and expressed "warm appreciation" to the city administration of Atlanta for its courtesies to the association's delegates. Later, the full membership adopted a resolution expressing its thanks to Mayor William B. Hartsfield.

The fact that the Negro must struggle incessantly in this country against great odds to try to win the mere rights due to him under the Constitution, Dr. Bunche said, is a problem that has become "the Negro's burden and the nation's shame."

It was "utter nonsense" to construct a society in which able and valuable Negro citizens must have inferior status to the most incompetent and useless white citizens, even the criminals, he declared.

He dwelt at length on the case of Josephine Baker, the internationally known entertainer, to whom hotel accommodations recently were denied in this city. As a result she canceled her scheduled appearance before the association's convention.

Dr. Bunche said that the action of the hotels involving Miss Baker had showed a lack of an instinctive feeling for the fundamentals of civilization. He expressed the conviction that any of Atlanta's hotel owners would be welcomed without question in the huts of the most primitive tribes in Africa.

A Strong Issue Is Posed

To carry the illustration even further, he said, it was equally clear that a Negro soldier returning from Korea, even if he wore the Medal of Honor, could not engage a hotel room in Atlanta, although a non-Negro, even if he were a deserter, a traitor or a Communist agitator, could do so.

He then asked that all "fair-minded Americans mark well" those members of the United States Senate who talked of having us risk a world war but refused to embrace the proposals for civil rights guarantees for Negro citizens.

Walter White, executive secretary of the association, told the gathering that this country must "wake up to the grim truth that election of men to high office who would rather see America destroyed than yield their racial prejudices is treason to our democratic way of life."

After the meeting a white police motorcycle escort speeded Dr. Bunche to the Municipal Airport for his flight to New York. Observers of the motorcade said it was the first time such an escort had been provided in the city's history for a Negro.

U. S. racial pattern 'utter nonsense,' says Bunche in Atlanta talk

ATLANTA, July 2—(AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel peace prize winner, said yesterday the United States' racial pattern is "utter nonsense."

The director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council also heaped criticisms on the U. S. Senate for failure to pass civil rights legislation.

Six thousand persons, white and Negro, packed Atlanta's Municipal Auditorium to hear him address the final session of the 42nd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Authorities closed their eyes during the N. A. A. C. P. sessions to city and state laws which require segregation of the races at all public meetings.

* * *

AFTER HIS ADDRESS Bunche was escorted to the airport and his New York-bound plane by white motorcycle policemen. This was believed to be the first time a Negro received such an escort in Atlanta.

The man who negotiated the Palestinian truce conceded the racial problem cannot be solved overnight—"but it can be solved, and the pace of progress toward its solution can be and must be greatly accelerated."

He said the problem is a national rather than a sectional one.

"Could there be any greater mockery of democracy than the performance of the national Senate with regard to civil rights legislation?" he asked.

* * *

HE SAID SENATORS talk about a free world and free peoples, but many of them "need to be vigorously reminded that freedom and justice must begin at home."

"All fair-minded Americans should mark well those senators who are brave enough to have us risk a world war but who quail like chipmunks before our domestic racial prejudice," he asserted.

Unsegregated Atlanta Throng Honors Bunche

First of Race to Get Police Cycle Escort After City's Record Mixed Gathering

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, July 1.—Six thousand persons, white and Negro, crowded together into Atlanta's usually segregated municipal auditorium today to hear Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, it was believed to be the largest non-segregated audience in Atlanta's history since Reconstruction days, and veteran newspaper men could remember none larger in the South.

The 5,220-seat hall was filled with standees as Dr. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, assailed the Senate for failure to enact civil rights legislation.

After Dr. Bunche spoke, a white police motorcycle escort rushed him to the municipal airport to catch a plane back to New York. So far as any one knew, that was the first time such an escort had ever been provided for a Negro in Atlanta's history.

While the audience at the concluding session of the forty-second annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was predominantly Negro, there was a more than liberal sprinkling of whites.

Atlanta law and state law—provide for separation of the races at all public functions, but for the N. A. A. C. P. session the law was quietly put aside.

During his speech Dr. Bunche said: "I can never be fully relaxed in Atlanta since I abhor racial prejudice and its evil end products, discrimination and segregation. I can find more than enough of that far to the north.

He also observed, "racial bigots could exclude me from hotels, refused me every civilized courtesy, and do much worse, but that would not deter me from being here, for we are here to carry on a historic struggle for our rights."

Sees 'Mockery of Democracy'

Dr. Bunche then criticized the Senate, asking: "Could there be any greater mockery of democracy than the performance of the Senate with regards to civil rights legislation?"

Then he added:

"Senators indulge themselves in breast-beating oratory about our democratic way of life; they embark upon rhetorical flights about the free world and free peoples.

"But how transparent is this oratory, how blind, what a hollow ring it has in the face of the fact that these same Senators cannot embrace the simple and mild civil rights program proposed by the President."

"Many of our Senators," he added, "and not a few of them from sections of the country other than the South, need to be vigorously reminded that freedom and justice must begin at home. All fair-minded Americans should mark well those Senators who are brave enough to have us risk a third world war, but who quail like chipmunks before our domestic racial prejudice."

U. S. Racial Pattern Is 'Utter Nonsense,' Bunche Tells NAACP

By the Associated Press

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Escorted to Airport

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BUNCHE SPEAKS TO MIXED CROWD

By BEM PRICE
(The Associated Press)

Atlanta, July 2—Six thousand people, white and Negro, flocked into Atlanta's usually segregated municipal auditorium Sunday to hear United Nations statesman Ralph J. Bunche.

It was believed to be the largest nonsegregated audience in Atlanta's history since reconstruction days and veteran newspapermen could remember none larger in the South.

The 6220-seat hall was filled with standees as the director of the UN's trusteeship council scored the US Senate for failure to enact civil rights legislation.

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While the audience at the concluding session of the 42nd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was predominantly Negro, there was a more than liberal sprinkling of whites.

Atlanta law—the state law—provide for separation of the races at all public functions but for the NAACP session, the law was quietly put aside.

During his speech the winner of the 1950 Nobel peace prize noted "I can never be fully relaxed in Atlanta . . . since I abhor racial prejudice and its evil end products, discrimination and segregation. I can find more than enough of that far to the north."

ATLANTA CITIZENS DID IT:

Civic Convention Best Planned in Unit's History

By JAMES L. HICKS

ATLANTA—From the standpoint of housing facilities, social activities and program planning, the NAACP's 42nd annual convention was the best one ever held in the history of the organization — but Atlantans will tell you that it didn't just happen—it was planned!

The planning goes all the way back to last year's convention at Boston when J. H. Calhoun, Atlanta realtor, was sent to the convention with specific instructions to bring it back to Atlanta this year. Businessmen backed Mr. Calhoun and he delivered the goods.

No Small Promotion

When Mr. Calhoun returned, Atlanta got busy. And when one says Atlanta got busy he means ALL Atlanta got busy. This was no small clique promotion. Curtis T. Perkins, assistant secretary of the YMCA, was named co-ordinator.

He, along with others, reasoned that in order for the convention to get the type of welcome it should, city officials should first be given a "good solid interpretation" of the meaning of the NAACP and the things for which it stands.

The citizens began a series of meetings with the mayor and other city officials in which they showed them that the NAACP was not a subversive organization as some opponents had branded it, and otherwise acquainted them with the organization's program.

Get Good Site

Through the mayor and the city council (who actually owed their election to the balance of power colored vote, the committee was able to obtain the Municipal Auditorium as the convention site. This was a major step.

The auditorium, one of the finest buildings in Atlanta, is located within walking distance of famed Auburn Ave. where most of the colored business houses are located and is ideally constructed for conventions.

The main auditorium seats 5,143 persons in spacious comfort and there is 10,950 square feet of unobstructed exhibit space. Taft Hall, one of the auditorium's reception rooms, has 4,080 square feet of space and will seat 500 persons.

The national officers set up headquarters on the second floor of the auditorium in a committee room which seats 350 persons. Each official from Walter White on down had ample desk space where he can conduct the business of his office in a room cooled by giant fans which are located all over the auditorium.

In taking over the auditorium the committee asked for and obtained all facilities so that it was nothing to see an attractive colored woman walking in and out of the powder rooms located all around the auditorium which are plainly marked "White Ladies."

Operate Concessions

In addition, for the first time in the history of the auditorium, colored people were given an opportunity to operate the snack bars and check room facilities.

With these concessions gained, the committee set about raising money. Spearheaded by Charles Greenlea, assistant advertising manager of the Atlanta Daily World a $7,000 fund was raised for expenses. Some idea of the citizens co-operation is shown by the fact that white organizations and business contributed as much money to this fund as colored firms and organizations.

Next came the matter of housing. For this problem, Perkins called on Clark, Morehouse and Morris Brown Colleges and Gammon Theological Seminary. Between these four schools the committee was able to house every delegate among the 700 who applied.

Reduce Cab Rates

As a further service to delegates the committee asked taxicab firms to transport visitors at reduced rates. They obligingly co-operated. To avoid scalping among restaurants, Perkins asked restaurant owners to hold their prices at the pre-convention level. They also co-operated. The local American Legion than placed cards of welcome in the windows of all business co-operating firms.

A welcoming and transportation committee was set up under Mrs. Geneva Haughbrooks and each delegate was met at the train station, the airport and bus station by committee volunteers and transportation provided to convention headquarters.

Great Press Coverage

Prior to the convention the local press was called in for several conferences and reporters thoroughly briefed on the organization's activities. The result was that the convention probably was covered by more reporters than any convention thus far.

The social calendar was drawn up and ready when the delegates arrived. Everything on the busy social calendar was free to delegates, a matter which caused some to state that it was the first time they had ever had such an experience in the history of the organization.

When the convention opened its doors last Tuesday, all social activities already had been paid for by the Atlanta committee.

Helping Mr. Perkins in the co-operative venture were more than 500 volunteer workers on the various committees. Among the committee heads were:

T. M. Alexander, chairman of the steering committee; L. D. Milton, finance committee; Mrs. Rachel Cost, registration; Charles W. Greenlea, entertainment; M r s. Haughbrooks, transportation; Mrs. D. J. Alexander, welcome and Dr. E. C. Mitchell, program.

C. L. Harper, one of the most respected leaders in the South, is president of the Atlanta branch which has more than, 3,000 members.

Roy Wilkins Calls For Full Equality In NAACP Address

Daily Worker Wed. 6-27-51

BY CHESTER M. HAMPTON

In one of the most significant meetings being held currently anywhere in the world, the nation-wide, 42nd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People got underway Tuesday, June 26, in Atlanta.

Preceding Roy Wilkins' "Keynote Address" which formally began the convention activities for the delegates and the public, there were two sessions held during the day. Held at the Butler Street YMCA, the National Legal Staff convened in a meeting Tuesday morning. On Tuesday afternoon, the conference officers of each state met with the legal staff and unanimously endorsed the program outlined by Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall.

Mr. Marshall stated that there were NAACP lawyers all over the United States both willing and prepared to prosecute any case of a Negro denied admission to a Southern university.

In revealing the overall program of legal action for the next few years, the group of lawyers and state leaders meeting with Mr. Marshall agreed on a system of priority for legal cases. This priority was broken down into the following categories:

A. — Enforced racial segregation in (1) Public Education, (2) Transportation with emphasis on local street car and buses, (3) Health, housing and recreational facilities, (4) Public gatherings, (5) All places of public accommodation; and

B. — Where such segregation is required by (1) State Constitution and statutes, (2) Local ordinances, (3), Public regulations and (4) Private regulations.

In his Keynote Address delivered Tuesday evening at the Municipal Auditorium, Roy Wilkins recapitulated the progress made by the N. A. A. C. P. since its 1910 beginning.

Professor C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta Branch, opened the meeting with greetings to the delegates and national staff members. The program was opened after a half-hour musical program by the massed Atlanta Community Choirs under the direction of Professor Kemper Harreld.

Rev. B. J. Johnson, pastor of Greater Mt. Calvary Baptist church offered the Invocation. Following the invocation was a welcome address by Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield.

Mayor Hartsfield said: "I know of no other city in America with a Negro population of such attainments .... (Negroes) form an important part of the community and civil life of Atlanta."

Rev. William Holmes Borders, welcoming the convention for the Atlanta Branch, said: "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is doing democracy more good than any other agency in the world — save religion."

An address by Dr. Algernon Black, a member of the national board of directors, brought out the need for a closer relationship between the United States and the colored peoples of the world — especially those of the East. He cited a "re-affirmation of spiritual equality" as a prerequisite in gaining the trust of the Asiatics.

The benediction was offered by Rev. Robert B. G. Giffen.

NEGRO VOTES URGED AGAINST ARMY BIAS

Official of National Association Asks Pressure on Congress to Enforce Nonsegregation

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, June 28—Negro voters in the states outside the South were urged today to threaten "ballot-box reprisals" against their Congressional representatives to insure the implementation of nonsegregation policies in the armed services.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking to 750 delegates attending the association's forty-second annual convention, said it was time that "We used our voting strength to see that the Southern Representatives and Senators stopped bullying the Army around on this subject."

Mr. Mitchell charged that Senator Richard B. Russell and Representative Carl Vinson, both Democrats of Georgia, who are chairmen of the Armed Services Committees in their respective branches of Congress, were the "brakes" on the armed services' integration program. He said that they had "cowed" the Army's "top brass" through their legislative grip on military requirements for defense.

"There are Senators and Representatives from non-Southern states on these same committees," Mr. Mitchell added. "We must see that they speak out in our behalf. There is more truth than poetry in that saying, 'Save your Confederate money, boys, the South will rise again.' It has risen in this field."

Collins Quoted on Policy

Mr. Mitchell said that, as an example of military "reluctance" in the face of Southern legislaive "pressures," he would cite a meeting two months ago between Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, and several Negro leaders and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota.

"At that meeting, General Collins said that he regarded President Truman's Executive Order banning segregation in the armed services as a suggestion and not a directive," Mr. Mitchell said. "Now it is up to ust to see that General Collins views that order as a directive."

James Clarence Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of Defense, told the convention that the armed services' policy of equality of treatment and opportunity had been working out "with no untoward incidents" wherever it had been put into effect.

"Make no mistake about it, the armed services for all practical purposes are a step ahead in the practice of racial integration," he declared. "It has been adopted and it has worked. Some areas are better than others, but in general it is ahead of the rest of us.

"That is where the N. A. A. C. P. comes in. You must work to improve the racial pattern in the communities adjacent to the military installations. That is where the trouble starts and where the pressures come from.

G. I. Trials in Korea Decried

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the association, who last winter visited the Korean war area to investigate the circumstances surrounding the courts-martial of Negro soldiers, told the delegates that "without exception the Negro soldiers were given an unbelievably dirty deal, solely because of their race."

He said that General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, then in charge of the Far East command, had been "most fair" in arranging for and assisting the investigation into the courts-martial situation.

"On the other hand, the facts I have obtained are not to his credit," Mr. Marshall said. "Although he was not responsible for the courts-martial in Korea, he was responsible for maintaining the conditions which brought about the courts-martial and made them inevitable.

"His defense is that all segregation in his command was the responsibility of Washington and not his. This is not true. How can he say that he has no authority to break down segregation when President Truman's Executive Order calls upon the Army to remove segregation as soon as possible?

"In the Far East command, the Navy and Air Force integrated Negroes without exception. The refusal of General MacArthur to do so in the Army can only be explained by the fact that he was determined to maintain segregation. There is no other explanation."

Norman B. Johnson, chief counsel for the Brooklyn chapter of the association, and Loren Miller, a Los Angeles attorney, speaking before a panel meeting on police brutality cases, declared that Communists often tried to become associated with such cases "solely to exploit them for their sensational value".

"Make no compromise with Communists, for theirs is the kiss of death," Mr. Johnson warned.

Dr. Ralph Bunche Scores Racial Injustice As Top U. S. Problem

Racial Prejudice Hampers U. S. World Leadership

BY CHESTER M. HAMPTON

Over seven thousand Atlantans and delegates to the 42nd Annual convention of the NAACP crammed the Municipal Auditorium to its utmost capacity Sunday afternoon to hear the address of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations.

Stating that he would be much happier if the struggle for the Negro's rights in America were no longer necessary, the distinguished winner of the NAACP's 1949 Spingarn Medal told his audience that racial inequality is "the Negro's burden and the nation's shame."

Racial prejudice is a "national problem," according to Dr. Bunche, "The fight against racial prejudice . . . must be nation-wide and must continue, and will continue, until the society is completely purged of this evil."

He commended Mayor Hartsfield, the police department and other city officials for the courtesies shown him and the convention as a whole. Lauding the NAACP for fighting discrimination for forty-odd years, Dr. Bunche said that ". . . every American, whatever his color, may be grateful that the American society is more democratic today than it was a half-century ago precisely because of the efforts of the NAACP and like-minded organizations."

Getting down to cases against America's pattern of racial discrimination, Dr. Bunche said that this country's diversity of race, color, religion, cultural background and national origin was "the rich source of our unparallelled strength."

However, even though we are members of a proud nation - how can anyone be proud to be a second class American?" he asked. "Second Class citizenship contradicts democracy. In the name of democracy, second class citizenship for the Negro must go."

He accused selfish politicians from keeping Atlantans, both white and black, from living and working together with mutual respect and good will, as sensible human beings.

"Atlanta is a fine city." he continued, "But no city which finds it impossible to solve the problem of the relations of its people can lay claim to greatness."

He blasted the local hotel owners for refusing accommodations to Josephine Baker. "Any hotel in Atlanta, any hotel in the South, ought to feel honoured to have Josephine Baker enter its doors." In amplification of this statement, he cited the service rendered by Miss Baker in World War II when she entertained troops of the allies containing, no doubt many Georgia and Atlanta boys.

Stating that we should not be afraid to reveal our objective of full equality to anyone, he criticised the Negroes who advocate 'from cowardice or avarice, that it is harmful and bad tactics to run the risk of shocking some white Americans by stating our objectives bluntly and revealing all at once where we aim to go.

"We shall never achieve our full rights unless we are willing to struggle and sacrifice for them. Unless we are willing to do so, we are not deserving of them."

"I think what the Negro demands is as simple as it is incontrovertible. He demands complete integration as an American citizen. That means simply that he insists upon his constitutional heritage, without let or hindrance; equality, without qualification of race or color; an end to discrimination and segregation, for segregation itself, in any form, is discrimination. To speak of segregated equality. . . is to indulge in wanton sophistry."

"Segregation . . . . demeans the white southerner as well as the Negro, " he continued. He branded discriminatory laws as "a form of state paternelism" which said, in effect, that the southern white citizen is considered to be less mature than the citizen of the North where there are no such laws.

"An underlying assumption behind the segregation laws has to be that in the absence of such laws, many southern whites would voluntarily associate with Negroes." "This is a form of paternalistic tyranny of the law that is so arrogant as to defy description."

However, he stated: "This force of democracy on the march is inexorable, and democracy is on the march in American society."

". . . the nation is confronted with its gravest international challenge and needs desperately its maximum strength, unity, moral position and prestige." To develop faith in America elsewhere, he illustrated, America must effectively solve the problem of discrimination. "It is not time that will solve the Negro problem; there is not time to wait, in any case."

In this struggle (referring to the "cold war" with Russia), we need many friends. We would be shortsighted if we ignored the fact that the preponderance of the world's people are non--white, and that the vast millions of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, the Carribean and Latin America are extremely sensitive to our undemocratic racial practices."

The answer in proving to the world the practicality of democracy is full equality for the Negro. "In a democracy, there can be no substitute for equality. The Negro can never be content with less."

"We shall carry on this fight until we achieve this full equality," he concluded, "as Americans we can never be content otherwise."

The program, which was preceded by a Musical program featuring the David T. Howard High School Chorus, was presided over by Bishop John A. Gregg, head of the 12th Episcopal district of the AME Church.

Bishop Gregg subsfituted for the Honorable William H. Hastie who was unable to be present. An address by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, preceded the principal address and another by John Wesley Dobbs, Grand Master of the Prince Hall Masons of Georgia, followed Dr. Bunche's address.

Rev. Homer C. McEwen rendered the Invocation and Rev. Michael McKeever, the Benediction. Mr. White assailed the "separate but equal" doctrine as promulgated by Booker T. Washington in a speech in Atlanta in 1895.

He discussed the problem of segregation in the light of national affairs, saying: "One Herman Talmadge or one Eugene Cox is worth as much . . . to promotion of world-wide Communism in creating distrust for the United States than all the sorry breed of domestic Communists which infest America."

Mr. Dobbs, pointing up the extensive program of the NAACP, promoted a donation of funds to the NAACP by starting off the collection with a check for $500 on behalf of "the greatest organization in the world in the cause of human rights."

Congressman Tells NAACP Confab Cost To Eliminate Segregation

BY CHESTER HAMPTON

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Speaking as "one who knows segregation and discrimination by observation rather than by experience "Phillip Willkie, son of the late Wendell Willkie, gave an impassioned, yet objective, account of America's stake in the cause of civil rights. Willkie shared speaking honors with Morehouse College President Benjamin Mays at the Wednesday night Mass Meeting of the 42nd NAACP Convention at the Municipal Auditorium.

Willkie, the youthful chief counsel of the United States Senate Sub Committee on Morals and Ethics and Representative to the Indiana Legislature, discussed the problem as it affects the whole American population rather than the minorities only.

Mr. Willkie analyzed the discriminatory practices from the standpoint of America's relationships with the rest of the world — two-thirds of which is red, yellow, brown or black — and from the standpoint of practical economy and production within the United States.

He said: "In a 'hot' war with the Soviet Union in which a billion and a half colored people represent the balance of power, it is necessary that these people be on our (America's) side.

"Although the common man on the streets of Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Rio and Hong Kong many not know the record on civil rights" he continued, "they follow leadership which does."

He cited the distrust of foreign colored leaders notably Nehru of India, of America's good faith on the basis of their witnessing the treatment of the 15 million American Negroes in this country.

"Obtaining these friends," he said, "is not important just for the welfare of so-called minorities: it means the lives of American boys. It means the lives of white American boys."

"One of the best ways to obtain these friends is the immediate enactment of the civil rights program as introduced in the Senate."

Mr. Willkie then shifted his attention to the state of affairs within the United States and declared: "Segregation is going to be ended one of these days for no better reason than that people cannot afford it." He cited the prohibitive costs which would soon drive the nation to realize the waste of segregation — or go bankrupt.

He demonstrated that not only did present actual expenditures for "separate but equal" facilities amount to billions of dollars for equipment, labor, facilities and the time of human beings," but also that there was a vast, undeveloped cultural and economic potential within the Negro race which cannot be realized until it is allowed full participation into the life of the country.

He demonstrated the vicious cycle by which segregation impairs the American economy: In a nation with 15 million people not allowed to earn to the full extent of their capacities because of segregation — the purchasing power of those 15 million people is lowered correspondingly and the work output and efficiency is also lowered. The time will come, Mr. Willkie opined, when Americans will realize the terrific waste of man-power and purchasing power and take steps to utilize it — the elimination of segregation.

The same type of evil exists, he continued, in the fields of art, literature the professions and science. Referring to the many people of the nation who say that "it isn't time—we're not ready yet," Willkie said:

"When we're in an Atom Bomb race with Joe Stalin, time's not on our side, it's against us."

PRESIDENT MAYS' ADDRESS

Preceding the address by Mr. Willkie, President Benjamin Mays spoke on: "The Emerging New South in the Area of Human Relations." Dr. Mays drew comparisons between different areas in the south, in the state of Georgia and in the city of Atlanta to demonstrate that there was no general description which could be applied to the south as a whole in terms of his topic.

He did cite several advances the race had made within the period of his life-long southern residence. These advancements have come in different areas and different times in education, transportation, and "a higher regard for the Negro's person."

He also welcomed the present era in which Negroes were losing their white "relatives.." there have being fewer "Uncles" and "Aunties." He cited progress in the fields of medicine, health, employment and religion.

Discussing the question of "Who is responsible for this emerging new south?" Dr. Mays said it isn't the conviction of the southern citizenry, statesmen, churches or colleges, which is responsible.

The responsibility for the "emerging new South," he said, should be attributed to: (1) The Negro is more determined to be a first class citizen; (2) Our (American) fear of Communism and its bid for the favor of the Asiatic peoples and (3) The leadership of the NAACP under which we (Negroes) have found a way to achieve more freedom and justice in the Federal Courts.

In referring to the doctrines of Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. Mays declared: "There is nothing in history to prove that being good and competent and loyal will gain for minorities their full citizenship rights."

Referring as did Mr. Willkie, to the persons who say "it isn't time," Dr. Mays opined that the calm with which the south has taken every court decision against jimcrow proves that the time is here.

He decried the apathy of Negroes in particular who failed to support their militant groups (notably the NAACP) which fight for civil rights. "If we are not willing to pay for our freedom," he said, "we do not deserve it!"

Confab Opens June 26; Bunche, Mays To Speak

ATLANTA—"The Civil Rights Legislative Program" will be analyzed as one feature of the 42nd annual convention of the NAACP which opens iin Atlanta June 26 and runs through July 1.

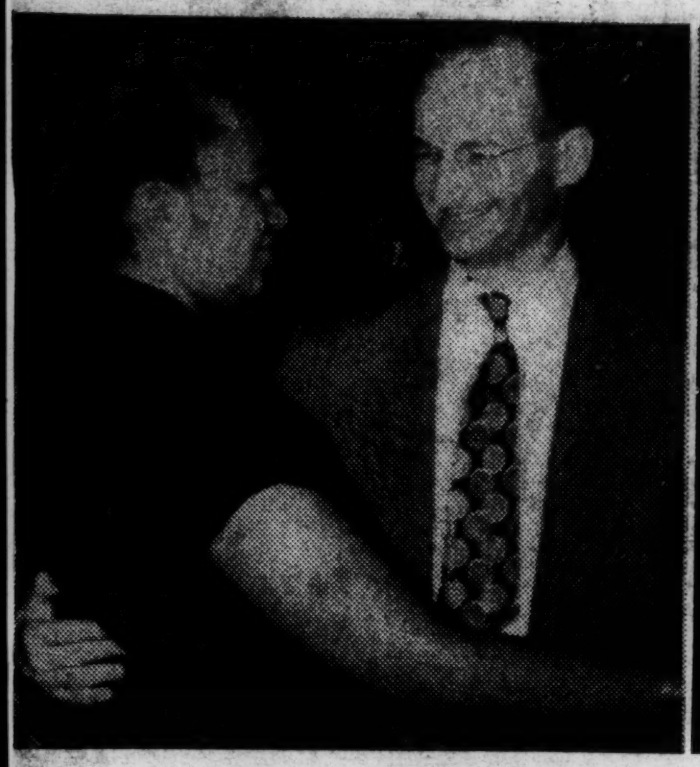
Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins of Camden, N. J., and Clarence Mitchell of Washington will lead the round table discussions outlining the gains the association has made on the civil rights front. Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte. N. C., and Oliver W. Hill of Richmond will head a panel on "Registration and Voting."

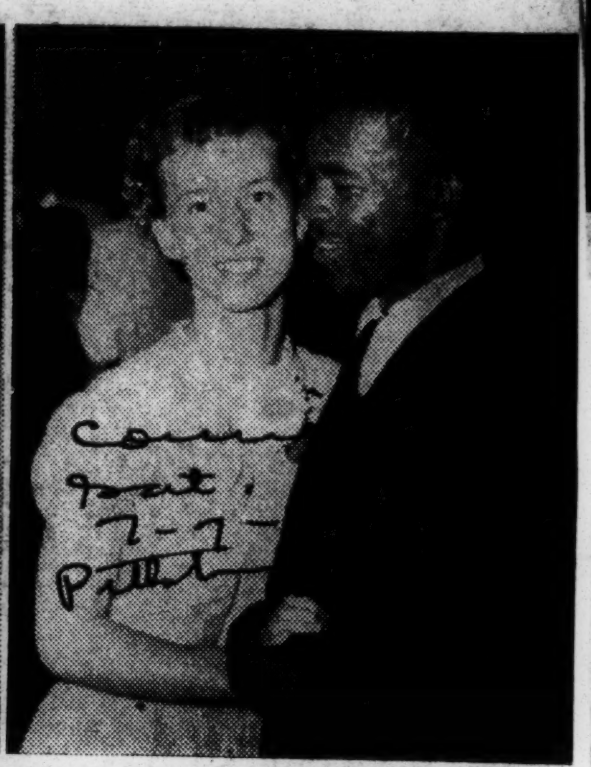
Judge William H. Hastie of Philadelphia will preside at the huge pubic meeting in Herndon stadium July 1, when Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations mediator, will speak. Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, will deliver the convention address at this session.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP administration, will make the keynote address at the opening session June 26, sharing the platform with Dr. Algernon Black of New York city. Other speakers during the convention will include Phillip Willkie, Dr. Benjamin Mays, Miss Lillian Smith and Amos T. Hall.

Other panel members will discuss "Criminal Court and Police Brutality Cases," "The Fight Against Jim Crow Education," Public and Private Housing." "Armed Services Today," and "Combating Discrimination in Health and Medical Care," and "Equal Employment Opportunities."

This Happened in Atlanta





The interracial side of the NAACP convention in Atlanta, Ga., was a howling success! Whites and Negroes mingled together freely . . . and danced together as this photo shows. This happened just two blocks away from Governor Herman Talmadge's capital, and the statue of 'Gene Talmadge didn't even turn around. Meetings were held without segregation.

NAACP Demands Full Equality, No Segregation At Convention in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga.—"Full equality is the answer," Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner and United Nations Mediator, declared to America's racial problems Sunday as he delivered the closing address to the forty-second annual convention of the NAACP. "In a democracy there can be no substitute for equality. The Negro can never be content with less," Dr. Bunche emphasized.

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga.—"We don't want equality next year, or in the next decade or the next generation—we want it now!" Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, said as he keynoted the forty-second annual NAACP convention in Atlanta last week.



Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, left; Philip Willkie, center, and Atty. Carl Johnson were among principal NAACP speakers.

And, every speaker and panel following Wilkins' lead pushed the equality theme under the convention's banner: "Democracy Begins at Home: Let's End Jim Crow Now!"

ATLANTA — Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers was awarded the thirty-sixth Spingarn Medal by the NAACP here last week.

It was the first time the militant, front-line organization had met in Atlanta since 1920. But, the capital of Georgia, Gateway to the South and erstwhile home of the Ku Klux Klan, took the NAACP convention's anti-bias, anti-segregation efforts in stride.

Some two blocks away from Gov. Herman Talmadge's executive offices and the Georgia Capital, delegates of both races discussed at will every phase of the Negro's fight against second-class citizenship and his fight for full democracy.

OUR GOAL

"Our goal is simply stated," Wilkins pointed out for the NAACP. "We want full and complete equality with all other American citizens, without shackling and humiliating discrimination and segregation based upon race and color . . . We are perfectly willing to work out our destiny and accept our status on merit, but we must start as free men, in competition with other free men, and at scratch, not behind scratch."

Wilkins, like other convention speakers, praised the progress of the South against lynching, for better schools, in the courts and on other broad fronts, but he pointed out that the section was still far behind in total democracy. In conclusion, the administrator urged Negro and white people of the South and elsewhere to "become partners in the making of a new America, indeed, in the making of a new world, of justice, equality and peace."

MAYOR'S WELCOME

Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield welcomed delegates to Atlanta and pointed to a record of an administration which believes in justice and fairness to all her citizens. The Mayor cited Atlanta's Negro progress as indicative of tolerance and good-will.

Phillip Willkie, Indiana Legislator and son of the late Wendell Willkie, warned that continued practice of segregation and discrimination in America threatens to create a "garrison state" in which liberties of white people as well as Negroes will be taken.

"The United States is now in a battle for its life with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Russia, her allies and her satellites," Willkie warned. "In this battle a billion and a half people hold the balance of power. These people are not white people but black and brown and red and yellow peoples. If they join the Russian side, we will find ourselves an isolated island, a garrison state in a Soviet, Communist-dominated world. If they join our side, we, in turn, are put in the dominant position, in a position in which we can much more easily isolate the Russians."

COSTLY JIM CROW

Pointing out that the friendship of now distrusting colored peoples of the world is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our whole political scheme, Willkie said America should immediately enact the civil rights program as introduced in Congress last week. The speaker stated that "segregation is going to be ended because people can not pay the tremendous cost" of unused manpower and jim-crow schools.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, found that a new South is emerging in the area of human relations, but lamented that changes were not coming without coercion, such as in education where Negroes are employed in NAACP law suits. The Morehouse executive said it was his "candid opinion that the vast majority of the white South is not determined to put an end to segregation and discrimination" and that the area will not give up jim crow without

a struggle. He observed that the new South is calmly accepting many changes imposed by law and contrary to the teachings of the gradualists.

"But the few of us," Dr. Mays continued, "who are determined to make America and the South the greatest citadel of democracy on earth and who believe that a Christian democracy is best for us and for all peoples, better for us than fascism or communism, will continue the fight—convinced that time, the universe and even God fight on our side."

"Colored people are not asking merely for the right to vote," Dr. Algernon Black, chairman of the Ethical Culture Committee of New York City, pointed out to NAACP conferees. "They are asking for the rights of Americans, the right to be human beings."

The convention decided on Oklahoma City, Okla., as the site of the 1952 meeting.

NAACP In 42 Annual Convention Hears Able Addresses By Dr. Bunche And Others

Walter White and Roy Wilkins Emphasize Aims of Organization And Report Progress Made Past Year; Philip Willkie, Republican Legislator, Among Speakers

Atlanta, Ga.—The United States Government, which convicted eleven Communists for teaching how to overthrow it by violence, should also consider another "clear and present danger" to the nation's welfare, said Walter White, executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said "clear and present danger" said he is the demagogic political leadership in the South, represented by the present governors of Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi.

Dr. White said: These three governors say they will never permit the abolition of segregation. They assert the people will never stand for the action. Do they brand the people of their states as being less lawabiding, less democratic than the citizens of twelve other Southern states, in whose colleges and universities oung Negro men and women study today.

The conference held by Governors Talmadge of Georgia, Byrnes of South Carolina and Wright of Mississippi, in which it is alleged they made a vow to prevent ending segregation in their states, is an action which constitutes a conspiracy to "overthrow democracy through defiance of government and threats to deprive all citizens, white as well as Negro of an education "Dr. White declared. He declared further: "The time may not be far off when America may be forced to act against such conspirators."

The outstanding national figure at the 42nd annual meeting of the NAACP which was held in the municipal auditorium here, was Dr. Ralph Bunche United Nations mediator and last year's winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Dr. Bunche spoke on world aspects of the race problem.

Dr. White, who at one time was considered very close to President Truman was not as enthusiastic about him at this year's NAACP meeting, which is attributed to the fact that the president has not been able to get his party to enact the promised civil rights laws.

Still indicating that he proposes to swing his organization into action of some sort, Dr. White declared:

"A million Negroes are qualified to vote in the South today. By the time of the presidential election of 1952 that number must be doubled This vote joined with that of Negroes in 17 border and Northern states, where it holds the balance of power may again determine who will sit in the White House. One thing is certain—the next president will be neither a Dixiecrat nor a reactionary Republican. For the Negro vote will stand with that of the other enlightened Americans who are determined that freedom shall not be destroyed by racial, economic or political bigots."

Dr. White credited the NAACP with being the spearhead of the drive to unhorse Southern demagogs but acknowledged that there are other helpers including the youth of the South, certain segments of the church, the more enlightened labor unions and the growing industrialization of the South.

The other members of the NAACP high command, including Roy Wilkins and Attorney Thurgood Marshall also delivered keynote speeches, following welcome addresses delivered by Mayor William B. Hartsfield and the Rev. Dr. William H. Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist church.

Mr. Wilkins was quite critical of an editorial published in the Atlanta Constitution and of its editor Ralph McGill, rated by many one of the most potent forces fighting bigotry in the South. Mr. Wilkins objected to the charge by Editor Mc Gill that the NAACP distorts the picture of conditions in the South. Wilkins stated the Atlanta Constitution and Editor McGill "are not telling the truth" when they charge distortion to the NAACP leadership.

A Northern white leader Dr. Algernon Black chairman of the board of the Ethical Culture Society of New York made an address saying that "the issue in America is not race but rather "human relations," saying colored people are merely seeking treatment accorded all other Americans; they are just asking to belong to the nation.

NAACP

The New Yorker stated that the doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities in education seldom means "equal" and even if it does, it is inadequate "because segregation is a denial of brotherhood."

This year a young man of considerable prominence in the Republican party had a place on the NAACP program. He was Philip Willkie, member of the Indiana Legislature and son of the late Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican nominee for the presidency. Mr. Willkie pointed out that color discrimination and segregation are costing America the friendship and support of a billion and a half colored peoples throughout the world. Said he: "If these people join the Sovic side in the titanic struggle for world leadership, we will find ourselves an isolated island, a garrison state in a Communist-dominated world. If they join our side, we, in turn, are placed in a dominant position—a position in which we can much more easily isolate the Russians."

The leadership of the dark-skinned nations, said Mr. Willkie, "are able, well-educated, sophisticated and frankly cynical about America's professed ideals because of our treatment of minorities."

Dr. Benjamin F. Mays, president of Morehouse College and collumnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, challenged the delegates to put more money into the fight of the race for freedom. Said he: "The Negro is more determined today to become a first class citizen, but is not determined enough. If the determination is to be measured by the number of Negroes who are willing to pay for their freedoms by fighting through the orderly processes of the law and the courts and by paying for it by contributing annually to organizations like the NAACP and the Southern Regional Council, the determination is not very strong."

The South, Dr. Mays charged, has not voluntarily moved forward. Only in compliance with court orders did it extend the ballot to the Negro, abandon segregated dining cars, equalize teachers salaries, open its professional and graduate schools to Negro students and expand its appropriations for education of Negro youth.

781 DELEGATES

Atlanta, Ga.—The officials of the NAACP at the close of their 42nd annual convention here on Sunday, June 1, followed "the rule of reason" in reporting on the number of delegates present, which was quite a contrast to many organizations, in the habit of counting all of the visitors as delegates. The figures showed an attendance of 781 delegates.

Minority Hatreds Scored By Willkie at NAACP Meet

By HOKE SMITH MAY

Continued minority discrimination in the United States may mean an eventual "garrison state" in which the whole nation would be enslaved.

This was the warning delivered to the 42d annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here Wednesday night by Philip Willkie.

Earlier, delegates to the NAACP convention were urged to make "proper use" of the ballot to gain their civil rights.

Willkie, son of the late Republican presidential candidate Wendell Willkie and member of the Indiana Legislature, said that minority hatreds concerns the whole country and not just the Negro.

On the world level, Willkie asserted that a billion and a half non-whites control the balance of power. He added:

UNITY NEEDED NOW

"In this cold—getting hotter—war, if these people join our nation, we are bound to prevail. If they join Russia, we will be an isolated garrison state.

"Their friendship," he declared, "is of absolute necessity if this country — our whole political scheme—is to prevail."

Willkie warned that racial discrimination in the U. S. has made the non-whites of the world "extremely distrustful" of this nation.

In other fields, Willkie said discrimination has corroded American morals, limited work output, limited purchasing power of the nation and denied the country the potential contribution of minority groups to the arts, letters and science.

On the program with Willkie was Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Atlanta's Morehouse College.

In a panel on civil rights, NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White declared that "now as never before" the Negro is a potent political force.

URGE USE OF BALLOT

He added that with a presidential election scheduled for next year "which may be decided by small margin, you must use your ballot to gain the ends you desire."

J. M. Hinton, of Columbia, S. C., said the only way the Negro can gain civil rights and avoid expensive court action is "proper use" of the ballot.

New regional chairmen elected Wednesday include: R. J. Reynolds, region one, San Francisco, Calif.; Dr. Harry Greene, region two, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Pearl Mitchell, region three, Cleveland, Ohio; Stuart Parker, region four, Columbia, Mo.; Kelly Alexander, region five, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. E. A. Johnson, region six, Natchitoches, La.; W. Lester Banks, region seven, Richmond, Va.

First prize in the association's annual Thalheimer progress awards for branches with no professional staff went to Clarendon County S. C., for its court fight against segregation in the public schools.

Birmingham, Ala., took second prize in the division for a successful battle against city zoning laws.

Non-staff division honorable mentions went to Schenectady, N. Y.; Stockton, Calif., and Paducah, Ky.

First prize among branches with professional staffs was awarded to Baltimore, Md., with second prize going to Houston, Texas. The Virginia State Conference won the NAACP conference award.



Staff Photo—Carl Dixon

NAACP SPEAKER

Indiana's Philip Willkie

NAACP

Youthful Whites Lead In Change

Roy Wilkins Makes Keynote Speech At NAACP Convention

ATLANTA, Ga. — Southern white college students and white southern church bodies are the individuals and organizations evidencing the leadership in alerting the South's thinking on the racial problem, declared Roy Wilkins, in delivering the keynote address Tuesday of the 42nd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"If the admission of Negro students to state universities in the South had been left to white students, the Negroes would have been in several years ago, without the fuss and expense of court action. The young people of both races would work this thing out speedily if the old folks would turn their backs, or go fishing," Mr. Wilkins said. The six-day convention is being held in the Municipal Stadium and will close on July 1.

The speaker added:

"Southern church bodies, too, have given powerful aid to new solutions. The Catholic Committee of the South has declared forthrightly against segregation. The Methodist finally joined together and abolished separate conferences. Even the influential Southern Baptist have relented a little. The other day a small Baptist College in Texas began admitting Negro students. The YWCA is working courageously on a non-segregated policy."

* * *

THE MEETING is the first to be held in Atlanta since 1920 when the 11th annual convention met here.

Outlining the goal of the NAACP, which is in fact the goal of American Negroes, Mr. Wilkins said:

"Our goal is simply stated: We want full and complete equality with all other American citizens, without any shackling and humiliating discrimination and segregation based upon race and color. We don't want equality next year, or in the next decade or the next generation; we want it now. We are perfectly willing to work out our destiny and accept our status on merit, but we must start as free men, in competition with other free men, and at scratch, not behind scratch."

* * *

RECOUNTING THE achievements the race has made in citizenship, health, education, politics and housing since the birth of the NACCP, and in which that organization has played the leading role, the speaker referred to:

The number of lynchings cut from 65 a year in 1920 to 2 in 1950.

Negroes more frequently serving on juries, Negro policemen being employed in a growing number of cities.

"It is not now, as it once was, impossible to get a white person convicted of a crime against a Negro."

"We have shaken off the white primary, and we are shaking off the poll tax."

The first NAACP case before the United States Supreme Court in 1915 in which the Grandfather Clause (the one which said all persons were eligible to vote whose grandfathers were eligible prior 1860) was knocked out. (This was the first of 29 NAACP victories before the highest court.)

* * *

THE KILLING OF the white primary in 1944, and "its little brother, the South Carolina version in 1947," and the outlawing of the Boswell Amendment in Alabama.

Mr. Wilkins said it is estimated that 700,000 more Negroes voted in the South in 1948 than in 1944. "By the next year," he said, "the total should be a million, and by 1956 it should be two million."

He declared ""they (Negroes) must have the privilege of the ballot without racial restrictions, and be allowed to assume the responsibilities of self-governing citizens, including election and appointment to public office."

* * *

"WE HAVE MADE progress in housing, "the speaker declared, "but we have had to fight every step of the way. Our families have had to defend their homes with guns. Mobs have smashed windows, tossed stink bombs, dynamited families from their beds. But we bought, and built and stuck. We will have shelter and we will have it on the same basis as any other American."

Mr. Wilkins recalled that under court decisions resulting from litigation spearheaded by the NAACP, between 500 and 1,000 Negroes are now enrolled in graduate and professional schools of universities from which they have heretofore been barred.

He touched upon segregation in the Armed Forces, the treatment of Negro soldiers by the civilian population near southern Army posts, and the association's current legal fight on the "separate but equal doctrine" in the southern public school system.

ers for the colored schools.

The school budget originally requested sixty-four new teaching positions over the number provided by the 1951 appropriation. The House reduced the request to two-thirds of the amount requested for new positions.

In making this reduction, the House Appropriations Committee recognied that in some areas there were schools in need of additional teachers, but there were other schools whre the ration of teaching staff to pupils enrolled was considerably higher than the standards set by the Board of Education.

Segregation Destroying U. S., Willkie Tells NAACP

ATLANTA, June 28 (U.P.)—Philip Willkie declared last night segregation is destroying America "politically, economically and spiritually," and sajd it is costing this nation friends it must have to survive the present world conflict.

The son of the late Wendell Willkie and member of the Indiana House of Representatives spoke here to a session of the 42nd annual convention of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People.

NAACP Told Integration Is Matter of Education

By HOKE SMITH MAY

A top official of the U. S. Defense Department declared Thursday it is up to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to educate the community to integration of the races before the death of Jim Crow in the Armed Forces can be complete

James Evans, assistant to the Secretary of Defense, said racial integration in the Armed Forces is working with no "untoward incidents." From there he said the people of the communities in which military installations exist must accept the Negro so he will be a first-class citizen off the base, as well as on.

There was a sharp difference of opinion between Evans, himself a Negro, and officials of the NAACP meeting here on how well integration is working in the Armed Forces.

Clarence Mitchell, chief of the Association's Washington bureau, said Sen. Russell and Rep. Vinson, of Georgia, Chairmen of the Senate and House Armed Forces Committees, respectively, have been the chief stumbling blocks to ending military segregation.

BULLIES CONGRESS

He also blamed Northern Congressmen for "sitting idly by" while "Southerners bully Congress" on Armed Forces segregation.

Mitchell quoted Army Chief of Staff J. Lawton Collins as saying President Truman's order to end military segregation was a "suggestion rather than a directive." Mitchell suggested that Association members press Mr. Truman for a clarification of the order.

James Hicks, war correspondent for the Afro-American, declared "the Armed Forces are not complying with the President's order to break down segregation barriers."

Evans, in an interview following the discussion forum, told newsmen that communities where military reservations exist are responsible in part for the slowdown of racial integration because they bring pressure through Congress.

The job of smoothing out integration in the communities belongs to the NAACP, Evans declared.

"This is a job the Army cannot do," he said, "because when the military begins dictating to civilians, you have the beginning of Fascism from which there is no return."

DEBATE CONTINUES

Debate over segregation in the services continued Thursday night, when Thurgood Marshall, the Association's chief counsel, said the Air Force and Navy have done a good job of integration of the races, but added that the Army is "moving at a low-geared, snail's pace toward integration."

Marshall, who spearheads the NAACP's legal battles, outlined what he said were cases of injustice in courts-martial of Negro troops in Korea.

He blasted Gen. MacArthur for being "determined to maintain segregation" in the Far Eastern Command.

Marshall added that the only reason segregation still exists in the Army is that too many generals "do not fade away fast enough."



Staff Photo—Tom Aldred

SPEAKS AT NAACP

Thurgood Marshall

On the national front, Marshall declared that Negroes are on the threshold of victory in the fight to "enjoy the full blessings and privileges of this great democracy."

On the program with Marshall was former University of Mississippi student **Albin Krebs**, who, as editor of the college paper, "Mississippian," gained nationwide attention with an editorial asking admission of Negroes to Mississippi State Universty.

Earlier during a forum of housing, Dr. Frank Horne, assistant to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, advised delegates to fight discrimination in housing on local levels so the government agency itself can help.

Horne said the Federal Government can go only as far as local policy makers, such as the real estate boards and lending agencies, in eliminating discrimination from housing.

Horne said Southern people have indicated a greater desire to do something for the Negro in housing than people in other sections.

He pointed out that, while the housing problem exists in the South, there is still sufficient land for new projects.

During the morning, Loren Miller, of Los Angeles, told delegates to keep Communists out of their court cases. Miller, an attorney who fought restrictive covenants barring white persons from selling land to Negroes, charged that Communists enter cases only to "exploit them for their sensational value."

Segregation decision to be topic of Atlanta N. A. A. C. P. session

ATLANTA, June 25—(AP)—Delegates to the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People moved into Atlanta today with a three-judge federal court decision upholding segregation in the public schools expected to provide the top discussion issue.

The convention, opening tomorrow with 500 visitors expected from 40 states, will be the first of the N. A. A. C. P. in Atlanta since 1920. Sessions will be held at the Municipal Auditorium and will be nonsegrated. The visitors are being housed at Atlanta University and in private homes. There are no large Negro hotels in Atlanta.

* * *

THE FEDERAL COURT decision at Charleston, S. C., Saturday upheld the separate but equal pattern for the South's schools. It was a two to one decision. The dissenter was Judge Waties Waring, who many months ago pronounced the decision opening South Carolina's primaries to Negro voting.

The N. A. A. C. P. brought the South Carolina school suit, the first court action in which segregation in principle has been challenged directly. Earlier suits had pounded away on a charge of discrimination through inequality of white and Negro school facilities. Saturday's decision will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Gov. Herman Talmadge expressed delight at the ruling and commented: "If the Supreme Court follows the precedent of more than 100 years it will uphold the decision."

Negro leaders said they would go ahead with a suit pending here which seeks to knock out segregation in Atlanta's public schools.



IN HUDDLE JUST BEFORE NAACP YOUTH PROGRAM — Pictured are a group shown in a huddle behind stage just before NAACP's Youth Program got underway at Municipal Auditorium Thursday night, June 28, as the National N. A. A. C. P. Convention continued in Atlanta. Young people have been given a greater voice in N. A. A. C. P. affairs.

Reading from left to right are: Walter Carrington, president, Harvard University branch of NAACP; Albert Henderson, Piqua, Ohio; Alvin Krebs, white, Pascagoula, Miss., who became famous when he wrote an editorial while attending the University of Mississippi advocating the entrance of a Negro student to the all White school in Mississippi; David Sims, Richmond, Va., master of ceremonies; Rev. H. I. Bearden, pastor, Big Bethel AME Church, who gave invocation and Rev. Taschereau Arnold, religious editor of the Atlanta Daily World. Mr. Carrington made a major address as did Mr. Krebs.

Alabama Well Represented At National NAACP Meet

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)— Thirty delegates and observers from 12 NAACP branches in Alabama are attending the 42nd annual NAACP convention which ends here Sunday.

Others were expected to pour in through Sunday when Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Peace prize winner and director of the trusteeship division of United Nations, is the feature speaker at 2:15 at City Auditorium, convention headquarters. The windup mass meeting was switched from Herndon Stadium to the Auditorium.

Alabama delegates were waging a determined effort to persuade the convention to establish the Southwestern regional office in Birmingham. This region, the most powerful numerically in the convention, consists of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. In this region are 272 branches, 58 youth councils and 20 college chapters.

In a state caucus Thursday afternoon, the Alabama delegation elected Dr. Joseph A. Berry of Tuskegee and J. L. LeFlore of Mobile to conduct the campaign.

Emory O. Jackson, secretary of the Birmingham Branch, as a member of the sub-committee on administration and branches of the resolution committee was expected to introduce a resolution asking that the convention place this regional office in Birmingham.

Alabama delegates and observers registered were:

Birmingham: Emory O. Jackson, Mrs. G. R. Lee, Rev. J. L. Ware, Rev. R. L. Alford, J. J. Ryles, Mrs. K. V. Powell, W. H. Hollins, Atty. Arthur D. Shores, Eugene White, Miss Constance Wright and Cornelius Maiden.

Bessemer: William Thomas and Asbury Howard; Jasper: Rev. E. D. Lewis; Mobile, I. T. Samples and J. L. LeFlore; Anniston, Dr. G. A. Rodgers, Jr., Mrs. A. B. Ware and Robert Haynes.

Tuscaloosa: Rev. A. L. Tooson; Roanoke, J. T. Thompson; Talladega, Butler A. Jones; Tuskegee, J. C. Moore, W. P. Mitchell, Dr. Joseph A. Berry, Dr. C. G. Gomillion, Mrs. Mamie H. Love and Jimmy Owens; Montgomery, R. L. Matthews; Decatur, H. J. Banks; Gadsden, Mrs. Naerine Thomas, Frank Johnson and John Russell; Eufaula, Rev. McCrosky.

Dr. Ralph Bunche Arrives Today For NAACP Meet

BY EMORY O. JACKSON — SNS Staff Writer

With peace talks sizzling against the background of the Korean conflict, delegates to the forty-second annual NAACP convention and Atlanta citizens, await the message of Ralph J. Bunche, the twentieth century peacemaker, whose address will climax the five-day meeting at City Auditorium here at 2:15 Sunday afternoon.

Meanwhile, late-coming delegates continued to trickle into the city, joining around 750 other delegates and observers who have registered for the convention beginning Tuesday. The final delegate attendance figure is expected to reach an all-time high, mainly because approximately sixty per cent of the NAACP branches are located in the South and the popularity of the end segregation-now program of the association.

Dr. Bunche, director of the trusteeship division of United Nations and Nobel peace prize winner, in his speech Sunday is expected to use his high position to put in a lick on the side of those who look forward to a day of first-class citizenship in all parts of the U. S. A. One of the most written-about-diplomats in America today, the UN peacemaker has spoken out often and vigorously against racial discrimination. He is America's show-case leader in the battle of winning friends among the darker citizens. His picture recently appeared on the "American Voice" propaganda booklet.

Sharing the speaking spotlight with Dr. Bunche will be Atlanta-born, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, whose name this week as figured in editorials of Southern newspapers. Long a controversial figure on the leadership front, his message Sunday will be eagerly awaited on that score by a number of citizens.

Honorable William H. Hastie, Knoxville-born Federal Court of Appeals judge, of Philadelphia, will preside at the program. J. Wesley Dobbs, grand master of the Prince Hall Masons of Georgia and a powerful figure in Georgia's leadership, who will give the response to the speech by Dr. Bunche.

Today's deliberations will climax the business of the association. The convention has rolled along calmly with but few hot debates. In yesterday's general session, W. W. Law, youth representative on the board of directors, led a losing but exciting floor campaign to amend the constitution to delete a "subordination" clause from the constitution. But the same general objective sought by Mr. Law, president of the Savannah, Ga., branch of the association, was partially accomplished in another resolution adopted by the delegates.

The powerful executive board met Thursday night at which there was said to have been spirited discussion of a number of questions with action taken on a number of matters. It is understood that the board worked out a formula of action with regard to police terror in some Southen cities. Nature of this formula and the name of any such cities were not revealed for publication.

Maceo Smith, of Dallas, Texas, chairman of the resolutions committee, said that a proposal to expel members who do not go along with the association's basic policy and program had been revised to refer the matter to the board and probably limit discipline to the officer and branch level.

NAACP RETURNS TO ATLANTA FOLLOWING THIRTY YEARS OF FIGHTING FOR CIVIL RIGHTS IN U. S.

Beach Dispatch

Noted Speakers, Both Black and White, to Spark Program of Notable Session Held In Dixie

Dat. 6-30-51

WHITE MISSISSIPPIAN TO TALK AT SESSIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 23 — The vanguard of more than 500 delegates from 40 states began arriving this week-end for the 42nd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which opens at the Municipal auditorium here on Tuesday, June 26, and continues through Sunday, July 1.

Meeting in Atlanta for the first time since 1920, when its 11th annual convention was held here, the NAACP is to consider, during the six-day convention, ways and means of making more effective its civil rights program through intensified political and legal action and through educational activities. Day sessions of the convention are to be devoted to discussion of such topics as registration and voting, legislation, employment, court actions, education, housing and health, as well as to internal affairs of the association.

Bunche, Willkie, Among Speakers

Among speakers addressing the convention are Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner and director of the United Nations trusteeship Division; Walter White a native Atlantan and executive secretary of the Association; Philip Willkie, son of the late Wendell Willkie and a member of the Indiana State Legislature; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college; Miss Lillian Smith of Clayton, Ga., author and lecturer; Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, receiving the Spingarn Medal for distinguished achievement in breaking down racial barriers in the field of nursing; Dr. Algernon Black, chairman of the board of leaders, Ethical Culture Society of New York; Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel; Walter Carrington, Harvard University student; and Alvin Krebs, editor of the university of Mississippi student paper.

Although the basic issue which confronted the 228 delegates from 29 states who attended the convention here in 1920 remained much the same, the focus has charged. In 1920 there were 65 recorded lynchings (eight of them in Georgia) and the convention was primarily concerned with wiping out that evil. So far, there has not been a single recorded lynching in 1951. The revived Ku Klux Klan was then a factor of grave concern. During 1920 there were race riots in Baltimore and Chicago, as well as in Independence and Leavenworth, Kans., and Fayetteville and Winston-Salem, N. C.

In 1920 the focal point of the NAACP program and convention was resistance to mob violence. In the intervening years, mob violence has greatly abated. Today the great issue before the convention is the abolition of enforced segregation in all public facilities. The legal work of the Association in 1920 was chiefly converned with the defense of Negroes involved in criminal cases in which they had been denied fair and impartial trials. While legal defense in criminal cases (as the Martinsville Seven, the Trenton Six and the Groveland cases) remains an important task, an increasing proportion of the NAACP legal work involves civil cases designed to break down segregation in education, transportation, employment and other fields.

Well Received in 1920

Although Atlanta was ,in 1920, the headquarters of the K. K. K., the convention was well received. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor James L. Key. ,The meetings, held at the Bethel A. M. E. church, were crowded to capacity. "Especially gratifying," the annual report for that year records, "was the attitude of the press. More publicity was secured at the annual meeting than ever before. The prsoceedings of each days session were published throughout the country with gratifying fullness and accuracy."

Believes Legal Segregation Cannot Last Much Longer

Daily News
Mar. 6-28-51

ATLANTA — (AP) — One of the south's top Negro educators said Wednesday night he believed that legal segregation in the south "cannot last much longer."

Then Dr. Benjamin May, President of Morehouse College, added:

"I do not believe the white south will give up segregation without a struggle. It will hold on as long as it can. The majority of white leadership in the south might be described as 'Jim Crow' liberals contending for equality but separate equality."

May's speech was delivered to the 750 delegates from 42 states at the 42nd annual convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

May spoke on the same program as Philip Willkie, son of the late Presidential candidate and one-world advocate Wendell Willkie.

Said Willkie:

"The United States is now battling for its life with the Soviet Union x x x. In this battle a billion and a half people hold the balance of power.

"These people are not white people but black and brown and red and yellow. If they join the Russian side we will find ourselves an isolated island, a garrison state in a Soviet-Communist dominated world."

May, commenting on the advances made by Negroes in the past 25 years in the south, observed:

"The Negro is more determined today to become a first class citizen. x x x x x x the inconsistency of fighting for freedom in Italy, Germany, North Africa and Korea while denying it to citizens at home is becoming increasingly more embarrassing to America and to the south."

Negroes Planning Attacks To Outlaw Race Segregation

Daily News
Mar. 6-29-51

ATLANTA — (AP) — Militant Negroes in the United States plan a broad, sweeping series of legal attacks to outlaw racial segregation.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will lead the court attack to wipe out the social pattern that separates the races in education, local transportation, health, housing, recreation facilities and public places of assembly.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel, told of plans for the court action after a session with 40 attorneys for the NAACP, now in annual convention here.

Marshall said suits aimed at admittance of Negroes to white schools would continue to be the NAACP's main concern, but transportation cases would have nearly equal status.

The cases will be brought under the 14th or equal rights amendment to the U. S. constitution.

Marshall listed hotels, theaters and restaurants among places of public accommodation which the legal action is designed to throw open to Negroes.

A three-judge Federal court in South Carolina last week upheld segregation in public schools. Marshall said this case would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court and that similar suits would be pressed in other states.

He scoffed at threats by Governor Herman Talmadge and Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina to turn public schools over to private operators if Federal courts order admission of Negroes.

SEGREGATION FIGHT IN CITIES PLANNED

N.A.A.C.P. Program at State and Municipal Levels Approved at Convention

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 26—A legal action program calling for an immediate attack of all racial segregation practices at the state and municipal level was adopted unanimously today by forty lawyers representing the Legal Strategy Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The new over-all policy to move into the field of discriminatory state statutes, local ordinances and public and private regulations would strike at the heart of the South's segregation system. It was announced by Thurgood arshall, chief counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., at the opening session of the association's first national meeting in the Deep South in thirty-one years.

Mr. Marshall said that the new legal action program would hinge entirely upon the asssociation's recently adopted courtroom theme that racial segregation at any level creates "psychological roadblocks" that prevent Negroes from attaining equal status in society as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The six-day meeting got under way in the City Auditorium before 750 delegates representing forty-two states.

Truman Sends Message

Congratulatory messages were read from President Truman and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, an ardent supporter of national civil rights legislation. Roy Wilkins, national administrator of the N. A. A. C. P., delivered a keynote address in which he alternately condemned and extolled the South for its racial attitudes.

Mr. Marshall said that the association's legal staff would continue to give "top priority" to its campaign to eliminate segregation in public education. He said this problem always had been a priority consideration with the organization because it involved constitutional law, but that it was now felt that sufficient precedent had been established in the courts to warrant a broader attack on discrimi-

laws and regulations in local transportation facilities would be pressed right along with education cases. He said this was the "most irritating form" of segregation and that it caused "most casse of public brutality in the South."

Walter White, national secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., read Presi-

s in psychology, education and ropology to be called as wit- ses in the legal actions that test segregation practices on sit lines, in health, housing recreational facilities, at pub- gatherings and in hotels, the- s, restaurants, etc.

r. Marshall said that legal ciation's legal staff recently had put together a panel of 100 ex- suits attacking discriminatory

nation that was supported by state and local laws.

He said that an appeal would be made to the Supreme Court from a Federal Court decision last week holding that public schools in Clarendon County, S. C., could maintained on a separate basis if facilities were made equal. It was

dent Truman's message. The President said that this country's welfare and position on moral leadership in the worlld demanded that we provide equal justice an equal opportunity.

Mr. Wilkins told the delegates that the association's goals are "full and complete equality, without any shackling and humiliating discrimination and segregation." He said that "we don't want equality next year, or in the next generation, we want it now."

He praised Southern white "liberals" and chruch leaders for their fight in reducing the incidence of lynchings and violence and for bringing about the employment of Negro policemen and the extension of the voting privilege to qualified Negroes. He predicted that there would be 2,000,000 Negro voters in the South by 1956.

He said that the young people of the South had altered their thinking on the race problem, and that if the admission of Negro students to state universities in the region had been left to the white students "the Negroes would have been in several years ago, without the fuss and expense of court actions."

Mr. Wilkins charged that southern towns near army camps "have given the Negro in uniform a very raw deal." He said that police, bus drivers and ordinary civilians have humiliated, beaten, kicked and even shot some Negro soldiers.

"Yet the South and America expects these men to fight to the death to defend the American way of life," Mr. Wilkens said. "These soldiers are staking their claim to first class citizenship, and we are here to see that the claim is pressed, and we shall never let up until it is not only recognized, but paid."

portation cases would have nearly equal status.

Map Appeal to High Court.

The cases will be brought under the 14th or Equal Rights amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Marshall listed hotels, theaters and restaurants among places of public accommodation which the legal action is designed to throw open to Negroes.

A three-judge Federal Court in South Carolina last week upheld segregation in public schools. Mr. Marshall said this case would be appealed to the Supreme Court and that similar suits would be pressed in other States.

He scoffed at threats by Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia and Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina to turn public schools over to private operators if Federal Courts order admission of Negroes.

Raps Threat on Funds.

He said the move by the Georgia Legislature to cut off funds to any school admitting a Negro, or all schools if a court rules the legislative action is illegal, "isn't worth the paper its written on."

More than 700 delegates attending the convention heard a prediction last night that there would be 2 million Negro voters in the South by 1956.

Roy Wilkins of New York, administrator for the NAACP, said Southern Negroes would be in a position to solve many of their local and State problems when they are armed with the ballot.

Negro Group Mapping Legal Drive to Erase Racial Segregation

ATLANTA, June 27.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is planning a series of court attacks to wipe out the social pattern that separates the races in education, local transportation, health, housing, recreation facilities and public places of assembly.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel, told of plans for the legal action after a session yesterday with 40 attorneys for the NAACP, now in annual convention here.

Mr. Marshall said suits aimed at admission of Negroes to white schools would continue to be the NAACP's main concern, but trans-

Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, regards President Truman's directive to end racial segregation as a suggestion rather than an order.

He charged that Senator Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, and Representative Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, head of a similar House group, "are the real brakes" holding back the ending of segregation. "But there isn't much enthusiasm for it in the Army either," Mr. Mitchell added.

But he told delegates: "You cannot sit idly by while the Southerners bully the Army into continuance of segregation."

Also on the panel was James Evans, assistant to Defense Secretary George Marshall, who reported the armed forces have "an announced policy of equal treatment and equal opportunity."

Marshall Tells of Korea Trip.

At last night's session, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for NAACP, declared that white officers were largely responsible for a breakdown of morale in the 24th Regiment in Korea. Mr. Marshall recently returned from a trip to Korea to investigate numerous courts-martial among Negro troops last year.

The attorney said he found that many white officers told their Negro soldiers "they did not want to command Negro troops—Negro troops were no good." He added:

"When you have commanding officers destroying the morale of men thusly . . . it is more terrible than anything you can imagine. As a result, too many Negro soldiers died—crucified on the altar of racial prejudice."

Negro Leaders Differ In Reports to NAACP On Army Segregation

By the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, June 29.—Negro leaders differ on progress being made toward ending racial segregation in the Army.

One accuses two veteran Georgia Congressmen of "bullying the Army into continuing segregation. Another says in Korea "too many Negro soldiers died crucified on the altar of racial prejudice." But a third insists the Army is moving toward racial integration "with no untoward incidents."

Segregation in the armed forces was the topic of a panel discussion at the 42d annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here yesterday.

Russell and Vinson Accused.

Clarence Mitchell, head of the NAACP Washington office, said

NEGROES REAFFIRM OPPOSITION TO REDS

National Association Approves Bid to Bolster Its Chapters Against Infiltration

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, June 30—Delegates to the forty-second annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People voted overwhelmingly today for a resolution designed to bolster local chapters against Communist infiltration.

The vote was taken at the final business session, at which the 750 delegates approved thirty-five resolutions dealing with various phases of racial discrimination in education, religion, the armed services, employment, housing, civil rights and political action.

The six-day convention will end tomorrow afternoon with an address by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council and Nobel Peace Prize winner. It is the association's first national gathering in the deep South in thirty-one years.

At its annual convention last year in Boston, the association adopted a resolution condemning communism as a force opposed to the association's stated policies and principles. It also authorized its board of directors to appoint a committee with powers to expel or reject members not in accord with those policies and principles.

Authority of Local Branches

The board has since received reports that some of its chapters were not certain of the extent to which they could initiate moves to block Communist infiltration. Consequently, it submitted a resolution today that, in effects, reaffirmed its stand and emphasized to the local branches that there was sufficient organizational machinery available to each chapter for combatting Communist threats.

During prolonged debate on the resolution, there were several efforts by delegates to amend the resolution so that it would list the records and identification of left-wing groups. These amendments were defeated, and the original resolution won out easily on a show-of-hands ballot.

Another resolution today expressed "unalterable opposition" to the action of the Federal Government in securing an indictment charging Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, one of the founders of the association, with failing to register as an agent of a foreign power in connection with the distribution of the Stockholm "peace petition," which has been assailed as Communist-inspired.

The resolution made it plain that the association regarded the indictment of Dr. DuBois as primarily an effort to silence a noted spokesman for full equality of Negroes. An accompanying resolution warned the group's branches and youth councils against "so-called 'peace' organizations" that were "urging a policy desired by the Communist bloc of nations."

Politicians Called Stalin Allies

The delegates also voted to give the board of directors "disciplinary powers" against any association officers or employes who participated in any activities supporting the doctrine of separate-but-equal facilities, which is the basis for much of the South's segregation pattern.

In a summary of the convention's work, Walter White, executive secretary of the association, declared that reactionary politicians in the South were among "the most valuable allies Joseph Stalin possesses" in this country.

He also warned Negroes against the "callous" efforts of Communists to exploit them for propaganda purposes, and he urged that when approached for funds to support racial discrimination cases, they ask if there would be a certified audit of all monies raised and spent.

Dr. Bunche arrived in Atlanta this afternoon and was formally greeted at the City Hall by Mayor William B. Hartsfield. He was driven from the airport to the Mayor's office in a cavalcade of fifty automobiles.

Social Swirl

BY OZEIL FRYER WOOLCOCK

Convention Visitors Get First Taste Of Atlantans' Grand Hospitality

The more than seven hundred fifty delegates in attendance at the 42nd Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have already enjoyed some most entertaining parties during the first day of the meeting.

The first social for them was the reception given by the local Women's Auxiliary at which time more than fifty national and local officials formed the receiving line to be greeted by other delegated and local citizenry. The reception, given at Taft Hall of the Municipal Auditorium was a most elaborate one with scores of floating hostesses attired in beautiful gowns serving at the eight tables and receiving at the door. The various tables held exquisite cloths of cutwork linen, satin damask and Irish linen and were set with services of silver and crystal, and centered with huge punch bowls filled with cooling punch and frappe. The center table was decorated with a pink satin cloth topped with billows of pink, green and yellow tulled and edged with gladioli and greenery.

THE PAN-HELLENIC COUNCIL, which includes the local fraternal organizations, entertained with a cabaret ball in the annex of the City Auditorium. The cabaret party was given immediately after the first meeting of the convention at which time Roy Wilkins, Administrator, made the keynote address. Professional artists entertained the visitors.

Among those enjoying themselves were Atty. A. J. Thomas, Amma, Pa., Atty. A. J. Willis, Chicago; Dr. Nathan Christopher, Dr. James E. Lewis, William T. McKnight, I. Fluellen and Mrs. Pearl Mitchell, all of Cleveland, Ohio; Atty. Herbert Tucker, Boston, Mass., Administrator Roy Wilkins, New York, Miss Madelyn Curtis, Miss Mary J. Patterson and William B. Durham, of Columbus, Ohio, John J. Jones, Pittsburgh, Atty. M. E. Johns, Durham, N. C.; Mrs. Juanita Dix, New Jersey, Atty. Charles Lucas and Dr. A. J. Levi of Cleveland, Ohio, Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham, Luther Crook and Dr. B. E. Murph of Laurel, Mississippi, W. M. Mathews, Washington, D. C., Mr. and Mrs. Wardsworth Bissell, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Jack Atkins, Phoenix, Arizona, Walter K. Bronner, Rochester, New York, Atty. Z. A. Looby, Nashville, J. M. Hinton, Columbia, S. C., Atty. James Herndon (former World Linotypist, who has just finished Howard U.) Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Southern, (she is the former Margarette Lee Towns of Mt. Clair, N. J.), Atty. George Lawson, Greensboro, N. C.; the C. A. Scotts, C. L. Harpers, J. H. Wilsons, Leroy Harmons, R. O. Suttons, Charles Robinsons, Reuben Taylors, J. R. Hendersons, William Fowlkes, Victor Vicks, C. A. Bacotes, Robert Dickens, W. D. Thomases, Arthur Mickelburys, W. W. Middletons, Eddie Gores, Mesdames and Misses Hazel Blackburn, Rachel Cost, Ann Rose Graves, Gertrude Nelson, Alva Johnson, Maye Clayton, Lucile Scott, Betty Perry, Laura Wilborn, Clara Reynolds, Minnie Dyer, Frances Fouch, Wynelle Hannon, Barbara Taylor, Atty. Doris Blayton, Sara P. Starr, Grace P. Young, Wilmer Boger, Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Harper, Dr. and Mrs. P. Q. Yancey, C. P. Coles, Helen Jean Cooper; Messrs Jack Moore Bill Mills, C. W. Greenlea, Paul Gray, C. N. Cornell, Marion E Jackson, and scores and scores of others.

SWIRL NOTES THAT Mrs. Naomi Maise and her mother, Mrs. Blanche Williams, passed through the city enroute to their native home in Anniston, Alabama, for a month's vacation. Mrs. Maise will return to Atlanta and chat with friends before leaving this section. While here they were the week-end guests of Mrs. Nora Brown and Miss Doris Smith. . . . . that Dr. William H. Bryan, a graduate of Meharry and now resident physician of General Hospital No. 2, Kansas City, Missouri, attended the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine for a post graduate course in surgery and was graduated this year, with his bride, the former Miss Claudia Jackson, of Birmingham, Alabama, spent the week-end in Atlanta with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bryan at their residence on Richardson Street. He was enroute to Missouri to resume his practise.

THE ESQUIRES, one of the city's leading social clubs of the male contingent, had election of officers at Fraziers Cafe Society. For president, they elected their long-time business president, Curtis Cosby.

The other officers are N. H. Ingram, vice president; Laureen A. Johnson, business manager; Willie E. Wright, secretary; O. Mack Phillips corresponding secretary, and Thom Reid, officer of finances.

MRS. A. G. PLUMMER of Brooklyn, N. Y. and formerly of Atlanta, is visiting her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Moore of 320 Merritts Avenue and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Murdaugh. The attractive matron will be remembered as the former Miss Ethel Mae Moore.

ON HAND to take part in convention highlights are: Dr. Joseph Berry, W. P. Mitchell, Dr. C. T. Gommillion, of Tuskegee; J. L. LeFlore, of Mobile, Alabama; Rev. E. D. Lewis of Jasper, Alabama; Dr. G. W. Rogers, Jr., Anniston; Atty. Oliver W. Hill, Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Maryland, Bishop John A. Gregg.

NAACP Again Affirms Stand Against Reds

ATLANTA, June 30 (AP).—The Advancement of Colored People reaffirmed its stand against communism.

By an overwhelming show of hands, the convention approved a resolution pointing out that local NAACP branches had the power to bounce Communists from membership.

The association observed: those who follow the Communist line is to support whatever happens to be at the moment the foreign policy of Russia . . . while the cardinal principle of the NAACP is to support and strengthen American democracy."

At the same time, the convention defeated an amendment, 262 to 55, that would have set up a list of un-American organizations. Membership in any of these organizations would have been grounds for exclusion from the NAACP.

Earlier, delegates selected Oklahoma City as the site of the 1952 convention.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, said, "The next President of the United States will be neither a Dixiecrat nor a reactionary Republican. The Negro vote will stand with that of other enlightened Americans who are determined that freedom shall not be destroyed by racial, economic or political bigots."

The NAACP called for integration of Negroes into all National Guard units, opposed any constitutional limitation on personal income taxes, and deplored discharge of Government employes by the Loyalty Review Board without confronting the accused with his accuser.

It also supported Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, indicted for failing to register as an agent of a foreign power, on the ground it was an attempt to silence him as a spokesman for the full equality of Negroes.

42nd Annual Meeting

NAACP Converges On Atlanta

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga.—The vanguard of several thousand delegates and visitors to the forty-second annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People began to arrive in Atlanta last week-end.

Advance registration indicated that the Atlanta meeting would be one of the most largely attended in the history of the association. It has been over thirty years since the militant NAACP met in Atlanta and the Southeast.

TO FEATURE BUNCHE

The six-day convention officially opened Tuesday night with a welcome program at City Auditorium, where all principal sessions will be held through Sunday. The final session will feature Dr. Ralph Bunche, noted United Nations mediator and di-

NEW YORK—Edward R. Dudley, U. S. Ambassador to Liberia was scheduled to come to the United States on the New York-bound Pan-American Constellation with forty aboard which vanished in the African jungle early Friday.

Planning on attending the NAACP national convention in Atlanta this week, Ambassador Dudley was supposed to have boarded the plane in Monrovia. Bad weather conditions prevented it. A wire to his wife, Mrs. Rae Olley Dudley, the Ambassador stated "Cancel reservations for

Sunday. Am searching for lost Pan American plane. I am okay."

rector of the Trusteeship Division and Nobel Peace prize winner. Judge William Hastie, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, will preside at the final Sunday mass meeting in Herndon Stadium.

Walter White, executive secretary, and Roy Wilkins, administrator, are in direct charge of convention activities, assisted by principals of the New York staff, including Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel, and Henry Moon, public relations director.

ATLANTA COMMITTEE

Scores of Atlantans participated in preparations for the convention, whose official host is the Atlanta branch NAACP, headed by C. L. Harper. T. M. Alexander served as chairman of the local steering committee, with J. H. Calhoun as co-chairman.

Other committee chairmen who prepared for the convention included C. T. Perkins, convention coordinator; L. D. Milton, finance; Mrs. G. A. Haugabrooks, welcome and transportation; Charles W. Greenlea, entertainment; W. L. Calloway, housing; Mrs. Rachel Cost, registration; William A. Fowlkes, publicity; J. B. Blayton Sr., radio; Mrs. E. M. Groves, music; Clarence Coleman, souvenir program;! the Rev. George Dudley, ushers; Albert Whiting, youth activities, and Dr. E. C Mitchell, program.

Smiles In Order As NAACP Gets $2,500



Roy Wilkins, left, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL, smile happily as the NAACP official accepts a check for $2,500, a gift to the NAACP from the union.

NAACP Launches War On Jim Crow

By JOHN LeFLORE

ATLANTA—The NAACP launched a new movement last week to wipe out jim crow on Dixie street cars, buses, theaters, restaurants, public parks and even separate drinking fountains.

The battle cry was sounded at the association's 42nd annual convention which drew hundreds of delegates from across the nation.

Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall announced the new attack on segregation not long after Roy Wilkins had opened the sessions with a ringing keynote address.

"We want full and complete equality with all American citizens," he said. "We want it without any shackling and humiliating discrimination and segregation based upon race or color.

"We don't want equality next year, or in the next decade or the next generation, we want it now," he declared.

Attorney Marshall said the fight for full equality will be taken into the areas of enforced racial segregation in public education, transportation, health, housing and recreational facilities, and all places of public accommodation.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, predicted that segregation will be smashed, "not only in Georgia and Mississippi, but in northern cities as well." He said the association will need the moral, financial and intellectual support of everyone if the job is to be done.

He said colored people in two-thirds of the world are becoming increasingly suspicious of the United States and are insisting that this country live up to her protestations of freedom.

Two college students gave challenging messages to the delegates. One was Albin Krebs of Pascagoula, Miss., former editor of the University of Mississippi student newspaper who shocked his Southern brothers last year by suggesting that Negroes be admitted to the university.

The other was Walter Carrington of the Harvard university branch of NAACP.

Another highlight of the convention was the presentation of the Spingarn medal to Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers for her "unselfish efforts in getting Negroes accepted into the American Nurses association. This action resulted in the dissolution of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

The award was presented to Mrs. Staupers by Lillian Smith, noted author and liberal.

Other speakers during the convention included Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations, Dr. William Borders of Atlanta, Dr. Algernon Black and Philip Willkie, son of the late Wendell Willkie.

Among the resolutions passed by the association were those denouncing Communism, blasting the separate but equal doctrine, reaffirming complete opposition to segregation in the armed forces, asking congress to pass laws to curb inflation, and deploring discrimination in the atomic energy plant in South Carolina.

The convention voted to hold the next convention in Oklahoma City.

The Atlanta NAACP Meeting

THIS week the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is meeting in Atlanta, Ga., with 500 delegates from forty states and the usual galaxy of brilliant and distinguished speakers.

It is fitting and appropriate that the association should meet in Atlanta at this time because Georgia is the battleground of the segregated school issue where Governor Herman Talmadge and his "wool-hat" supporters are defying the decisions of the highest courts of the land.

The Talmadge forces have adopted the last-ditch tactic of threatening withdrawal of appropriations from any tax-supported college or university which accepts the application of a Negro student in compliance with the decisions of the highest courts.

It is doubtful whether this tactic will be long successful, but if Georgia gets away with it, we may be sure that many other Southern states will follow suit.

The Atlanta conference will serve to further strengthen the determination of the association to intensify its campaign against jim-crow schooling and to serve notice on the Talmadge camorra that it is in for the toughest fight of its ill-starred career.

Atlanta is not only for these reasons an ideal conference site, but also because its colored people are among the most progressive in the United States.

It is well for Negroes from the North, East and West to visit a city like Atlanta and see with their own eyes the educational, cultural, economic and religious progress that stands out on every hand and refutes the widespread tales about the "sad plight" of Southern Negroes.

It is a challenge to non-Southern Negroes burdened with far less handicaps to go back and do as well.

Negroes plan legal attacks to outlaw racial segregation

ATLANTA, June 27—(AP)—Militant Negroes in the United States plan a broad, sweeping series of legal attacks to outlaw racial segregation.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will lead the court attack to wipe out the legal pattern that separates the races in education, local transportation, health, housing, recreation facilities and public places of assembly.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel, told of plans for the court action after a session yesterday with 40 attorneys for the N. A. A. C. P., now in annual convention here.

Marshall said suits aimed at admittance of Negroes to white schools would continue to be the N. A. A. C. P.'s main concern, but transportation cases would have nearly equal status.

THE CASES will be brougt under the 14th or Equal Rights Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Marshall listed hotels, theaters and restaurants among places of public accomodation which the legal action is designed to throw open to Negroes.

A three-judge Federal Court in South Carolina last week upheld segregation in public schools. Marshall said this case would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court and that similar suits would be pressed in other states.

HE SCOFFED at threats by Gov. Herman Talmadge and Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina to turn public schools over to private operators if federal courts order admission of Negroes.

He said the move by the Georgia Legislature to cut off funds to any school admitting a Negro, or all schools if a court rules the legislative action is illegal, "isn't worth the paper it's written on."

Lillian Smith Hits Editorial In Constitution

Author Lillian Smith Friday night joined a Negro leader in criticism of an Atlanta Constitution editorial.

Miss Smith, author of "Strange Fruit" and "Killer of the Dream," did not mention the paper or its editor by name. Roy Wilkins, administrator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now in convention here joined her in the attack.

The editorial, which started it all, declared:

"While the NAACP has done much for the colored race, there is a debit side. The picture it has painted of 'oppression' and 'persecution' in the United States has been magnified as to create considerable misunderstanding at home and abroad and to give to Communists far more propaganda value in the incidents of discrimination and racial violence than would have accrued from factual reports."

Miss Smith in a speech Friday night observed:

"A curious criticism made in the press recently of the NAACP is that their efforts to abolish segregation have given America a bad name in Asia. Now there is just one way to stop having a bad name and that is to stop doing bad things. When we give up legal segregation, the Communists will lose their most potent weapon against us."

Said Wilkins in his convention keynote address:

"The Constitution is not telling the truth. We don't have to distort the long record of terror and cheating, of discrimination of insult and humiliation, or murder and lynching. The record speaks for itself."

White Speaks On Growing Power Of Negro Vote

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Executive Secretary Walter White told National Association for the Advancement of Colored People members Wednesday that the increasing power of the Negro vote can influence the next presidential election.

Mr. White said the increasing political power of the Negro vote is illustrated by the recent defeat in Congress of two proposals fought by the NAACP. He said:

"The increasing power of the Negro vote means we now have real political power. We can be an influencing factor in deciding the next presidential election."

White urged the NAACP convention delegates in Atlanta to put up an "insistent" fight to get favorable action on civil rights measures in Congress.

He said there are 41 bills and four resolutions on civil rights in the House and seven in the Senate.

Mr. White added:

"You must write your Congressmen and let them know what legislation you are for. If you don't do this, Senators and representatives who are fighting us, will tell other leaders that the Negro does not want the FEPC.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, who took part with Mr. White in a civil rights panel discussion, said:

"There is not a single Negro organization in this country that is in favor of segregation."

Mitchell pointed out that southern Congressmen have put up a vigorous fight for segregation in a number of recent bills. He mentioned the Winstead Amendment, attached to the Universal Military Training Bill, which he said "was designed to renew segregation in the Armed forces."

Negro Leader Assails South On Segregation in Its Schools

Special to the Herald Tribune

ATLANTA, June 26.—Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said tonight that Southern Negro children "are getting a whole lot of separation and nothing in the way of equality."

Mr. Wilkins spoke at the forty-second annual convention of the N. A. A. C. P. He reviewed the work of the organization concerning lynching, police brutality, Negro voting, participation in government, housing, employment, education and in the armed services.

Mr. Wilkins discussed the court decisions which opened graduate and professional schools to Negroes in the South. Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi are "missing links," not having fallen into line, he said adding, "These four can run, but they can't hide. Sooner or later—and sooner if we can help it—the great laws of human decency and democratic justice will catch up with them."

Says Children Are Cheated

However, he said, elementary and secondary schools are "the root of the trouble . . . where the greatest damage is done."

"Our children have been cheated and robbed . . . their race has been hobbled and handicapped . . . more damage has been done by the denial of equal opportunity in education than by all the lynching mobs in our history." The "separate but equal" concept is "a slogonizing of inequality . . . a myth, a fantastic fabrication impossible of realization," he said.

Lynching has been cut from sixty-five a year in 1920 to two in 1950, he said. However, he warned, "there remains the task posed by the brutal police killings, the midnight maraudings, the bombings and burning of homes." He cited the placing of Negroes on juries and on police forces, saying "this progress should be speeded."

The white primary has been "shaken off," Mr. Wilkins said, 'and we are shaking off the poll tax."

Saying that "Negroes do about as well in public office as other people," he advised Southerners who "look backward and shudder at the Reconstruction era" to look at "the unmourned Augusta machine, to Tammany Hall, to the Long regime, to Pendergast and Thompson, to Frank Hague. . . . Our people in politics could do no worse."

The South could "point the way" to the North in housing, he said, remarking that Negroes and whites "live peaceably as next-door neighbors" in many Southern communities.

Notes Progress

The "fair employment practice idea is making headway," Mr. Wilkins said. He recalled that the 1941 emergency taught that "we needed every man, woman and child to defeat our enemies," he said, "in this interim of so-called peace, we need every man no less desperately. For this, if for no other reason, the Fair Employment Practices Commission ideal must prevail."

Southern towns near Army camps, with "but few exceptions," he said, have "given the Negro in uniform a very raw deal."

'City and country police, bus drivers and ordinary civilians have harassed, humiliated, beaten, kicked and shot Negro soldiers," he added. "Yet the South and America expect these men to fight to the death to defend the 'American way of life.' "

Calhoun Gives Up NAACP Post; Effective March 9th

10,000 Membership Drive Set March 15th

In a series of actions here Thursday night, the executive committee of the Atlanta NAACP voted to:

Accept the resignation of J. H. Calhoun, branch executive secretary since October, 1949; launch its city-wide membership campaign March 15; reduce to the barest possible minimum any future commitments of legal cases on this side of the National Convention and empowered the committee on administration to work out a plan of operation for the office and the branch which will meet the challenge in the present exigency, created by Mr. Calhoun's resignation.

In other actions, the committee received with thanks an illuminating report of the Legal Redress Committee's activities covering the past month, with the pledge from Chairman Walden that he and other lawyers on the committee would make no charges of purely NAACP cases because the branch is strained with cases undisposed of now.

C. W. Greenlea, chairman of the Mobilization and Military Affairs Committee, reported plans for a request for full integration of our men at the induction center here, asking that segregating Negro inductees be halted and that the men be taken to Fort McPherson for meals or that "Mess Facilities" be set up in the present center at the Constitution Building.

T. M. Alexander, Chairman of the Steering Committee, reported well organized, going committees, giving especial praise to Welcome and transportation committee of which Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks is chairman, the Souvenir and Program Committee, headed by Clarence Coleman, Registration, headed by Mrs. Racheal Cost, Music, by Mrs. E. M. Groves and the entertainment, chairmaned by C. W. Greenlea.

A finance Committee, said Mr. Alexander, is the only remaining committee, which needs to be organized at once.

Madison Jones, Administrative Assistant in the National Office, paid a glowing tribute to the ease and facility of which the Convention Committees are progressing with their plans for entertaining the 1951 Convention. "Nowhere in the past," said he, "have I witnessed a more aggressive and united effort to receive the National Convention than here. All committees I have met are well on their way to making this one of the greatest receptions we have had yet."

The Reverend R. T. Newbold, Chairman, presided. The Reverend G. W. Dudley, pastor of the Liberty Baptist Church, spoke the prayer. Mrs. Eunice Cooper, Branch Secretary, read the minutes and the Reverend George Sewell, said the benediction.

Mr. Calhoun Prepares To Leave

J. H. Calhoun, executive secretary of the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since October, 1949, will formally and officially relinquish his position with the chapter next Friday, March 9.

At the branch's executive committee monthly meeting here last Thursday night, the members voted to accept Mr. Calhoun's resignation. It was the only alternative left for them. Mr. Calhoun has served the branch faithfully and efficiently and the committee knew that the services of such a man would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace. But it was a matter of either accepting the resignation and thus freeing him to save his business or insisting upon him making the sacrifice of his personal interest for that of the Atlanta community. That is asking too much of any individual, granting that he is materially able to do so, especially when others in whose cause he serves, are not willing to make a similar sacrifice.

The Atlanta branch has never held a more cherished position in the hearts of the Negro masses than today. Atlanta, at long last, is "NAACP conscious." The credit for that is due to J. H. Calhoun more than any other single person. The ministers believe in and support the NAACP. The college presidents, down to the last of them, support the NAACP with their gifts and some of them, with their services. And with some scattered exceptions, every professional class, backed by the united action of the masses, support the NAACP as never before. For that wonderful heritage of our branch, the credit must go to Mr. Calhoun. So we will miss his services but we hope Atlantans will take hold and volunteer to do what money is unable to buy — gilt edge service.



Courier Post. 3-10-51 Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NO SEGREGATION HERE—Despite reported threats by the Ku Klux Klan, the Savannah Branch NAACP held an unsegregated Founders Day program recently, without incident. Principal speaker was Miss Lillian Smith, famous Georgia author and liberal. A capacity crowd heard her. W. W. Law is president of the branch. On the platform, seated in background, left to right, are Miss Reatha Mae Gibbs, secretary; Commander F. W. Spencer, who presided (both behind Miss Smith); Miss Mettella W. Maree, Father Maurice McCarthy, Mrs. F. W. Spencer and Dr. R. M. Gilbert, a past president.—Cecil Photo.

More Power To Thurgood Marshall

Four of the 39 or more officers and enlisted men who appealed to the N.A.A.C.P. to help them fight unusually heavy courts martial sentences already have been exonerated. Scarcely had Thurgood Marshall's investigation in Korea gotten under way when the Army discovered that the men were not guilty of the severe charges they had been sentenced for.

If four have already been found not guilty of the serious charges, it is reasonable to assume that before Marshall has finished with his investigation, others will have been cleared.

What kind of military justice do we have that sentences men to from 10 years at hard labor to life imprisonment on charges that will not stick?

Suppose there had been no N.A.A.C.P. on the job and no Thurgood Marshall to send abroad to look after the interests of GIs believed given a "raw deal." At least four youths would be spending 10 of the best years of their lives behind bars for something they did not do.

Until every instance of racial discrimination and difference is wiped away from American life, Negroes would do well to see that there is always an organization like the N.A.A.C.P. ready to go to the defense of mistreated persons.

The respect with which N.A.A.C.P. is regarded throughout the world is indicated by the treatment accorded Thurgood Marshall by high Army officials in Japan and K rea. He is regarded hv them as a "VIP," very important person. And indeed he is! Negro citizens everywhere should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Marshall tell of his experiences in Korea when he returns to this country.

The families of the convicted GIs and all lovers of justice will be ever grateful to Marshall and the N.A.A.C.P. for its defense of youths unjustly punished.

THURGOOD SHEDS LIGHT

The colored Trumanites have thought they had a choice morsel of propoganda with which to inflame voters in the colored precincts, but along comes Attorney Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, and makes an unbiased report on Korea which must be causing the colored Trumanites to engage in much weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Attorney Marshall reports that the Lieut. Leon Gilbert who was convicted by courts-martial and sentenced to die, but later had his sentence commuted to a long prison term, very definitely was not the victim of any harsh treatment by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Concerning the Lieut. Gilbert courts martial, as well as that of other soldiers in Korea, Attorney Marshall reports:

"Gen. MacArthur had no direct hand in the courts martial. These cases were initiated within the regiment and approved by 25th Division Headquarters, which forwarded them directly to the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington."

It was President Truman who "showed mercy" to Lieut Gilbert by commuting his sentence to 20 years in prison. But just you ponder the following comment Attorney Marshall makes on the Gilbert case:

"A half-dozen or more talks with Lieutenant Leon A. Gilbert secured for me his full and complete story, on the basis of which I am hopeful that we can have him returned to uniform."

QUESTION: How come President Truman couldn't find the same evidence that shows Lieut. Gilbert ought to be in uniform instead of being the object of President Truman's "mercy" to the extent of having to spend twenty years in prison?

Certainly Attorney Thurgood Marshall's report on the Gilbert and other cases, involving colored soldiers in Korea, ought to give pause to the colored Trumanites who have enlisted in the "Smear MacArthur" campaign. But it is not likely to do so. They have got to have something to use in and effort to distract attention from Prsident Truman's total failure to make good on civil rights promises.

GUILT IS NOT SECTIONAL

A few colored writers and speakers have courted social ostracism by declaring that racial prejudice is as native to the North as to the South. George S. Schuyler, brilliant columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier has done it; and we personally heard Dr. G. L. Prince, president of the National Baptist Convention of America so declare in an address delivered in Detroit.

Now comes news, relayed by the Associated Negro Press, revealing that the Public Affairs Committee, after a survey of the housing situation, North and South, says that "racial segregation is not confined to the Southern area . . . but has been found to exist in many Northern cities; that the largest national ghettos are found in Chicago and New York; progress is being made in New York toward a good interracial housing policy, while Detroit and Chicago are still 'powder kegs' of racial tension."

It is true the Supreme Court has outlawed racial discrimination in housing but Up North as well as Down South there is no fear that Federal action will be taken against "nullificationists" and hasn't been since President Andrew Jackson threatened to go down into South Carolina and personally hang John C. Calhoun.

TOWARD LASTING PEACE

Had the American people been consulted we never would have sent any soldiers into Korea, in the first place. But the people are going to be consulted on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1952. And just you watch them, in a loud voice, say: "Bring Our Boys Home."

Clement Wood, in his book, "Complete History of the United States, page 636, provides "food for thought" in an item telling what Gen. Douglas MacArthur did soon after taking over as head of our occupation government in Japan. The item, in part, is as follows:

"In Japan, General MacArthur . . . ordered the arrest of 59 prominent Japanese . . . Among these were . . . two ex-premiers, bringing the number held to four; political leaders, generals, admirals newspaper executives, presidents of vast industries, bankers and cabinet members; all to be added to 259 suspects."

That was the news. But the historian did a little editorial-

MISS MARY WHITE OVINGTON

Interracial Work Praised By Citizens

NEW YORK (NNPA) - Memorial service for Miss Mary White Ovington, 86, one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was held Wednesday afternoon, July 18, at the Community Church here.

A cremation service was held on the same day in Newton, Massachusetts. Miss White died at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. W. Kingsbury, in Auburndale, Massachusetts, Monday, July 16.

Miss Ovington retired in 1947 after a long and active life devoted to fighting for first-class citizenship for colored people. A white woman, she was born in Brooklyn and lived a fairly sheltered life until she passed two years at Radcliffe College.

Her open espousal of the cause of civil rights for colored people followed a race riot in Springfield, Illinois, in August, 1908. The two-day riot, which grew out of an alleged rape case later proved untrue, resulted in the lynchings of two colored men, the death of four white men, injuries to seventy persons, while hundreds of colored persons were driven from their homes by white mobs.

The riots created a national sensation and aroused widespread indignation because one of the lynchings occurred within a half block of the home of Abraham Lincoln, who is buried in Springfield.

Prior to that she had gained prominence in 1905 for having dined publicly with a number of colored persons in a New York restaurant.

After the Springfield riots she took the initiative in 1909, with the late Dr. Henry Moskowitz and the late William English Walling, to form an organization which later became the NAACP. With fifty other signers she issued a manifesto on the centennial of the birth of Lincoln to fight for full rights for colored people. Of this group only John Dewey, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes survive.

She served for a year as secretary of the NAACP, then as its vice president, chairman of the board and a member of its board until 1946. She was the author of six books, most of which dealt with the fight for civil rights, including her autobiography, "The Walls Came Tumbling Down," published in 1947.

NEW YORK — The life and works of Mary White Ovington were reviewed and praised by her friends and associates who attended memorial services for her at the Community Church here on Wednesday, July 18. Miss Ovington, a founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. W. Kingsbury, Auburndale, Mass., on July 15. She was 86 years of age.

"She needs no marble monument to commenorate her work," Arthur B. Spingarn NAACP president, said at the memorial service. "The base of her monument she built solidly herself when she founded the NAACP and the superstructure is being erected slowly—perhaps too slowly — but steadily and surely by the Association she founded and helped so much to strengthen."

Mr. Spingarn recalled the early days of the Association and the devotion she brought to the work of the young organization and the sacrifices she made to establish it and keep it going. Although her zeal for full equality for the Negro created many enemies, Miss Ovington, Mrs. Spingarn asserted, "Hated nobody. What she hated was ignorance, poverty, the exploitation of the defenseless, injustice and hatred itself."

To Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, who also spoke at the service, "her most enduring monument is in the hearts and spirits of Americans of all races who, with their children, are and will be, the beneficiaries of her crusade for equality and brotherhood."

Noted Officials Attend

The Rev. Donald Harrington, pastor of the Community Church officiated at the service, with the assistance of the Rev. Maurice Dawkins, assistant pastor. Miss Ovington's family was represented by her sister, Mrs. Kingsbury, and the later's children, Theodore Ovington Kingsbury and Miss Elizabeth Kingsbury. Among those attending the service were officials and members of the NAACP, including Dr. Louis Wright, chairman of the Board of Directors; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, assistant treasurer; and Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Lewis S. Gannet, and John Hammond, members of the board. Staff personnel present included Walter White, executive secretary; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Walter T. Offutt, Jr., church secretary; Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations; and the Misses Bobbie Branche, Lucille Black and Julia Baxter.

Also present at the last rites for Miss Ovington was Dr. W. E. B DuBois, who was one of 53 signers of the historic Lincoln Day call for a national conference out of which the NAACP was developed. Plans for this call were formulated by Miss Ovington, together with the late William English Walling and the late Dr. Henry Moskowitz, following the disastrous race riot in Springfield, Ill., in the summer of 1908. The call was issued on Lincoln's centennial, February 12, 1909. Of the 53 signers only Dr. DuBois, Professor John Dewey and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes survived.

Others attending the service included Dean William Pickens, for many years NAACP field secretary; Miss Richetta Randolph, former secretary to Miss Ovington and one-time office manager of the NAACP; James E. Allen, president of the New York State Conference of NAACP branches; Miss Ethel Terry of the Newark branch; Dr. E. D. Collymore, president of the White Plains, N. Y. branch; Mrs. Agens Woody and Mrs. Mary Christian of the Orange, N. J. branch; and many others.

Miss Ovington was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 11, 1865. She attended Radcliffe College and became active as a settlement house worker, being identified for some years with Greenpoint Settlement House. She became interested in Negro-White relations early in the century and gained nation - wide attention in 1905 for having dined, in a New York restaurat, with a number of Negroes.

Miss Ovington served for one year as secretary of the young NAACP then as vice-president, chairman of the board of directors, and treasurer. She had been inactive since 1946. Miss Ovington was the author of six books, the last of which was her autobiography, "The Walls Came Tumbling Down." published in 1947.



36TH SPINGARN MEDAL WINNER — Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers was awarded the 36th Spingarn Medal for distinguished achievement of a Negro American. The presentation was made by Miss Lillian Smith, world-famous author and lecturer. Mrs. Staupers' citation read: "Mabel Keaton Staupers, as executive secretary (and) president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, spearheaded the successful movement to integrate Negro nurses into American life as equals." When her job was completed Mrs. Staupers was instrumental in dissolving the Association. — (Photo by Perry)

Miss Smith Lauds Pioneering Work For Negro Nurses

BY CHESTER M. HAMPTON

Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, who labored so mightily to lose her job as president and executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, was the recipient Friday night of the 36th Spingarn Medal for Distinguished Achievement of a Negro American.

The presentation was made by Miss Lillian Smith, the author of the novel "Strange Fruit" and the Georgia-born exponent of human rights for all Americans.

Miss Smith took her stand by saying that the battle against racial segregation "is being fought not only for the Negro race but for the white race, too."

"We have all been segregated children in Dixie"; she said, "and every one of us, white and colored, has been crippled by its twisted way of life."

"As a Methodist church woman, Miss Smith decried the slowness of the church in lowering racial barriers. She also cited the fact that Emory University's failure to welcome Negro students could not be blamed on the state authorities for "Governor Talmadge is a Baptist." (Emory is operated by the Methodist Church.)

All things considered, according to the dynamic, native author-lecturer, "For we are changing down here (in the South). Changing quietly and quickly inside our minds." "The boundaries are falling fast."

Of Mrs. Staupers' efforts to dissolve the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses through constant integration into the American Nurses Association, Miss Smith said: "..... that is ..... integrity and wisdom — to know when a job is done ,to let an organization die ..... when its need is over."

Mrs. Staupers' fight dated from the time when she was a student nurse at Freedman's Hospital and she realized that there were "many things about this profession that needed to be changed."

This spirit led to the establishment of the Association and in 1934 National Headquarters for the organization was established in New York with Mrs. Staupers working full-time as executive secretary and president.

She worked with the NAACP, her own group and white nurses, individually and organizationally, to get Negro Nurses accepted into the American Nurses Association. One of the main objectives of her organization was to: "make it possible for graduate nurses to join their professional organizations without discrimination."

When this end came into view, in January 1951, the Negro association met and voted to legally dissolve their organization now that their objectives were so nearly completed. At that time, only four states and the District of Columbia had ANA chapters barring Negro nurses.

Miss Smith's earlier observation that statistics on segregation were invalid not in these times because of swift changes of events was borne out by Mrs. Stauper's revelation that she had just received word that the ANA of the District of Columbia had just voted to admit Negro nurses.

That development left only four states — Georgia being one.

At the time of its dissolution, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses had fewer than 1,000 members. This was because Mrs. Staupers discouraged young nurses from joining and urged that they obtain admission into the American Nurses Association of their particular localities.

With the job done, and the dissolution of her organization (and job) effected, Mrs. Staupers stated that her efforts would now be more strongly directed toward the activities of the NAACP.

First to congratulate Mrs. Staupers on her receiving of the Spingarn Award was Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, described by Dr. William Madison Boyd as "one of the first ladies of this country."

In a brief, unscheduled address, Mrs. Bethune said: "I would rather be alive tonight than any time in the history of the world." "The day is here!" she later exulted and said that the NAACP was "doing something for the world ..... making real men and real women."

Dr. Boyd presided over the program which began with a musical program by the Washington High School Chorus under the direction of Miss Essie Massey Groves.

The next public mass meeting to be held by the association will be on Sunday at 3:15 P. M. at the Municipal Auditorium. This program will combine some of the most noted personages in America — as have previous programs but not to this degree.

The feature address will be delivered by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations, N. Y. After the Invocation by Rev. H. C. McEwen of First Congregational Church, there will be an address by Federal Judge William Hastie.

His address will be followed by an address by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP. John Wesley Dobbs, Grand Master of the Georgia Prince Hall Masons will also be a speaker. The benediction will be offered by Rev. Michael McKeever. This will be the last program scheduled for the 42nd convention of the NAACP being held in Atlanta. The public is urged by both national and local officers of the organization to be present.

Others introduced by Dr. Boyd were Miss Ella Best, executive secretary of the American Nurses Association and Mrs. Victoria Grimes of Liberia, the latter a personal friend of Mrs. Staupers.

tempt of some of our congressmen who are the enemies of public housing to end the program and also called upon all branches, college chapters and youth councils to wire their congressmen to vote for the construction of the low rent projects recommended by the House Committee on Appropriations and the Senate.

The committee on Internal Affairs resolved that additional youth councils be activated and that the National Youth Committee, au-

thorized at least year's convention, thorized at last year's convention be composed of two representatives from each region—at least one of whom shall be a youth member.

SPINGARN MEDAL TO BE AWARDED BY LILLIAN SMITH

NEW YORK — Lillian Smith, famous southern-born author of "Strange Fruit" and "Killers of the Dream," will present the thirty-sixth Spingarn medal to Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers at the forty-second annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Atlanta June 26—July 1. Miss Smith, a native of Florida and resident of Georgia, has been active in liberal causes and has contributed articles on race relations to several national publications.

Awarded annually to a colored American for distinguished achievement, the medal is being given this year to Mrs. Staupers for spearheading the successful movement to integrate colored nurses into American life. She headed the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, which disbanded this year after accomplishing its primary goal of integrating three nurses into the profession.

A tribute to Mrs. Staupers came this week from Albert Deutsch, noted writer on medical science, who praised her in a letter to Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the NAACP board of directors. Mr. Deutsch called Mrs. Staupers "a living symbol of that selfless devotion that keeps us moving toward the attainment of full democracy" and said that "one after another, an apparently impregnable barrier of prejudice would crumble before her touch."

New Yorker Honored by NAACP Here

The Spingarn Medal, presented annually for the highest achievement of an American Negro, was awarded here Friday night to Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, of New York, for "spearheading the successful movement to integrate Negro nurses into American life as equals."

The presentation was made by Lillian Smith, Georgia-born novelist, before 1,500 delegates and guests attending the forty-second annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

For 30 years, Mrs. Staupers has been active against racial discrimination in the training and employment of Negro nurses. She was largely responsible for bringing about the commissioning of Negro nurses in the armed services in World War II.

The concept of "separate but equal" educational and hospital facilities must be rejected in its totality, said Dr. Montague Cobb, Washington physician, in a special address before the Association meeting.

Dr. Cobb said a study showed the attempt to meet the health needs of the Negro people in terms of separate arrangements has not worked.

Because of the shortage of hospital personnel, he said, there should be a reciprocal working arrangement whereby medical students of all races could attend medical schools.

Dr. Cobb declared more progress has been made in reducing discrimination in the field of medicine during the past three years than during the previous 30 years.

In other action, the NAACP lashed out at the New Amos and Andy television program which was premiered on WAGA-TV Thursday night.

The Association said the show portrayed Negroes as "inferior, lazy, dumb and dishonest." The group threatened to boycott the sponsor's product.

The new show and the older "Beulah" show, the Association said, "depict the Negro and other minority groups in a stereotyped and derogatory manner." A resolution setting forth the above opinions was adopted by the group.

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NAACP
Spingarn Medal

White Seeking Candidates For Spingarn Medal

NEW YORK — Nominations from the public for the Spingarn Medal for 1951 were asked last week by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The medal is awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement.

Each year the Association asks the public to sutmit names of candidates. From this list the Spingarn Medal Award Committee makes its selection. Nominations should be sent to the Spingarn Medal Award Committee at 20 West 40th street, New York 18, N. Y., and should be accompanied by a statement of the qualifications and achievements of the nominee.

The medal will be presented at the 43rd annual NAACP convention in Oklahoma City next June.

* * *

THE MEDAL FOR 1950 was awarded to Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers, longtime leader of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, which, having substantially achieved its goal, was disbanded in 1950.

Previous medalists include Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the late Charles H. Houston, Miss Marian Anderson, Judge William H. Hastie, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the late George Washington Carver, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Thurgood Marshall and Walter White.

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SPINGARN MEDAL- MRS. MABEL KEATON STAUPERS
Forty-Second ANNUAL CONVENTION

NEW YORKER WINS TOP NEGRO AWARD

Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers Is Honored for Her Efforts in Behalf of Nurses

30 YEARS A RACE-BIAS FOE

Association Calls on U.S. Steel to Help End Alleged Police Brutality in Birmingham

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, June 29—The Spingarn Medal, presented annually for the highest achievement of an American Negro, was awarded tonight to Mrs. Mabel Keaton Staupers of New York for "spearheading the successful movement to integrate Negro nurses into American life as equals."

The presentation was made by Miss Lillian Smith, Georgia-born novelist, before 1,500 delegates and guests attending the forty-second annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

For thirty years, Mrs. Staupers has been active against racial discrimination in the training and employment of Negro nurses. She was largely responsible for bringing about the commissioning of Negro nurses in the armed services in World War II.

Mrs. Staupers served as executive secretary and president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, and last winter she was instrumental in dissolving the association because it had achieved the democratic aims to which it had been dedicated.

"For the White Race, too"

Miss Smith, in her presentation address, said that "we sometimes forget that the battle against segregation is being fought not only for the Negro race but for the white race, too."

She said "that the efforts made by so many groups and individuals to break down segregation are magnificent proof to the whole world that democracy has the potentials within it for correcting its own failures."

The association's Board of Directors adopted a resolution calling upon the United States Steel Corporation to "exert its powerful influence" in the economic structure of Birmingham, Ala., to help stop what it called police brutality against Negroes in that city.

The resolution charged that "under the ruthless direction" of Public Safety Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor, the Birmingham Police Department has established a shameless record for daily disregard of the elementary civil rights and the personal safety of Negroes in that city."

Called a Company Town

It asserted that the United States Steel Corporation's subsidiary, the Tennessee Coal & Iron Corp., held a "dominant economic position" in Birmingham and therefore "bears a grave social responsibility in regard to the maintenance of decent standards of law enforcement in that community."

Walter White, executive secretary of the association, said that Birmingham was "virtually a company town" and that it was "a sinkhole of democracy." He said the association would "take its case" to the stockholders and management of United States Steel and also request that Attorney General J. Howard McGrath initiate a civil rights investigation into the Birmingham situation.

Another resolution voiced condemnation of the Amos and Andy and Beulah radio and television shows as tending to strengthen the belief among uninformed and prejudiced people that Negroes were "inferior, lazy, dumb and dishonest." It said that, if necessary, Negroes should boycott the goods, products and services of the sponsors and promoters involved.

Other resolutions urged Congress to support President Truman's proposals on price rollbacks and also to approve a measure for the construction of a minimum of 50,000 low-rent public housing units in the next fiscal year.

Mrs. Staupers Points to Opportunity in Shortage

ATLANTA, Ga. — Pointing to a 65,000 nurse shortage, Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers urged colored nurses to seize opportunities thereby offered this week.

The former head of the now disbanded National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, made the request during her acceptance speech after she had been awarded the 6th Spingarn medal for distinguished achievement at the 42nd annual convention of the NAACP, here, Friday. She was the fourth woman to be so honored.

She told the group that the country needed 65,000 professional nurses to care for the civilian population alone, and that military reeven more alarming.

Said she: "Failure of the colored nurse to take advantage of these new opportunities which are now afforded would be disastrous.

"Therefore, it is incombent upon all of us to urge them to become participating members of their district and state organizations; to give leadership in recruitment and guidance of students who desire to enter schools of nursing; to work for the sound development of the American Nurses Association's further sound inter-group relations, and to work for legislation which will give to the public and to the nurse the assurance that the standards of nursing are being maintained and protected.

"The profession of nursing serves the cause of health. Neither health nor disease know man-made barriers, nor do they recognize such insignificant factors as racial, religious or ethnic origins. United in a common cause for the benefit of work together sharing opportunities as well as responsibilities to the end that this world of ours may become increasingly better."

Mrs. Staupers traced the service of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses from its inception in 1908 through two decades of its successful campaign to integrate colored nurses in hospitals, public health agencies, military and veteran services and state and national organizations.

The organization disbanded this year after the American Nurses Association, into which its numbers had been integrated, adopted a clear statement of policy which emphasized full participation of minority groups in Association activities, the elimination of discrimination in job opportunities, salaries and other working conditions

Dr. Tinsley Explains Anti-Segregation Drive

Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va. — Dr. J. M Tinsley, president of Virginia State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the local branch, has exressed appreciation for the support given its campaign against segregation in places of public assembly. He has also announced that a mass meeting will be held Jan. 28 at Ebenezer Baptist Church at 3:30 p.m. to explain the campaign.

Norfolk, Va.

In a statement released to the press this week, Dr. Tinsley says:

"The Richmond branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People expresses its appreciation for the fine public acceptance and support given its campaign against racial segregation in places of public assembly."

He explained, however, that "It is both unfortunate and fortunate that coincidentaly with the announcement of this project at the beginning of 1951 two eminent Negro artists were scheduled to appear in Richmond.

* * *

"**IT IS UNFORTUNATE** because it affords an opportunity for some who would like to defeat this policy to claim that the NAACP is fightings artist like Marian Anderson and Duke Ellington. Nothing is farther from the truth as both of these artists are members of the organization and have made valuable contributions to it. Even this month Duke Ellington is having a performance in New York City for the benefit of the NAACP."

"Regardless of when such a project as our anti-segregation campaign would be initiated," Dr. Tinsley's statement says, "it would always be found that there were artists, Negro and white, already under contract who would be effected thereby. This policy applies against the acceptance of racial segregation at any assembly or affair. It applies, to concerts, sports, preaching missions, forums or any public assembly, whether the principals be white, colored or both. So resolve today that you will not accept any form of racial segregation at any public assembly or affair.

"We repeat that it is fortunate that our will to abide by such a policy should be tested by the appearance of two top artists whom most music lovers would be anxious to hear. It affords us an opportunity to sacrifice for what we believe to be right. Americans battle feilds trying to make deare dying everyday on foreign mocracy a reality—we can certainly afford to forego a few hours of enjoyment and pleasure at home to help make democracy a reality.

* * *

"**IN ORDER TO DISPEL** any confusion and correct any misunderstanding, the Richmond branch of the NAACP is holding a public mass meeting at 3:30 p. m. Sunday, Jan. 28, 1951, in the main auditorium of Ebenezer Baptist Church, Judah and Leigh streetss."

32b 1951

NAACP (Walter White)

$4,800 Salary Raise to Walter White Hit

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — William R. Hudgins, president of the Carver Federal Savings Bank, last Friday, said he was "outraged" over the "unconscionable" $4,800 a year salary increase which NAACP officials recently voted to its executive director, Walter White.

Hudgins also called on the local branch of the organization to "take the initiative" in getting the officials to "retrace their steps."

Mr. Hudgins, a leading Harlem businessman, made his protest in a letter to Lindsay White, president of the local branch of which he is a member.

He charged that the NAACP legal defense fund which granted the raise to Mr. White is but "a tent which affords refuge for tax exempt purposes to the association by allowing them to earmark their gifts."

Gives White Little Credit

"I want to register my own personal outrage at the unconscionable salary increase just granted to the executive director of the association," Mr. Hudgins said.

"I am aware," he continued, "of the unquestioned value of the legal work of the association and particularly of the skill and talent of its Speical Counsel Mr. Thurgood Marshall."

He then said that the victories won by Mr. Marshall had made many people wonder if anyone else was making a contribution to the work of the organization.

"But I am not aware," Mr. Hudgins continued, "that the executive director is deserving of this enormous emoulment from the legal fund.

"I am constrained now to believe that perhaps there is some truth in this label (professional race leaders), when I hear of such goings-on in the ranks of our l[illegible]



WILLIAM R. HUDGINS

ing organizations," he added.

Hits Trustees' Judgement

Mr. Hudgins told Linday White in his letter that the action of the directors of the fund did not carry with it any indication that they "are exercising the kind of prudent judgement expected of them as trustees.

"I recall so easily," he continued, "how but a few short months ago public utterances from the association clearly and dramatically established the impression that the NAACP was confronted with a desparate financial situation and that unless aid was quickly forthcoming, meat axe cuts in staff would ensue."

Then he added, "apparently that situation has improved considerably and rapidly—or am I just guessing?"

After stating that his confidence in the directors of the legal fund had been "well shaken" by the raise to Mr. White, Mr. Hudgins said:

"I do not presume that there is an easy avenue for them to retrace their steps in this matter, but if there is and you are familiar with a way, I sincerely hope that the New York branch will take the initiative in having this done in the interest of maintaining public confidence in this vital institution which is dedicated to our mutual good."

The AFRO was not able last Friday to reach for interview responsible officials of the NAACP for comment.

Westbrook Pegler

The NAACP and Civil Rights

NEW YORK—Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is one of several propagandists who have tried to suppress my expose of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and its recommendations. These recommendations would dissolve important parts of the Federal Constitution and revoke inalienable rights of the people and of the States.

Without disputing, much less refuting, a single fact which I have revealed concerning members of the committee and the furtive way in which they were selected to turn this trick, White wrote in the Chicago Defender, a Negro newspaper of sensational flavor: "You can write a



Walter White

strong but temperate letter to the editor protesting the kind of character assassination which Pegler is attempting. If enough of us write letters, the editors will sit up and take notice. Do not demand that Pegler be dropped, for that is denial of free speech even to a Pegler. But . . . editors are interested in advertising and circulation. If this attack on Dr. Tobias is stopped through enough of us acting with courage and promptness, he will be at least a little more careful about the next victim he selects for character assassination."

I HAD WRITTEN that Dr. Channing Tobias, a prominent Negro functionary of the endowed bureaucracy, had "a record of citations in connection with notorious Communist fronts in the reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities which is exceeded by few individuals, he is cited 41 times."

White does not deny this statement, but resorts to the familiar smear technique introduced to our political debates by the late Charles Michelson, press agent for the Democratic National Committee. White smears me by accusing me of smearing Tobias.

The controversy is not a racial question. It is a constitutional one. The Negro people have been pushed to the fore by propagandists for the Marxian, pre-Communist political bund called Americans for Democratic Action. That word is pre-Communist, not pro-Communist. The program of ADA is similar to that of the British Marxian Labor party. It is National Socialism, last step this side of Communism. It cannot be achieved in this country except by the dissolution of vital guarantees of the Constitution of the United States. The President's Committee on Civil Rights endorsed important phases of the program of ADA.

* * *

IN THE NORMAL GIVE AND TAKE of controversy, I have received a few letters in favor of the report, but not one advocate has even attempted to reconcile the measures proposed with the Constitution.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was one of the "private organizations" mentioned in the report as a source of information. The report did not name any of these "private organizations," but Professor Robert K. Carr, of Dartmouth, the executive secretary, admitted that the NAACP was one of them.

I intend to look into the NAACP, of which White has been a paid official for many years, to determine—if possible—why White has resorted to a weapon which is usually held in contempt by persons who have nothing to hide.

White Participating in Defense Confab

NEW YORK—Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP is participating in an orientation conference which the Department of Defense is conducing for civilian leaders. It began on Sunday, April 8, and will continue through April 18.

The conference, to which some 70 leaders have been invited by Secretary of Defense George Marshall, consists of 2 days of lectures and discussion in the Pentagon in Washington, followed by visits of the entire group to the Quantico Marine Base, Va.; Elgin Air Force Base. Fla.; the U.S. Naval Station at Pensacola, Fla., and Fort Benning, Ga.

Capital Spotlight

Round Three: Lautier Versus Walter White

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON — Memo to Walter White, NAACP executive secretary: That was a clever column you wrote denying items which appeared here columns ago, but you can't get away with it. Nothing's deader than old news.

But just to keep the record straight: The item about your visit to Stuart Symington, then chairman of the National Security Resources Board, concerned your beating Lester Granger and Julius Thomas of the National Urban League to Symington when it appeared that he would run the national defense production program.

You misquoted the item about your trip out of the country in 1948. As it appeared in print during the week of April 23, it read: "Politicos accuse Walter of leaving the country in 1948 because he thought Dewey was going to beat Truman." You're not denying that a high-ranking Democrat made that accusation, are you?

Not that it matters—but personally I shared the opinion of Val Washington, assistant to Chairman Guy Gabrielson of the Republican National Committee, that you were playing politics during the 1948 campaign as hard as you could, despite NAACP rules.

Since you bring up the subject of McCarthyism, I note that you now have the approbation of the House Un-American Activities as an "outstanding leader."

But all that is water over the dam. The current topic for discussion is whether you got the NAACP Legan Defense and Education Fund, a separate corporation from the parent NAACP body, to vote you an approximate 50 per cent raise of $4,000, upping your salary from about $9,500 to about $13,500 at a time when the NAACP was begging for funds.

If that item is not so, I'll eat crow from the Capitol steps at high noon on any day you designate. If it's true, you ought to relinquish that pay raise and take the same 8 per cent cost-of-living pay increase that was voted low-salaries employees of the NAACP.

* * *

DURING LUNCHEON recess of the Bennie Caldwell trial for offering bribes to jurors in the William (Snags) Lewis gambling trial, James (Dizzy) Vance, who was a government witness, was sent word in the witness room by two FBI special agents to meet them upstairs in the District Attorney's office.

Curtis Mitchell, the lawyer, got wind of the fact that Dizzy had gone to meet the FBI agents and hurried to the office of William Hitz, Assistant United States Attorney, who was prosecuting Caldwell. There he found Dizzy closeted with three FBI agents and two assistant D. A.'s.

"Don't say a word!" Curtis advised Dizzy, whom the agents were trying to get to talk.

* * *

THE ARMY has removed racial designation on some forms and on orders involving individuals being processed through the initial stages of training.

Lieut. Colonel Raymond Contee, a Washington native, who is professor of military science and tactics at South Carolina State, will head a military mission to Liberia.

Other officers selected for the mission are Major Henry T. Morgan, who has been attending the MP school at Camp Gordon (Ga.) and previously commanded the Harlem detachment of the military police unit of the First Army—it really covered upper Manhattan. Long Island and the Bronx—and Major Leo Gibbons, an artillery officer, who was serving with the Organized Reserve Corps, First Army. Gibbons is a friend of Ambassador Ed Dunley.

Liuet. Colonel Jimmy Robinson, executive officer to James C. Evans, assistant to the Defense Secretary, was out at Wilberforce State last weekens for Army Day ceremonies, the ROTC review, and to deliver an address.

* * *

ARMY CIRCLES are chuckling over the predicament of an officer, whom the Pentagon was asked frantically to get out of the Fourth Army area. The officer was an assistant professor of military science and tactics.

First, his wife tried to run him down with an auto. Failing in that, she got a gun and shot up the campus. After missing him with bullets, she got a botcher knife and chased him all over the campus.

Salary Increase Given Walter White by NAACP Justified, Says Pres. Spingarn

New York, June 14.—Contrary to published reports indicating that only the salary of Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been increased, salaries of all employees of the NAACP and of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., have been raised. Arthur B. Spingarn, the Association's president, asserts in a letter made public today in response to an inquiry from a member of the Association.

The percentage increases paid to Mr. White since 1942 are considerably less than increases paid to other staff members during the same period, Mr. Spingarn explains in his letter dated June 12.

Meanwhile, he announced that the NAACP board of directors at its regular monthly meeting on June 11 approved a new contract with the union representing the majority of the national office employees, providing for a 10 per cent cost of living increases in salaries. Approval of the contract followed protracted negotiations with union spokesmen.

The text of Mr. Spingarn's letter follows:

"The facts are these: As you probably know, Mr. White, Mr. Thurgood Marshall and some other executives are in the employ of both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the N. A. A. C. P. Legal and Educational Fund, Inc., Mr. White serving as Secretary of both of these organizations.

"All the executive officers and members of the clerical staff applied for increased compensation necessitated by the increased cost of living. Mr. White and Mr. Thurgood Marshall and some others made their applications to the Board of the NAACP Legal and Educational Fund, Inc. As a result of these requests all salaries were increased. For example, Mr. Thurgood Marshall received a too long delayed increase of 40 per cent. In increasing Mr. White's salary the Board took into consideration the fact that for many years Mr. White had consistently refused increases of salary suggested by the Budget Committee of the National Association in order that such additional moneys might be made available to employees in the lower paid categories.

The increases in salaries since 1942, of the clerical staff, I am informed, totaled 92 per cent as contrasted with a total increase of 55 per cent in the salary which Mr. White is now receiving for the same period from both organizations.

"The Board could not fail to be aware of the value and importance of Mr. White's services nor of the fact that he had on several occasions refused positions offering salaries far in excess of any that our organizations could hope to offer. On comparing salaries received by executives who perform no more important duties and who bear no greater responsibilities and who have no greater record of accomplishments than Mr. White, you will find they receive far greater salaries. For example, the salary of the Executive Secretary of the Community Service Society of New York City $22.500.00, and each of the Secretaries of the Greater New York Fund, The United Hospital Fund, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, receive $25.-000.00 annual salary, and the Secretary of the American Jewish Committee receives $30.000.00. In addition to their salaries, virtually all of the above become entitled to pension which unfortunately, is not the case in our organizations.

"If the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is to continue to grow and adequately to meet the complex, difficult and ever growing challenges it must [illegible]e, it must command the best [illegible]s and the greatest loyalties [illegible]able. It cannot forever continue to demand the sacrifices of its staff now further augmented by the mounting increases in living costs; already the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has lost some of its most valuable staff members because they could no longer sacrifice themselves and their families by refusing substantially greater salaries from other sources. This must not happen again.

"The reason that the application for increases in salaries was made to the NAACP Legal and Educational Fund, Inc., rather than to the National Association was that during the past years Mr. White has devoted large shares of his talents and energies in raising funds for that organization and the further fact that that organization (whose entire income substantially comes from sources other than the branches and its members) is in a better financial position to bear this added expense."

Negro Says Southern DA's Fail to Protect His People

By WALTER C. HORNADAY
Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged federal district attorneys in the South with failing to properly protect Negro citizens against injustice.

White testified before a Senate labor and education subcommittee studying ethics in government.

"Usually the district attorneys do not act on matters affecting colored citizens upon their own initiative but do so after they have been pressed to act from Washington," White said.

"Washington acts usually only when pressed by nongovernmental organizations or individuals."

White declared "there is hardly a state in the South where the district attorneys of the Federal Government give full and complete honor of their oath on the matter of protecting colored citizens against injustice."

"When a United States district attorney fails to investigate and prosecute on his own initiative individuals who openly and flagrantly violate the civil rights of our citizens, he is guilty of unethical conduct."

White said that "unfortunately, the moral standards in this respect are so overgrown with local customs that the same people who abhor the dope traffic or interstate gambling fail to bestir themselves against this kind of crime."

White also touched on segregation.

"In the same cities where colored people are denied access to public institutions and numerous benefits which they are entitled to have as taxpayers, lawless elements are permitted to operate bookie establishments, number syndicates and organized prostitution," White said.

White attacked the Republican-southern Democratic coalition in Congress. He said the coalition is "an inevitable consequence of violation of morals and ethics."

White also criticized federal officials who fail to appoint qualified colored persons to jobs.

Rep. John E. Rankin (Dem.) of Mississippi would be ousted from his veterans affairs committee chairman or made to apologize for attacks on Negroes "if the members of Congress were sufficiently alert to this crime of libel against a whole racial group," White told the Senate group.

Walter White Says Racial Prejudice Destroys Moral Fibre of Government

WASHINGTON, July 6. — The ddeterioration in governmental morals and ethics stems, in part, from the nation's long continuing disregard for the rights of the Negro, Wylater White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testified today before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare at a hearing on the creation of a Commission on Ethics in Government.

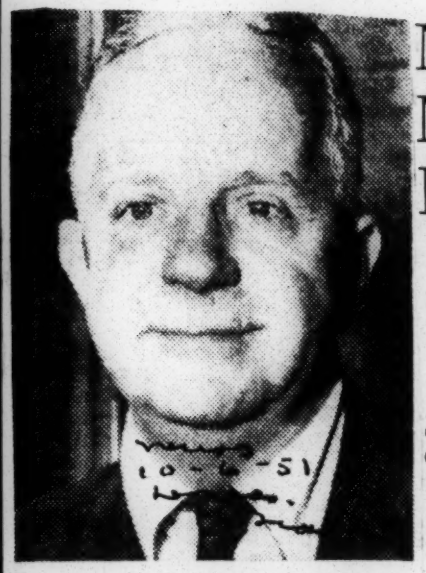
"Racial and religious prejudice," Mr. White said, "has done as much to destroy the moral fibre of our government as any other factor. It had its roots in human slavery and the resultant disregard for human personality and dignity. It has caused the prostitution of religion, science and the democratic process itself. It has been the blight on the democratic process throughout the history of the United States."

Citing the record of denial of constitutional rights, the NAACP executive charged that "the present coalition in the Congress of reactionary southern Democrats and Republicans is an inevitable consequence of such violation of morals and ethics. The present stalemate in Congress with respect to civil rights, the continuation of the archaic Senate rule to protect filibusters..., the refusal of the Congress to enact the legislation recommended by the President's Committee on Civil Rights have brought about such moral decay in government that today few dare challenge the dictatorial rule of the coalition so far as human rights are concerned."

Mr. White expressed the opinion that "so far as morals and ethics are concerned, our government today is unfortunately and tragically at its lowest ebb." Rarely in the South, he said, do United States district attorneys "give full and complete honor to their oath on the matter of protecting colored citizens against injustice." Usually, they act only when prompted by Washington under pressure of non governmental agencies, Mr. White asserted.

"When a United States District Attorney fails to investigate and prosecute on his own initiative individuals who openly and flagrantly violate the civil rights of our citizens, he is guilty of unethical conduct," the NAACP leader testified.

Pointing out that in many localities in which the underworld is permitted to operate openly, Negroes are denie dequal rights, Mr. White concluded "that unless the forces of decency erase the color line in legitimate activities, a great part of our citizenry will question the sincerity of those who say they favor" high ethical standards in government.



—Dallas News Staff Photo.

Walter Francis White . . . "Two-thirds of the world's people are not white."

Discrimination Ruled Point in World Peace

Racial discrimination, Walter F. White secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Friday, has a definite bearing on world peace.

"How could it be otherwise when two-thirds of the people of the world are not white, but black and brown and yellow?"

White, who has been associated with NAACP for more than thirty years, added that it is difficult to explain the workings of democracy to people in foreign countries who read of the Negro houses being bombed in Dallas.

The dapper, graying, self-assured spokesman for more than half a million Negroes, was in Dallas for a speech on racial relations.

At Love Field, he alighted from a plane, posed for photographs, gave out a brief interview and was whisked to the home of a member of the Good Street Baptist Church where he spoke a few hours later.

White, who is only five thirty-seconds Negro, has blue eyes, fair skin and graying blond hair, and is almost invariably mistaken for Anglo-Saxon

NAACP Says Mosque Case Isn't Over Yet

Segregated Seats Law To Be Tested Further

Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday promised "vigorous prosecution" of the Mosque case and other suits attacking State laws requiring segregated seating in public assemblies.

Speaking before the second session of the Virginia NAACP convention here, Oliver W. Hill, of the association's legal staff, said "we are determined to get a decision on this issue." He asked the delegates to "seek out" material for this type of suit in their own communities.

"We need as many cases as possible," Hill said.

The only suit against segregated seating now being pressed by the NAACP involves the use of the Mosque this afternoon. At that time, the delegates will meet there for the last session of the convention and an address by Walter White, national secretary of the NAACP. White was present at yesterday's meeting but did not speak.

Spottswood Robinson, III, an NAACP lawyer, said yesterday that no decision had been reached on whether or not to appeal the Mosque case — dismissed earlier by a three-judge Federal panel. The NAACP can take this case to the Supreme Court or to a State court.

The NAACP announced earlier that today's meeting would be unsegregated and sought an injunction against enforcement of the segregation law. In its defense, the city granted permission for the unsegregated meeting on the ground that it would be private, not public. In its attack on the law, the NAACP contends that the meeting will be public.

Urged to Take Action

In its yearly report to NAACP, the legal staff forecast action in the field employment.

"Emphasis must be placed," said the report, "on getting Negroes into fields of employment now closed to them and to secure for Negroes their rights for promotion or upgrading into skilled jobs. This also involves the question of Negroes occupying supervisory and executive positions over white employees."

The report did not describe how this move would be made, but said that conferences were already under way with labor lawyers to "develop a formula for cooperative actions."

Yesterday's conference also adopted unanimously a resolution calling for a national Fair Employment Practices Commission.

In discussing other cases handled by the NAACP this year, Hill asked the delegates to implement court victories already achieved. He cited the Chance case, which outlawed rules and regulations designed to segregate passengers in interstate transportation.

Despite this case, said Hill, most Negroes are "still traveling Jim Crow." He asked the delegates to "put yourselves to some trouble" to sit on the first seat available in interstate buses and trains.

"We want to accustom white people to riding with Negroes," he said.

The convention yesterday also received a financial report covering the period from Oct. 1, 1950, to Sept. 30, 1951, showing that the NAACP spent about $13,500 in Virginia. Largest expenses were legal and administrative. The balance on hand September 30 was $424.84, compared with $2,506.52 last year.

Walter White's Essay In New SRL Anthology

New York, Sept.—Walter White's essay, "Why I Remain a Negro", is the lead-off article in the newly published **Saturday Review Reader** an anthology of outstanding articles originally published in the **Saturday Review of Literature.**

In the 28 articles included in this volume, chosen by Norman Cousins, president of SRL, one may find humor and satire, and comment on other subjects of importance, the answers to serious problems disturbing the world, from Walter White's moving article, "Why I Remain a Negro' to Bertrand Russell's 'Came the Revolution.'"



—Staff P

Walter White (second from left) and Wife Here for NAACP Convention

Greeting National Secretary Are J. M. Tinsley (left) and W. L. Banks

NAACP Chief Attacks Byrd In Talk Here

White Says Filibuster Use Blocks Progress

The leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People lashed out yesterday at a "small and arrogant block of United States Senators—including Virginia's Harry Byrd—who are using the threat of filibuster to block progress in race relations."

Speaking before a large and unsegregated audience at the Mosque Auditorium, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, called these Senators "more dangerous to our country than the handful of miserable Communists recently sent to jail."

The danger White described lay, he said, in America's "tobogganing reputation" abroad. "America," he said, "can no longer stand before the world as the champion of freedom, until there is an end to the denials of human freedom that exist here."

White spoke before the final meeting of the Virginia Conference of the NAACP—the meeting that NAACP lawyers have been using in an attack on Virginia's law requiring segregation seating in public assemblies.

The NAACP last month sought an injunction prohibiting the city and State from enforcing segregation in yesterday's meeting. In answer, city officials contended that the meeting was private—not public—and therefore the law did not apply.

The case was dismissed by a three-judge Federal panel, but the NAACP can appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Spottswood Robinson, one of the NAACP lawyers who brought the suit, said yesterday that the organization's legal committee, which met yesterday, had not decided whether to carry on with its suit. Oliver W. Hill, another NAACP attorney, asked delegates to the convention's Saturday meeting to "seek out" additional public assembly cases which could be taken to court.

In the audience of some 700 persons attending yesterday's meeting were a few white people—not more than a handful. All members of the audience sat where they wished without disturbance.

White called this meeting an example of the progress that is being made in race relations—progress which "amazed and delighted" him. But he said that a great deal remains to be done to "narrow the gap between American practice and preachment."

The national secretary was preceded at the speaker's table by his wife, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, who told the assembly that interracial marriage—like her's and White's—had amazed the people they met on their recent trip around the world. "The Communists have told these people that such things are impossible in America," she said.

In referring to the Southern Senators, White said that the NAACP is now attempting to get approval for a change in Senate rules which would make filibustering impossible.

Present Senate rules, he said, require a two-thirds majority of the entire Senate to cut off debate. This has permitted "talkfests which have become a menace to democratic rule," he said.

"What difference is there," he asked, "in a filibuster in the United Nations by Russia and a filibuster in the Senate by Southern Senators?"

Among the measures which White cited as being delayed or destroyed by the threat of filibuster were a strong United Nations covenant on human rights, an anti-lynching bill and civil rights legislation.



—Staff Photo

Walter White and Wife Address NAACP Meeting

Couple Spoke at Last Session of Convention in Mosque

Walter White Reports Race Relation Gains

NEW YORK—Progress in 15 different aspects of race relations during the past 10 years is reported by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, in a 5,000-word article in the Saturday Review of Literature of September 22.

Asserting that much remains to be done before full democracy is achieved, White cited the following notable gains:

1) Supreme Court decisions banning segregation in higher education and in interstate transportation;

2) democratization of education as the admission of Negro students to private as well as to publicly financed educational institutions and increase in the number of Negro teachers on faculties of northern universities;

3) report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights;

4) integration in the armed forces;

5) the change in the roles assigned to Negro actors in Hollywood;

6) the introduction of FEPC laws at state and local levels;

7) progress in the trade union movement;

8) admission of Negroes to organized baseball, tennis, bowling and other sports;

9) development of a more wholesome attitude towards the Negro in the nation's press;

10) appointment of Negroes to important diplomatic and judicial posts;

11) increasing independence of the Negro vote as a balance-of-power factor;

12) gains in types of employment open to skilled Negro workers;

13) growing recognition of the Negro's right to a decent place to live (despite such outbreaks of violence as the Cicero riot, and the Birmingham and Dallas bombnigs);

14) diminution of Jim Crow practices in hotels, restaurants and places of recreation;

15) development of a new sense of responsibility on the part of organized religion.

"It would be unwise," White concludes, "to leave the impression that the problems of race in the United States are solved or that Americans can afford to relax their efforts. Much remains to be done before we as Americans can view this problem with complacency, or equinimity."